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Wednesday, December 20, 1978
Agrahayana 29, 1900 (Saka)

LOK SABHA DEBATES

Sixth Session



सत्यमेव जयते

LOK SABHA SECRETARIAT
New Delhi

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LOK SABHA DEBATES

LOK SABHA

Wednesday, December 20, 1978/Agrahayana
2), 1900 (Saka)

The Lok Sabha met at Eleven of the Clock.

[MR. SPEAKER in the Chair]

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

■ National Integration Council

*426. PROF. SAMAR GUHA :
Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS
be pleased to state :

(a) whether the National Integration
Council that was functioning earlier has
now become defunct ;

(b) if so, in view of various communal,
caste, regional and other tensions develop-
ing in the country, will Government
consider the revival of the National
Integration Council ; and

(c) if so, the steps proposed by Govern-
ment ?

■ THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE
MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS
(SHRI DHANIK LAL MANDAL) :
(a) to (c). A statement is laid on the
Table of the House.

Statement

The National Integration Council
met once in June, 1962. It was reconsti-
tuted in 1969. In pursuance of recom-
mendations made in its meeting in June,
1963, two committees were constituted
and they had six meetings during the
period from 1968 to 1970. There had
been no meetings of the Council or its
committees thereafter.

2. The Prime Minister invited some
Union Cabinet Ministers, Leaders of
Opposition, Leaders of all Political
Parties/groups in Parliament, Chief Ministers
of all States and Union Territories, the

Chairman of the Minorities Commission
and Scheduled Castes and Scheduled
Tribes Commission to participate in a
conference on the subject. The con-
ference accordingly met on 17th Decem-
ber, 1978 under the Chairmanship of
the Prime Minister. It reviewed the
communal situation in the country and
the problems arising out of the atrocities
on Harijans. It also took note of various
recommendations and suggestions made in
the past to promote national integration.
It was decided to constitute a small
committee to formulate specific recom-
mendations which could be expeditiously
implemented with a view to promote
national integration and more harmonious
relations between communities.

PFOF. SAMAR GUHA : I will be
happy if the Prime Minister replies to my
question.

The National Integration Council has a
history of tradition in its background and
it functioned for several years, al-
though earlier it was just a debating
society. I would like to make a request
to the Government to consider whether
it would be possible to revive the National
Integration Council, re-constitute it and
re-activate it on the basis of the recent
meeting we have held with all the Parties.
This Committee can constitute itself as
the National Integration Council, with
certain additional Members.

Will the Government consider the pro-
posal ?

THE PRIME MINISTER (SHRI
MORARJI DESAI) : When the Chief
Ministers and various Leaders met two
days back, it was decided to set up a
small Committee to make recommenda-
tions as to what is required to be done.
That Committee can also consider what
machinery should be set up. We shall
ask it to do that.

PROF. SAMAR GUHA : I have
another supplementary which is very
sensitive and very unique also. As a
Gandhian, I want to draw attention to
one aspect of Mahatma Gandhi's life
which has not been highlighted by any
biographer of Gandhiji. Since September,
1945, in all his prayer meetings Gandhiji
projected the image of one and only one

person—Netaji Subhash Chandra Bose—and particularly his achievement in national unity. On 23rd January, 1948, that is, the birthday of Netaji Subhash Chandra Bose, he made a speech. In that speech I quote Mahatma Gandhi saying "I have never observed the birthday of my own or of anybody, but today I am observing the birthday of Netaji Subhash Chandra Bose for the particular reason that the way Netaji achieved national unity cutting across the barriers of caste, creed, religion, region and language and for that reason I command the whole country to emulate the example for the achievement of national unity". In view of that feeling of Mahatma Gandhi, will the Government consider the 23rd January of the coming year, that is, 1979, as a national unity day for emotional integration of the people of India ?

SHRI MORARJI DESAI : As the hon. Member himself has said that it is a sensitive question, I do not want to make it more sensitive and I am afraid I cannot agree with the hon. Member's proposal.

PROF. SAMAR GUHA : It is not a sensitive one in this country. Nobody can say that. He is the only one man who achieved the national unity, he is the only one man who cut cross the barriers of religion, caste creed, etc. It is only he who showed the Hindus, the Muslims and the Christians to shed blood together and on that basis India achieved unity. It is for that reason that I would say that this is a fit occasion to declare that day as national unity day for the emotional integration of the Indian people.

MR. SPEAKER : This is question Hour. No more supplementaries by you, please.

PROF. SAMAR GUHA : I would make an appeal and request him to consider it.

श्री कंबरलाल गुप्त : अध्यक्ष महोदय मैं प्रधान मंत्री जी को बधाई देना चाहता हूँ कि उन्होंने यह मीटिंग बुलाई बहुत सालों के बाद, और उसमें एक छोटी कमेटी बनाई जोकि इस बारे में रिकमेंडेशन देगी कि किस तरह से इंटिग्रेशन होना चाहिए। मैं माननीय प्रधान मंत्री जी से यह पूछना चाहता हूँ कि चूँकि यह मामला बहुत अरजेंट है, कई जगहों

पर देश में कम्युनल रायट्स हुए हैं जोकि नहीं होने चाहिए थे, हम उसकी निन्दा करते हैं और पूरा इंटिग्रेशन होना चाहिए लेकिन कमेटी द्वारा रिकमेंडेशन देने में कुछ देर हो सकती है और जब तक रिकमेंडेशन नहीं आती है तब तक मामला अरजेंट होने की वजह से आप इमीजिएटली क्या कदम उठा रहे हैं ? क्या आप यह भी कर रहे हैं कि स्कूल कालेजों में इंटिग्रेशन के बारे में लड़कों को एजुकेशन दी जाये।

SHRI MORARJI DESAI : That requires more careful consideration I cannot do it tomorrow.

डा० रामजी सिंह : अध्यक्ष महोदय, यह बहुत अच्छी बात है कि प्रधान मंत्री जी ने राष्ट्रीय एकता समिति की अनिवार्यता को समझा है। 1970 के बाद कभी इसकी बैठक नहीं हुई है। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ नेशनल इंटिग्रेशन काउंसिल की सदस्यता और उसके पुनर्गठन के विषय में भी क्या वे कुछ सोच रहे हैं ताकि नयी परिस्थिति के सन्दर्भ में उसका ठीक से पुनर्गठन किया जा सके और वह सशक्त हो सके ?

श्री मोरारजी देसाई : कांग्रेस में जो कमेटी बनाने का फैसला किया गया वह कमेटी बनने के बाद बराबर इस पर सोच रही है—यह मैंने कहा है।

राष्ट्रीय नमूना सर्वेक्षण संगठन को गिरिडीह से कलकत्ता स्थानान्तरित करना

* 427. **श्री रामदास सिंह :** क्या योजना मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या राष्ट्रीय नमूना सर्वेक्षण संगठन सांख्यिकी विभाग को गिरिडीह से कलकत्ता स्थानान्तरित करने के बारे में सरकार ने निर्णय किया है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो इसका क्या प्रोचित्य है; और

(ग) यदि नहीं तो साठ रिक्त पदों को मुख्यालय में अन्तरित करने का आदेश दिये जाने के क्या कारण हैं ?

THE PRIME MINISTER (SHRI MORARJI DESAI): (a) There is a Data Processing Centre of the Data Processing Division of the National Sample Survey Organization at Giridih. No decision has been taken to shift this Centre to Calcutta.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) Only 34 posts have been transferred from Giridih to Calcutta/Delhi as they were found surplus to the requirements in Giridih on account of abandonment of two tabulator units.

श्री रामदास सिंह : अध्यक्ष महोदय गिरिडीह से दो टेबुलेटर मशीन कलकत्ते ले जाई गई हैं, इसी कारण वहां के स्टाफ को कलकत्ता भेजा गया है। कहा जाता है कि वहां काम ज्यादा नहीं था, यदि सरकार गिरिडीह में ही इन को रहने देती तो इस में खर्चा भी कम पड़ता, साथ ही व्यवस्था भी ठीक से होती, चूंकि गिरिडीह बैकवर्ड एरिया है, वहां के लोग एम्प्लायमेंट चाहते हैं, एम्प्लायमेंट की दृष्टि से भी उचित था कि उन को वहीं रहने दिया जाता। मैं प्रधान मंत्री जी से जानना चाहता हूँ—क्या जिन 2 मशीनों तथा 56 पोस्ट्स को गिरिडीह से कलकत्ता भेजा गया, उन को फिर गिरिडीह वापस करेंगे ताकि वहां की स्ट्रेन्थ भी ठीक हो जाय और वहां का काम भी ठीक से चले ?

श्री मोरारजी देसाई : 56 पोस्ट्स नहीं भेजी गई, 34 भेजी गई हैं और वह भी इस लिये कि वहां काम नहीं था, व लोग काम के बगर बैठे थे, क्योंकि

वहां मशीनों को सुधारने का काम नहीं हो सकता था। चूंकि वहां लोग बेकार बैठे थे, काम नहीं होता था, इस लिए जो लोग भेजे गये उन की मर्जी से, उन की सहमति से भेजे गये, उन की मर्जी के खिलाफ नहीं भेजे गये हैं।

श्री रामदास सिंह : अध्यक्ष महोदय जब अपनी मर्जी से किसी आदमी का ट्रांसफर होता है, तो पोस्ट का भी ट्रांसफर किया जाना जरूरी नहीं होता है। कलकत्ता जो लोग जाते हैं, उन को 15 परसेन्ट हाउस रेंट और 6 परसेन्ट सिटी एलाउन्स देना पड़ता है, इस का अर्थ है बेतन का 21 परसेन्ट ज्यादा देना पड़ता है, जो खर्च के लिहाज से भी सरकार को वहां ज्यादा पड़ता है। जो पोस्ट्स वहां भेजी गई हैं, वे भी घड़यन्त्र कर के भेजी गई हैं, कुछ खास लोग जिन को अधिकारी वर्ग वहां ले जाना चाहते थे, भेजे गये हैं। सरकार के किसी भी कारपोरेशन में ऐसी व्यवस्था नहीं है कि कोई व्यक्ति ट्रांसफर होना चाहे तो उस को उस की पोस्ट के साथ ट्रांसफर किया जाय, व्यक्ति को ट्रांसफर किया जा सकता है, लेकिन पोस्ट को ट्रांसफर नहीं करना चाहिये था। मैं इन सब मुद्दों पर प्रधान मंत्री जी का स्पष्टीकरण चाहता हूँ।

श्री मोरारजी देसाई : माननीय सदस्य ने जो कहा है, उस दलील के साथ मैं सहमत नहीं हूँ। यह बात नहीं है कि कुछ खास अधिकारियों ने ऐसा किया है ! अगर जैसा मैंने कहा है—वहां काम नहीं था, काम हो नहीं रहा था, काम कि बगर लोग वहां पर थे, इस लिये वहां से भेजना पड़ा। वहां पर वे काम कर भी नहीं सकते थे, क्योंकि वहां पर मशीनों की दुस्ती का काम नहीं

हो रहा था, उस के लिए मशीनों को कलकत्ता या दूसरी जगहों पर भेजना पड़ता था, इसी लिये वहाँ काम होना सम्भव भी नहीं था ।

ऐसी बात नहीं है कि वहाँ काम है, फिर भी भेजा गया है ।

श्री ज्ञानेश्वर प्रसाद यादव : मैं आप के माध्यम से प्रधान मंत्री जी का ध्यान इस ओर आकृष्ट करना चाहता हूँ—बिहार में, खास कर दक्षिण बिहार के छोटा नागपुर कमिश्नरी और संथाल परगना में जो पब्लिक अण्डरटेकिंगज के उद्योग धन्धे चल रहे हैं उन के कार्यालयों को कलकत्ता भेजा जा रहा है, उन के कर्मचारियों को कलकत्ता भेजा जा रहा है इस प्रकार की आशंका व्याप्त है । क्या प्रधान मंत्री जी इस आशंका को दूर करने के लिये कोई उपाय निकालेंगे ।

श्री मोरारजी देसाई : आशंका सही हो, तो मैं दूर कर सकता हूँ, लेकिन आशंका कल्पित हो तो कसे दूर करें ?

श्री रीतलाल प्रसाद वर्मा : मैं प्रधान मंत्री जी से जानना चाहता हूँ यदि वहाँ पर कर्मचारी अधिक हो गये थे और अपनी मर्जी से उन्होंने स्थानान्तरण पसन्द किया, तो उन्हें टी० ए० और डी० ए० भत्ता क्यों दिया गया ? जो अपनी मर्जी से जाना है उसको टी० ए० और दूसरा भत्ता नहीं दिया जाता है ।

गिरडीह बिहार का सब से पिछड़ा हुआ जिला है । वहाँ पर पदों को ही स्थानान्तरित कर दिया गया है । व्यक्ति को तो स्थानान्तरित किया जा सकता है लेकिन पद को कैसे किया जा सकता है ;

उन लोगों को जो नाजायज भत्ता और टी० ए० आदि दिया गया है, जब कि वे अपनी मर्जी से गये थे, क्या वह उचित था ?

श्री मोरारजी देसाई : भत्ता दिया गया तो वह नाजायज कैसे दिया गया यह मेरी समझ में नहीं आता है । जब ट्रांसफर करना होता है और ट्रांसफर किया जाता है तब उनकी सहमति है । इसलिए उनको भत्ता न दिया जाए यह बात मेरी समझ में नहीं आई है । नाजायज कैसे हुई यह चीज ? यह उलटी बात हो रही है ।

Updating of Technology of Automobile Industry

*428. SHRI ISHWAR CHAUDHRY : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Planning Commission is keen on the updating of technology of the automobile industry keeping in view the economy in the consumption of fuel ; and

(b) if so, the details regarding the scheme of Government in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY (SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES) : (a) and (b). The Working Group on Transport, Earth Moving Equipment and Agricultural Machinery set up by the Planning Commission to formulate programmes of development for the Five Year Plan period 1978-83, has submitted its recommendations recently. The recommendations cover the main sectors of the automotive industry including commercial vehicles, passenger cars, two-wheelers, tractors, earth-moving equipment etc. Various studies, including those based on the recommendations of the Working Group, are in progress for updating the automotive industry including improvement of fuel efficiency of passenger cars.

श्री ईश्वर चौधरी : जन उपयोग की दृष्टि से हमारे यहाँ जो यातायात के साधन हैं उन में जो ईंधन लगता है, अभी तक देखा गया है कि साइकिल को छोड़ कर बाकी सब खर्चीले हैं ।

सका अध्ययन करने के बाद जो सिफारिशें प्रस्तुत की गई हैं पंचवर्षीय योजनाओं के लिए उन में क्या मंत्री महोदय इस बात को भी महेंजर रखेंगे कि कृषि सम्बन्धी और ग्राम लोगों और कम से कम निम्न आय के लोगों के वास्ते सस्ती और सुजम यातायात की व्यवस्था हो ताकि ईंधन की बचत हो ? इस सम्बन्ध में आप क्या करने का विचार रखते हैं ?

श्री जार्ज फर्नान्डिस : जहाँ तक मस्ते यातायात के साधनों का सम्बन्ध है वह सार्वजनिक यातायात से ही सम्भव है । हमारा प्रयास यही है कि पब्लिक ट्रांसपोर्टेशन सिस्टम को बढ़ाया जाए । उसके लिए कमर्शियल बोहिकल्ज का जो उत्पादन है उसको बढ़ाने का काम हो जाए । उसी में कम से कम ईंधन का इस्तेमाल होगा । नए इंजन बनाने के बारे में भी इस समय कुछ विचार चल रहे हैं । जैसे ही इस सब पर निर्णय हो जाएगा उसको हम अमल में लाने का काम करेंगे ।

श्री ईश्वर चौधरी : मैं मंत्री महोदय का आभारी हूँ कि इस दिशा में वह प्रयास कर रहे हैं । बड़े-बड़े शहरों में देखा गया है इस ईंधन की वजह से वायु प्रदूषण बढ़ रहा है और इसने लोगों को काफी विचलित कर दिया है । पिछली सरकार ने इस पर काफी चिन्तन किया था, अध्ययन दल भी बिठाया था । अध्ययन दल की सिफारिशों को ध्यान में रखते हुए ईंधन की बचत को ध्यान में रखते हुए क्या इस पर भी विचार किया जाएगा और उपाय किए जायेंगे कि वायु प्रदूषण न हो ?

श्री जार्ज फर्नान्डिस : जरूर करेंगे ।

SHRI BEDABRATA BARUA :
What is the intention of the Government

in studying the technology ? Is it with a view to maintain the prices ? The automobile industry has always alleged that the Government has taxed it very much. I do not believe in that. I would like to know from the hon. Minister whether they have gone into the costing of the automobile industry and whether the costing will be included in the study. It is in the spare parts that the automobile industry is being very much over-priced and the ancillary makers are making a large amount of money. Will the Government go into this as to whether the automobile industry is over-priced because of these factors ?

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES :
Most certainly.

श्री हुकम चन्द कल्लवाय : क्या मंत्री महोदय का ध्यान इस ओर गया है कि स समय मार्किट में जो मूल रेट हैं उससे ट्रकों और वनों की चेसिसें बहुत अधिक रेट पर बिक रही हैं ? ट्रक दस से पन्द्रह हजार और बसें पन्द्रह से बीस हजार अधिक रेट पर बिक रही हैं । मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि इसका क्या कारण है और क्या यह भी एक कारण नहीं है कि किराए भाड़े बढ़ते जा रहे हैं ?

श्री जार्ज फर्नान्डिस : अध्यक्ष जी, इसकी जानकारी हमें है । हम तो प्रयास कर रहे हैं कि यह चीज न हो और एक प्रयास यह भी है कि उत्पादन इतना बढ़े ट्रक्स और बसों की चेसिस का कि किसी को भी काला बाजार करने का इसमें मौका ही न मिले ।

Question Papers for All India Services Examinations

*430. SHRI RAGAVALLU

MOHANARANGAM :

SHRI K. MAYATHEVAR :

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware that in the proposed setting of question papers only in English and Hindi for the All India Services Examinations from next year, the odds are heavily loaded against candidates offering to answer in regional

languages, since proper comprehension of a question is basic to a proper answer ; and

(b) if so, the steps proposed to be taken to remove the implicit discrimination and to even out the handicaps ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI S. D. PATIL) : (a) and (b). Every candidate appearing at the Combined Civil Services Examination from the next year will be required to qualify in the compulsory English paper, designed to test his understanding of the language. Such a candidate will be able to comprehend question papers set in English.

2. Moreover, setting question papers in all scheduled languages is impractical because of the following difficulties :

- (i) Ensuring accuracy in the translation of all test booklets and question papers at degree and post graduate level, particularly in technical and science subjects ;
- (ii) printing of around a thousand language versions of papers and arranging for their distribution to different examination centres and to a large number of candidates ;
- (iii) Ensuring the secrecy of the papers in the examination because of the association of a large number of translators, typists and printing presses.

3. Government do not consider that in actual practice any discrimination or handicap would occur.

SHRI RAGAVALU MOHANARANGAM : It is stated in the Minister's reply that English is a compulsory subject for all the candidates who appear at the Combined Civil Services Examination. I want to know from the Hon. Minister whether English is compulsory for all the candidates, including those persons who answer in the Hindi language.

SHRI S. D. PATIL : As per the scheme, the compulsory paper is only of English. Hindi is compulsory where the language of the person is not Hindi.

English is for all.

MR. SPEAKER : His question was whether English is compulsory. So the only answer is 'Yes'?

SHRI S. D. PATIL : Yes, I have said that.

MR. SPEAKER : Now, the second supplementary.

SHRI RAGAVALU MOHANARANGAM : This is a complicated problem which has not been solved in this country in the past 30 years. He says English is a compulsory subject for all the candidates who appear at the Combined Civil Services Examination. But is English compulsory for persons who appear in Hindi language also ? Is English compulsory only for persons who appear in languages other than Hindi or for all the candidates ?

SHRI S. D. PATIL : All the candidates.

SHRI RAGAVALU MOHANARANGAM : If that is the case, the Minister has stated that translation into other languages is so hard and that is why they adopted only English and Hindi. This language has been born only 200 years ago on the banks of the river Ganges, if it is so easy to translate from English into that particular language, why should it not be possible to translate into so many important languages of the southern part of the country ? Why only this particular language and not other languages ? He says it is hard to translate into Tamil, Telugu etc. but it is easy to translate into Hindi. He has said there are sufficient books in the Hindi language. But is it true ? Through you I am asking on the Floor of the House whether it is true that translation from English into Hindi is easy but translation into Tamil is so hard.

SHRI S. D. PATIL : In the answer it has already been made clear that there are certain inherent difficulties. If we try to translate into all the languages, it will involve, in the preliminary examination 36 papers and the language versions would be 336. At the main examination there are 85 papers and the language versions would be 715. In all, the papers would be 121 and the language versions would be 1051. Is it practicable to do so ? Because English is compulsory, as I have said, every person who appears at the examination must have a working knowledge of it.

MR. SPEAKER : Answering a question is also an art !

SHRI RAGAVALU MOHANARANGAM : My second supplementary is that just a month ago, giving an answer to a question on the floor of the House, it was stated that all the question papers of all India Examinations will be in all the regional languages and that was accepted. But to my surprise and to the surprise of the citizens of the Southern part of the

country, the Minister has said that the first part of the Examination will be only in two languages, that is, English and Hindi. We are sorry to hear such an answer from the hon. Minister on the floor of the House.

THE PRIME MINISTER (SHRI MORARJI DESAI) : I cannot follow the statement of my hon. friend. I cannot follow what he is objecting to. (*Interruptions*).

SHRI V. ARUNACHALAM ALIAS 'ALADI ARUNA' : When Hindi has been allowed, students have been left to write their examinations in Hindi language. Will the hon. Minister come forward to allow the other candidates in different regions, to write the Government examinations in the regional languages of their own because an assurance has already been given by the Government that it is the policy of the Government? Will the Government allow the candidates to write their examinations in any of the regional languages?

SHRI S. D. PATIL : Except the English paper, all other papers can be written in regional languages.

SHRI O. V. ALAGESAN : Sir, the answer is somewhat confusing. What Mr. Mohanaragam wanted to know was this. The hon. Prime Minister said that he could not follow the question. Sometime ago, it was said that the question papers for the U.P.S.C. examinations would be set in all the regional languages. The answer elaborately argues the case against such a thing in regional languages...

MR. SPEAKER : All the papers will be in the regional languages excepting the compulsory English paper.

SHRI MORARJI DESAI : The question papers will be in English and Hindi. But those who want to reply in any regional language that they like, can reply all the papers except the English Paper in that language. That is the meaning of it.

SHRI O. V. ALAGESAN : The answer does not make things clearer because I would like to say that if you look at the answer to the question, the answer elaborately argues the case against setting the question papers in the regional languages. Moreover, no less a person than the Defence Minister of India has recently gone on record saying that the easiest way to establish Hindi is to abolish English and in view of the fact that the Chairman of the UPSC has very recently said in Madras that more than 80% of the candidates prefer to write the examinations

in English and neither in Hindi nor in other languages, will the Government assure us that English will continue to be the medium of U.P.S.C. Examination and other all India Examinations?

SHRI S. D. PATIL : The question was divided into two parts. The question asked here was only with reference to the setting of the papers. Now, for answering the papers, there is no bar. One can answer the papers in any language he likes.

SHRI A. E. T. BARROW : May I know if the Kothari Commission has worked out any scheme for coordination of marking papers which are answered in different languages, otherwise it is going to lead to a competition in marks-giving. Whether such a worked out scheme will be made available to Members of this House so that they may study it?

SHRI MORARJI DESAI : It is being made by the Commission to coordinate so that there is no difference in examination standard.

PROF. P. G. MAVALANKAR : The practice so far was that students should reply only in English or Hindi. But now they would be able to reply in their respective mother tongues even if the questions are put either in English or in Hindi, and only in the case of compulsory English paper, they must reply in English. That is the position, I understand. May I know in that connection whether it is a fact that Government are taking, that is UPSC, further steps to see that the standards of English—compulsory language which the Minister has mentioned in the answer—the comprehension part of it is sufficiently good and high so that students who reply in their respective mother tongues are still able to understand the questions put in English and then understand and write in their own mother tongues? The comprehensions has to be of a high level, so that they do not suffer in terms of either English or in writing in their own mother tongues the questions which are put in English or in Hindi.

SHRI MORARJI DESAI : That is what is going to be properly assured. But this standard is English will not be the standard which my hon. friend has in English.

श्री हुकम देव नारायण शर्मा :
परीक्षार्थियों को संव लोक सेवा आयोग
की परीक्षाओं में अपनी मातृभाषा में लिखने
की जो छुट दी गई है, सरकार का यह
कदम तो स्वागत योग्य है। लेकिन इसके

साथ-साथ परीक्षार्थियों से पहले जो फार्म भरवाये जाते हैं, अगर उनमें उनसे यह भी लिखवा लिया जाये कि वे किस भाषा में लिखना चाहेंगे, तो उनको उसी भाषा में प्रश्न भी दे दिये जायें। सरकार ने लिखित परीक्षा के बारे में तो यह कह दिया है कि परीक्षार्थी अपनी मातृभाषा में लिख सकते हैं, लेकिन लिखित परीक्षा के बाद जो वाइवा-बोसी, मौखिक परीक्षा, होती है, उसमें केवल अंग्रेजी में प्रश्न किये जाते हैं। जो गांवों के लड़के हैं, जो बचपन से अंग्रेजी नहीं बोलते हैं, वे वाइवा-बोसी में अंग्रेजी में उत्तर नहीं दे पाते हैं। इस लिए मौखिक परीक्षा के लिए भी यह व्यवस्था कर दी जाये कि परीक्षार्थी जिस भाषा में उत्तर देना चाहे, वह उस भाषा में उत्तर दे सकता है। इसके अलावा इस समय मौखिक परीक्षा के लिए 300 या जो भी मार्क्स रखे हुए हैं, उसके कारण रिटन टैस्ट में पास होने वाले बहुत से परीक्षार्थी को छांट दिया जाता है। अधिकतर ग्रामीण क्षेत्र के गरीब परिवारों के लड़के छांट दिये जाते हैं, और शहरों के सम्पन्न, सामंती परिवारों के लड़के ही पास होते हैं। क्या सरकार इस पर भी विचार करेगी?

श्री मोरारजी देसाई : मौखिक परीक्षा के लिए जो 500 मार्क्स हैं, उन्हें घटा कर 250 कर दिया गया है, जिससे वह बोझा न पड़े। उनकी मौखिक परीक्षा भी उनकी भाषा में ली जाये, वह भी जरूर सोचा जायेगा और मुझे आशा है कि वह भी करेंगे।

Gujral Committee Report on Urdu

*431. **SHRI C. K. JAFFER SHARIEF :** Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the Minorities Commission has received a number of representation accusing the Government for not giving effect to the recommendations of the Gujral Committee and for treating Urdu in a step-motherly way ;

(b) whether it is also a fact that the Chairman of the Minorities Commission in his prepared speech at a recent Conference on Urdu referred to the recommendations of the Gujral Committee; and

(c) if so, what is the reaction of Government thereon ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI DHANIK LAL MANDAL) :

(a) The Minorities Commission has stated that they have so far received about 50 representations/petitions which relate to Urdu language. The Report of the Gujral Committee has been mentioned in some of these representations.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) The policy of the Government is to accord Urdu due importance and encouragement. However, the Report of the Gujral Committee is separately under examination of the Government and it is expected that the decision would be finalised shortly.

(Interruptions)**

MR. SPEAKER : No, no, I am not allowing. Do not record.

(Interruptions)**

MR. SPEAKER : Don't record.

(Interruptions)**

MR. SPEAKER : If he had caught my eyes, I would have certainly called him. Now I have gone to the next question. I am not allowing.

(Interruptions)**

SHRI C. M. STEPHEN : There are occasions when you have got to be firm and on firmness of pace. You will find that a Member from a far away tribal area wants to put one supplementary question and all the Members together are just asking for one question to be put. Kindly allow that one question.

MR. SPEAKER : I can certainly allow him on another question. Let him raise a half-an-hour discussion. (Interruptions)

I have gone to the next question. (*Interruptions*)**

Don't record.

(*Interruptions*)**

MR. SPEAKER : The House stands adjourned for 10 minutes.

11-50 hrs.

The Lok Sabha adjourned for Ten Minutes to reassemble at Twelve O'Clock

12 hrs.

The Lok Sabha reassembled at Twelve of the Clock.

RE : STARRED QUESTION NO. 430

MR. SPEAKER : The Leaders of all political parties have requested me to allow, as a matter of exception, one question. But this will not be a precedent.

SHRI P. A. SANGMA : It is a very important question, Sir. It affects the entire North-Eastern Region. The Union Public Service Commission have decided that, in the regional languages included in the Eighth Schedule, there will be a compulsory paper in the All India Services examination. Now, so far as the North-Eastern Region is concerned, Meghalaya, Manipur, Mizoram, Sikkim Nagaland and Arunachal Pradesh, no regional language has been included in the Eighth Schedule or our Constitution. Therefore, if that is made a compulsory paper in the IAS, etc. examination, how can our people living in the North-Eastern Region appear in the examination? That is why I want to know whether, in view of the fact that so far as the North-Eastern Region is concerned, there is no regional language included in the Eighth Schedule, an alternative paper will be allowed in lieu of the regional language paper which has been made a compulsory paper.

THE PRIME MINISTER (SHRI MORARJI DESAI) : I cannot do that. They will have to learn one of the regional language prescribed in the Constitution. (*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER : The Question Hour is over....

(*Interruptions*)**

MR. SPEAKER : Do not record.

SHRI C. M. STEPHEN : On a point of order. The Question Hour is not over. Please turn to rule 32. Under rule 32, the first hour of every sitting shall be available for the asking and answering of question.

That is to say, for the Question and Answer, one hour must be available to the Members. You adjourned the House at 11-45. That is to say the Members have been deprived of fifteen minutes for putting the question and for getting the answer.

This is the most valuable part of the Parliamentary Proceedings. The first one hour must be for Questions. (*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER : He has raised a point of order. I have to answer. (*Interruption*).

SHRI C. M. STEPHEN : Therefore, this adjournment must not eat into the one hour allotted to the Members. I am submitting that the Question Hour can be over only after fifteen minutes when it comes to 12-15. (*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER : I do not think there is any substance. I am unable to accept the contention. What Rule 32 says is that the first hour shall be the Question Hour. Nowhere is it mentioned that sixty minutes should be given to the Question Hour.

Now Short Notice Question No. 2

SHORT NOTICE QUESTIONS Price Rise of Cement

S.N.Q. 2. SHRI JYOTIRMAY BOSU : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) whether on 7th December, 1978, Government raised the price of cement by Rs. 39.91 per tonne ;

(b) whether as a result of this, ultimate consumers will now have to pay an additional sum ranging from Rs. 2.10 to 2.25 per bag of cement ; and

(c) if so, what are the facts thereof?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY
(SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES) :
(a) to (c) : A statement is laid on the Table of the House.

Statement

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The increase will raise the price per bag of 50 kg. of cement by a little over Rs. 2/- at the retail level after including local taxes and other charges.

**Not recorded.

(c) The F.O.R. destination price of Ordinary Portland Cement stands increased from Rs. 253.35 to Rs. 293.26 per tonne from 7th December, 1978. The details of the increase are as under :—

- | | |
|--|-------------------------|
| (i) Towards financing the cost of additional import of cement. | Rs. 8.00
per tonne |
| (ii) Towards the cost of implementation of the Award of Arbitration relating to wage increase of cement workers. | Rs. 13.38
per tonne. |
| (iii) Towards the subsidy for the use of furnace oil in lieu of coal. | Rs. 18.53
per tonne. |

TOTAL :	Rs. 39.91
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(Interruptions)

SHRI MANORANJAN BHAKTA : Mr. Speaker, Sir, I have given my notice of adjournment motion.

MR. SPEAKER : I have disallowed it.

SHRI C. K. JAFFER SHARIEF : Sir, you will allow me a supplementary question

MR. SPEAKER : Question Hour is over. It cannot be done. I have taken a decision on this.

SHRI VASANT SATHE : You must give full one hour for questions. It is not over. (Interruptions).

SHRI C. K. JAFFER SHARIEF : May I put a supplementary question? My throat is not good. (Interruptions) What is going on? You must allow me to put my supplementary question to get an answer. (Interruptions).

Mr. Speaker : One Hour is over. (Interruptions) Anyway for the satisfaction of the Members, I may tell you that this is the order of the Speaker. The practice is clear. It is the first Hour. First Hour does not mean one hour. First hour means first hour. It does not mean that we can exceed that and it can be taken for the next hour. This is the decision already given.

SHRI C. M. STEPHEN : Is it an instance of the Speaker adjourning the House? (Interruptions) May I make a submission? This is a matter which vitally concerns the members. The Questions Hour is the period with which we can elicit information.

MR. SPEAKER : You have mentioned that.

SHRI C. M. STEPHEN : Therefore, suppose you adjourn the House immediately after fifty minutes are over. That means we cannot. . . (Interruptions).

MR. SPEAKER : We have done it earlier. This is not for the first time that this has been done, even after I came.

SHRI C. M. STEPHEN : Never. One hour of Question Hour must be available to the members. How are we proceeding like this. How are the members to discharge their functions? Mr. Jaffer Sharief put the question. When it was at the next turn you took the decision that you will not allow the question to be put.

MR. SPEAKER : All the Leaders of the Opposition as well as the Leader of the House have made request to make an exception and allow one supplementary and so I have allowed it.

(Interruptions)

SHRI C. M. Stephen : Because of that we have been denied the right to put the question.

MR. SPEAKER : The problem is different. I have already indicated to you.

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA : Sir, one hour is dedicated for the Question Hour. Unless the entire sixty minutes are deliberated on the subject of the Question Hour. . . Therefore, we have not transacted sixty minutes completely on the Question Hour. Therefore, it is for the Speaker to extend the time and allow. . .

MR. SPEAKER : I have already given my decision.

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA : You have adjourned the House without assigning any reason. What were the reasons for your adjourning the House? (Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : Mr. Lakkappa, I have already given my decision. Nothing more will be done.

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA : In your wisdom you please revise your decision. (Interruptions).

MR. SPEAKER : Please do not record.

(Interruptions)**

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU : Sir, there are three reasons for the recent cement Price rise:

1. One is Rs. 8/- on account of additional cement import.

2. Second is Rs. 18.13 paise to compensate for using furnace oil by some cement plant. This is a bluff.

3. Payment of Rs. 13 by arbitrators' recommendations for increase of cement workers' wages.

The first one is not tenable. We have only imported 1.2 million tonnes out of a total requirements of 20 million tonnes in the country, and the price rise has been given to all the 20 million tonnes. It is totally unjustified. Will the hon'ble Minister kindly tell us also that the furnace oil is used by a limited number of manufacturers why the benefit is going to all the cement manufacturers? I understand that the excise on cost of production of cement by an old plant is Rs. 4 per bag at factory gate and for a new plant it is Rs. Rs. 5 per bag at the factory gate.

Sir, how is it that Cement is being sold at Rs. 80 a bag in the black-market today? Will the hon. Minister kindly tell us as to who are the persons who constitute the Cement Panel? What is the criteria adopted? What is the basis on which the Cement Panel is constituted? What is the reason for this? This country was exporting cement and why is it that we are importing cement now? Why is it that there is a widespread shortage throughout the country today?

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES : Sir, of the price rise, a little over Rs. 3 is the price rise which is on account of the permanent and long-term increase in wages. The rest of the money is under three different heads. The first one is, to meet the arrears of wages etc. arising out of the award of the Tribunal, which is a little over Rs. 10 and which is only up to the current financial year, namely, March, 1979.

In so far as the additional cost on account of the imported cement is concerned, the price of imported cement, its landed cost, is a little over twice the cost of the locally produced cement. We have a uniform Price for cement—the cement imported and locally manufactured cement are sold at a uniform price. 1.2 million tonnes of imported cement at an additional cost of Rs. 300 per tonne involves over Rs. 300 million. This amount is spread over the entire cement produced in the country, over the price of the entire cement. And then there is a pool price which is calculated after providing for this additional cost that we have to pay for the imports. Then, Sir, there is a subsidy for the furnace oil. It is true that only 9 cement units

out of 54 have been permitted to use furnace oil. We allowed them to use furnace oil for 4 months, starting from this month, till the end of March, because, coal stocks with these units had become depleted and we were not prepared to take any chance in so far as maintaining our own production level was concerned. So, when these mills, at our instance, at the instance of the Government were prepared to shift oil firing of their furnaces, we allowed them to use the furnace oil which is a little more expensive—but for a period of four months—because the use of furnace oil would give us about half a million tonne of additional cement. Therefore we would save on it some amount of foreign exchange that would otherwise go abroad. And in case we had to import more cement we decided that we would subsidise the use of furnace oil by these nine mills. That is how, Sir, the additional cost on account of the use of furnace oil has to be provided for. We decided that this would also form a part of the pooled price of cement. From April, it is only a little over Rs. 3 per tonne. This is the recurring cost on account of the award of the Board that went into the wages of the cement workers. That would continue. The rest of the price increase is up to 31st of March. In the meanwhile, Sir, there is a high-powered committee that is examining the entire price structure of the cement industry.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BASU : Who are the Members?

MR. SPEAKER : You are not on your second supplementary now.

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES : This high-powered committee is headed by the Chairman of BICP. We hope that they will submit their report by March next year. When their recommendations come in, the entire question of the cement price would be reviewed.

MR. SPEAKER : Second Supplementary.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU : The hon. Member has confessed that out of 54 units only 9 units are being allowed to use furnace oil for a part of the year. They may be producing white cement. But what is the necessity of producing white cement in this country? We would like to know from the hon. Minister again as to who decides the price of cement. As I told you earlier, the cost of production of cement at the factory gate is Rs. 4/- per bag for the old plant, and Rs. 5/- for the new plant. In black market, cement is being sold at even Rs. 75 to Rs. 80/- a bag. It has gone to that extent. Thousands of masons have gone out of employment because of scarcity of cement. This is a very serious matter. What is the present production of

in each zone in India; what is the consumption therein? What is the average distance of transportation? It used to be 120 kms. but now it has gone to 600 kms... Cement is one of the most travelled commodities in the country. What steps are Government taking, to reduce transportation and to break the clique of the manufacture-distributor-transporters who are creating artificial scarcities, to get a black market price? The manufacturers have *benami* distributors and sellers who are extracting black money and giving it back to the producers. I would like the hon. Minister to tell us about the enquiry conducted into the activities of the Cement Research Institute by Prof. Nitish De, Director of Public Enterprises Centre. What does it say, and what action has been taken on the report which is already in Government's possession?

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES : It is a fact that we are not producing adequate cement.

SHRI JOYTIRMOY BOSU : You were exporting till the other day.

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES : This is because there has not been any additional investment in the cement industry. No additional capacity was built into it, in the last 4 years. Our installed capacity has been around 21.5 million tonnes. In the current year we shall be producing a little over 20 million tonnes. One of the reasons why we went in for the oil-fired furnace in these 9 mills they are not producing white cement they are producing portland cement—is because we believed that with this effort, we will be able to produce a little more cement locally. We are doing everything possible to see that our own capacity is utilized to the fullest possible extent; and I think we will be achieving about 85% to 89% of capacity utilization in the current year; and a record production of over 20 million tonnes, with the installed capacity remaining more or less static in the last 4 years. It is true that there has been black-marketing in cement.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU : Not in such a light vein.

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES : It has been going on for a little while. We took steps. We asked the State Governments to take over the distribution. Today, 11 State Governments are doing distribution themselves. In addition, another 7 States are expected to take over distribution in the course of the next month or two. We have been trying our best to persuade the State Governments to take over the distribution, so that the linkage that exists between the manufacturer and the dealer is broken, and we are able effectively to control the sale and-

distribution of cement. There have been fairly satisfactory results from West Bengal to Maharashtra where the State Governments have taken over the distribution of cement.

Now about the hon. Member's point about our having been exporting cement, and now our having to import cement. There has been tremendous economic activity going on in the country. Last year we consumed 14% more cement than during the previous year; and during the current year, with our own production going up marginally, and with over a million tonnes of cement being imported, the availability of cements has gone up by another 15% during the current year, which only goes to prove that whereas even the Planning Commission's assessments or projections were that we would need about 8% additional consumption in the country annually to meet the increasing requirements, to-day we are consuming anywhere between 14% and 15% of additional cement annually, starting from last year. These are the problems which primarily arise out of the fact that we have not had additional capacity put up during the last 4 years.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU : What about the total cement in the hands of Birlas?

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES : I did not give it in their hands. The hon. Member knows that. We are to-day trying to expand the capacity of the Cement Corporation of India. But because of the problem that we are facing due to inadequacy of cement, we are encouraging just about anyone who is prepared to go into putting up cement plants, to go into that field. We are also trying to put up as many mini-cement plants as possible.

MR. SPEAKER : Now Mr. Ramamurthy.

SHRI P VENKATASUBBAIAH : I was deprived of putting a supplementary.

SHRI K RAMAMURTHY : The hon. Minister has said that the recent price hike awarded by the Government to the cement industrialists mostly forced part of the wages that have to be given to the workers on account of the arbitration award very recently given. But even before this award, there were two awards pending—which the industrialists had to pay to the workers. Most of the industrialists in the Jain, Singhanian and Dalmia groups had not implemented the then Labour Minister Shri Raghunatha Reddy's award, as also the then Minister of Industry Mr. Pai's award. Now the price rise is again going to fill up the Cofters of the industries.

It will not go to the workers. Therefore, may I know whether the Government will come forward and announce that until the wages which have been fixed by the then Labour Minister, Shri Raghunatha Reddy, as well as the Industries Minister, Sri T. A. Pai, and the new arbitration award are going to be implemented, the Government will stop the price rise to those units of the cement industry which have not implemented the award?

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES: As far as the previous award is concerned I am aware of only one unit, the Jaffa unit in Bihar of the Jails, which has not implemented the award, where Government has been inter-acting with the State Government and trying to resolve the problem. I am not aware of any other single unit anywhere the award has not been implemented.

SHRI K. RAMAMURTHY: For the information of the Minister I may say that this award as well as the previous award were not implemented in the case of Contract, temporary as well as casual workers.

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES: I may submit that the Federation of the Cement Employees has been in touch with us and, during the last one year, at no point of time has the Federation made this an issue, nor have they even referred to it. But, if there is any unit which has not implemented the award, I am certainly prepared to look into it. I am prepared to go along with the suggestion of the hon. Member that if there is any unit, which is not going to implement the award, the question of allowing them any increase in price will not arise, and it shall not be allowed.

SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH: Unfortunately my question could not come up because of the adjournment of the House. The hon. Minister, while explaining the price hike for cement, in the course of the reply said that because of increased building activity in various sectors, there is scarcity of cement. May I know from the hon. Minister whether in order to increase the production of cement in the country more cement plants are being brought about and, in that case, whether this Government is pursuing a policy of promoting big industrialists and giving them licences? For instance, in Rayalaseema, in Kurnool-Cuddappa belt, the big business houses who are given licences are Texmaco, Keshoram Industry and Cotton Mills Limited and Coromandel Fertilizers. He has stated: I may say that according to the present policy, this industry is open to large houses and MRTP Companies: the entrance of those companies cannot fore be avoided, unless there is another

application for the same location by the public sector joint ventures, where the latter are given preference. May I know whether this Government is following a deliberate policy of not encouraging even joint ventures of small people, fore-closing and pre-empting them by giving licensed capacity to the big business and monopoly houses? In that case, what is the Government's proposal to see that these cement factories come up where there is large limestone deposits, and to float joint ventures and also to promote cement factories in the public sector, instead of allowing the cornering of all these capacities by the big business and their industrial houses?

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES: Cement is in the core sector and, therefore, it is open to any large house to come up and say that it would put up a cement plant. But if there is an option between the public sector undertakings and the large business houses, invariably the licence would go to the public sector undertaking. If there is a proposal where the State and the private Sector jointly come forward then preference is invariably given to that joint sector. We are also trying to encourage the setting up of small mini plants and the formal policy decision of the Government would be announced in the next few days. If in the last few months it has become necessary for us to issue licences to the existing units to expand their capacity, to allow some of the large houses to get into this field, it is because the problems had become very acute. There had been no additional licensing of capacity in the last several years and the country has reached a point where we have to import, from exporting it two years ago, ranging from one to two million tonnes a year. It is in these circumstances that we had to issue immediate licences to see that immediate capacity was created, but at the same time as I said earlier, we have licensed a number of units by the Cement Corporation of India, which is a public sector undertaking owned by the Government of India, and we shall expand this sector.

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Setting up of New Watch Manufacturing Units

*429. **SHRI K. T. KOSALRAM:** Will the Minister of Industry be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have decided to invite fresh proposals for setting up of watch manufacturing units?

(b) the estimated demand and indigenous production of watches during the Five-Year Plan period till 1982-83;

(c) whether Government have formulated its policy on electronic watches; and

(d) if so, details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY (SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES) :
(a) Government have published "Guide Lines for Industries 1978-79 (Part-II)" welcoming fresh proposals for setting up watch manufacturing units (Page 96) of the Guide Lines.

(b) A precise estimate of demand for a consumer item like wrist watch is difficult to compute. However, the Task Force on Watch Industry, constituted by this Ministry has broadly estimated the demand of wrist watches by 1981-82 at 8 to 8.5 million pieces and the local indigenous production at 6 to 8 to 7.2 million pieces.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) In view of reply to Para (c) above the question does not arise.

Withdrawal of Cases of Jama Masjid and Turkman Gate Incidents.

*432. CHOWDHRY BALBIR SINGH:

SHRI AMARSINH V. RATHAWA:

Will the Minister of **Home Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) the action, taken till today to withdraw all the cases of so-called Jama Masjid and Turkman Gate incidents;

(b) how many such cases are going on in the courts;

(c) the reasons for not withdrawing such cases till date; and

(d) the action proposed to be taken to implement the assurances given by Janata leaders and Ministers?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI S. D. PATIL) :

(a) to (d): 13 cases were registered in connection with the so-called Jama Masjid and Turkman Gate incidents relating to February, 1975 and 19-4-1976. Out of these, one case has already been withdrawn. In respect of 8 cases final untraced reports have been sent of which 3 have been accepted by the Court. Final orders of

the Court are awaited in respect of the other 5 cases. The question of withdrawal of the remaining 4 cases is under consideration of the Delhi Administration.

Use of Non-standard Nomenclature by Paper Mills.

*433. SHRI G. Y. KRISHNAN: Will the Minister of **INDUSTRY** be pleased to state:

(a) whether any complaints have been received by Government that certain paper mills have been using non-standard nomenclature for some varieties with a view to charging higher prices; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI-MATI ABHA MAITI) :

(a) and (b). It has come to the notice of Government that certain paper mills have adopted the practice of introducing new nomenclatures, particularly in respect of cream wove paper. As the quality of paper is practically the same, except for the difference in name, the mills are able to charge higher prices while claiming that they have not raised the price.

Setting up of cements factories in Rayalaseema in Andhra Pradesh.

*434. SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH - Will the Minister of **INDUSTRY** be pleased to state:

(a) whether nearly 50 per-cent of lime-stone deposits in the country are available in Kurnool, Cuddapah belt of Rayalaseema in Andhra Pradesh;

(b) whether very little effort has been made by Government to instal cement factories to exploit the lime-stone mineral resources and to provide employment in that backward area;

(c) whether Government propose to encourage big business to start cement industry in this area; and

(d) if the answer is in the negative whether Government propose to start cement factories in public sector/joint venture or encourage local entrepreneurs?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI-MATI ABHA MAITI) : (a) to (d). While sizeable deposits of cement grade limestone are reported to be available in the Kurnool-Cuddapah belt of

Rayalaseema area in Andhra Pradesh, it is not correct to say that 5% of the limestone deposits in the country are located in this area. There are at present six cement plants in Andhra Pradesh for a total capacity of 20.69 lakh tonnes per annum. One of them namely M/s. Pan-
yam Cement & Mineral Industries Ltd. with a capacity of 5.31 lakh tonnes per annum is situated in Kurnool District.

13 Letters of intent/industrial licences have been granted to various parties including large houses for setting up cement plants in Andhra Pradesh for a total capacity of 47.96 lakh tonnes per annum, out of which 8.00 lakh tonnes per annum would be set up in Cuddapah District by Cement Corporation of India and Texmaco Ltd.

Besides the above, applications for setting up of cement plants in Andhra Pradesh for a total capacity of 37.60 lakh tonnes have also been received and are under process, out of which 13 lakh tonnes capacity is for location in Cuddapah and Kurnool Districts.

According to the present policy Cement Industry is open to large houses.

Annual consumption of the State is about 15.00 lakh tonnes. The State is therefore surplus in production of cement and is also located in the South Zone which is surplus.

Allowing Central Government Employees to Appear in Competitive Examinations

*436. SHRI RANJIT SINGH: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS please to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that State Government employees are allowed to appear for State Civil Services or the All India Administrative Services competitive examinations;

(b) whether it is a fact that similar privileges is not given to the Central Government employees; and

(c) whether the Central Government are contemplating to give this privileges to the Central Government employees?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI S. D. PATIL):

(a) to (c). All persons including government employees are eligible to sit for competitive examinations for all-India and Central Services if they fulfil conditions of eligibility in respect of age, educational qualifications etc. as laid down in the Examination Rules from time to time.

As regards eligibility of government employees to sit for the examinations for the State Civil Services, information is being collected.

Administrative Set up for Lakshdweep

*437. SHRI P. M. SAYEED: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the total population of Union territory of Lakshdweep up till now;

(b) whether Union Government are considering to change the present pattern of Administration in Lakshdweep?

(c) whether the people of lakshdweep have been demanding the Delhi type of Administration there;

(d) if so, whether Government are considering this question; and

(e) if not, the main reasons for the same?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI DHANIK LAL MANDAL): (a) The population of Lakshdweep according to 1971 Census was 31810 and the projected population for 1978 is 38040.

(b) and (c). No Sir.

(d) Do not arise.

(e) Government do not consider that the Delhi type of administration would be suitable for these islands.

Alleged Mismanagement and Corruption in N.I.D.C.

*438. SHRI VIJAY KUMAR N. PATIL: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether attention of Government has been drawn to the news-report appearing in the Financial Express dated the 21st November, 1978 under the caption "Rs. 43 lakh Deficit for NIDC."

(b) if so, what is the reaction of Government to the various observations of serious nature made therein and action taken/proposed to be taken.

(c) whether the National Industrial Development Corporation employees Union have also submitted to the Government memorandum/letter highlighting gross mismanagement, corruption and irregularities; and

(d) if so, the action taken in the matter?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI-MATI ABHA MAITI) : (a) and (b) . Yes, Sir, The working of N.I.D.C. for the financial year ending 1978, resulted in a deficit of Rs. 43.54 lakhs as against surplus of Rs. 6.57 lakhs for the previous year. The Corporation has been experiencing some financial difficulties on account of outstandings against clients amounting to Rs. 73.31 lakhs as on 31-10-78. This was reviewed by the Board of Directors on 18-11-78 to expedite the recovery of outstandings due from their clients. A proposal to undertake an independent assessment of the financial affairs of the Corporation has been taken up with the N.I.D.C.

Information regarding the financial difficulties of NIDC was also laid on the Table of the Lok Sabha on 6-12-78 and 13-12-78 in reply to Unstarred Questions Nos. 2464 and 3340.

(c) and (d) . Some representations letters have been received from the employees union. These are engaging the attention of the Government.

Setting up of a Cement Plant in Orissa

*440. SHRI GANANATH PRADHAN Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state,

(a) whether there is any proposal under Government's consideration to set up a cement plant in Orissa in the public sector;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) whether there is any proposal for the expansion of the existing cement plant at Bargarh ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI-MATI ABHA MAITI) : (a) and (b) . The Directorate General of Technical Development have registered a proposal of Industrial Development Corporation of Orissa Ltd. for setting up of a mini cement plant with a capacity of 0.33 lakh tonnes at Kringsera, Distt. Sundergarh (Orissa).

(c) The Industrial Development Corporation of Orissa Ltd. have recently submitted a proposal for expansion of their existing unit at Bargarh from 3.96 lakh tonnes to 5.26 lakh tonnes per annum. This is under consideration.

Rural Electrification Schemes in Maharashtra

*441. SHRI ANNASAHAB GOT-KHINDE : Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) the number of rural electrification schemes of Maharashtra sent to Government for approval during 1978-79; and

(b) the schemes approved, those under consideration and the estimated cost thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY (SHRI P. RAMACHANDRAN) : (a) 18 schemes pending as on 31-3-1978 and 107 new schemes were received by the Rural Electrification Corporation for the current year so far.

(b) 34 schemes for a total loan assistance of Rs. 8.22 crores have been approved by the Corporation.

5 schemes have since been withdrawn by the Board. The remaining 86 schemes are being processed.

Prosecution of Boeing Aircraft Consultants in India under F.E.R.A.

*442. SHRI A. C. GEORGE : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government intend to prosecute the Boeing Aircraft Company's Consultants in India under FERA for depositing their commissions abroad ;

(b) who are the said consultants and what are the Amounts involved;

(c) whether the said Company has disclosed its deals regarding the 3 Boeing 737s purchased after 1975 and the names of the persons who received its pay-offs in regard thereto ;

(d) if so, details of these disclosures; and

(e) if not, what steps have Government taken to obtain the said information soon ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI DHANIK LAL MANDAL) :

(a) and (b). The CBI have registered a case against M/s. Pillman Aircraft Consultants, Bombay, under F.E.R.A. for not depositing a Commission of about 11 lakh US dollars for the period prior to November 1975. The case is under investigation.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) Does not arise.

(e) One of the partners has filed a petition in the Bombay High Court. Further necessary steps would be considered in the light of the decision of the High Court.

Shortage and Import of Newsprint

***443. SHRI SHANKERSINHA BAGHELA :**

SHRI A. ASOKARAJ:

Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) whether he is aware of the serious crisis because of the current shortage of newsprint ;

(b) the reasons for the current shortage of newsprint ;

(c) the extent of shortage ;

(d) how Government propose to meet the shortage and give relief to consumers ;

(e) whether the import of newsprint is made through S.T.C. ; and

(f) whether it is a fact that S.T.C. has failed to make timely import of newsprint this year ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI MATI AHA MATI) : (a) to (d). There is no crisis due to shortage of newsprint.

(e) and (f). The import of newsprint is made through S.T.C. which has imported adequate quantities according to the assessment

of demand made by the Registrar of Newspaper for India.

Proportional Representation State-wise in Armed Forces

***444. SHRI KUMARI ANANTHAN :** Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Government have decided to broaden its recruitment policy for defence services to provide proportionate representation to each State based on the 1977 census ;

(b) if so, what is the percentage fixed for each State ; and

(c) which are the States that are not adequately represented ?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI JAGJIVAN RAM) : (a) to (c). The present policy of the Government has been to broad base recruitment. Excepting certain class Regiments in the Army, the recruitment below officers cadre is open to all classes, castes and religions provided they satisfy the physical, educational and medical standards. The recruitment to 'all class' Regiments of the Army, as also in the Navy and the Air Force is based on the recruitable male population of the State in the age group of 17-25 years according to 1971 census and demands are placed accordingly. Where, however, the actual recruitment in a particular State/Union Territory falls below the proportionate ratio, the deficiency is made good from other States/Union Territories.

2. In the case of officers, however, the recruitment is made on all India basis without earmarking any quota for any State.

3. A statement showing the percentages of the Recruitable Male Population of the States/Union Territories to total Recruit-able Male Population based on 1971 census and the actual representation as on September, 1977 is enclosed.

Statement

Statement showing the State-wise percentage of Recruitable Male Population to total recruitable male population (based on 1971 Census) and percentage of representation of States in the Armed Forces.

States	Percent- age	Representation as on 30th Sep. 1977		
		Army	Navy	Air Force
1	2	3	4	5
Andhra Pradesh	7.8	2.95	4.1	5.80
Andaman & Nicobar	0.0	0.02	..	..
Assam	2.7	1.76	0.8	2.60
Arunachal	0.1	0.03	..	..
Bihar	10.2	5.20	4.4	6.06
Chandigarh	0.1	0.05	..	0.22
Delhi	0.8	0.83	2.7	3.30
Goa, Daman & Diu	0.1	0.02	0.2	..
Haryana	1.8	9.78	8.9	6.35
Gujarat	4.9	0.57	0.2	0.70
Himachal Pradesh	0.7	4.85	4.8	1.40
Jammu & Kashmir	0.9	2.06	0.7	0.90
Karnataka	5.3	2.37	2.6	3.06
Kerala	3.7	7.03	15.1	18.45
Madhya Pradesh	7.6	2.24	1.6	1.30
Maharashtra	9.2	7.66	6.3	4.80
Manipur	0.2	0.30	0.1	..
Meghalaya	0.2	0.09	..	..
Mizoram	0.0	0.03	..	..
Nagaland	0.1	0.07	..	..
Orissa	3.9	1.20	1.5	1.90
Pondicherry	0.1	0.02	..	..
Punjab	2.5	13.30	12.2	10.40
Rajasthan	4.7	7.14	4.2	3.30
Sikkim	0.0	0.06	..	..
Tamil Nadu	7.3	5.98	4.7	7.80
Tripura	0.3	0.09	0.1	..
Uttar Pradesh	16.6	17.15	16.8	15.60
West Bengal	8.2	3.14	4.4	6.06
Bhutan	0.0	0.01	..	..
Nepal	0.0	4.00	..	..
States not known	0.0	..	3.6	..

Declaration of Rayalaseema As Backward Area.

*445. SHRI P. RAJAGOPAL NAIDU: Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state;

(a) whether Government have decided to declare Rayalaseema in Andhra Pradesh as backward area for the purpose of developing industry; and

(b) if so, when?

THE PRIME MINISTER (SHRI MORARJI DESAI): (a) The four districts of Rayalaseema region, namely Anantapur, Chittoor, Cuddapah and Kurnool have been declared industrially backward to qualify for concessional finance from the term-lending financial institutions.

(b) These districts were selected for the purpose by the State Government, out of the eligible districts according to the relevant criteria approved by the National Development Council. The declaration of the districts as industrially backward was made on different dates as follows:—

Chittoor	August 1970.
Anantapur	September, 1970.
Kurnool	January 1971.
Cuddapah	July 1971.

Census of Ex-Servicemen

*446. SHRI K. B. CHETTRI: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 2463 on the 2nd August, 1978 and state:

(a) the census figure of Ex-Servicemen from those States which have completed their census and

(b) what further action Government propose to take for the rest of the States who are still to complete their census?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI JAGJIVAN RAM): (a) Census figures of ex-servicemen in those States which have completed their census are as under:—

State	No. of Ex-Servicemen
(i) Assam	65,977
(ii) Gujarat	5,757
(iii) Haryana	1,39,462
(iv) Himachal Pradesh	73,676
(v) Maharashtra	3,32,122
(vi) Mizoram	8,426
(vii) West Bengal	51,700

These figures are approximate and exact numbers will be known after the 1981 National Census.

(b) The census work in respect of the remaining States is in progress. They have been requested to expedite the same.

कर्मचारी राज्य बीमा योजना के अन्तर्गत न्यू भोपाल टेक्सटाइल्स मिल्स पर बकाया राशि

4184. श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : क्या उद्योग मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या न्यू भोपाल टेक्सटाइल्स मिल्स पर जनवरी 1976 से अक्टूबर 1978 की अवधि की देय राशि बकाया है ;

(ख) कर्मचारी राज्य बीमा योजना के अन्तर्गत अब तक कितनी राशि जमा की गई है और इस की कितनी राशि बकाया है तथा क्या इस राशि को वसूल करने के लिए जिम्मेदार अधिकारियों के विरुद्ध कार्यवाही की गई है; और

(ग) क्या उस मिल्स में कुछ ऐसे प्रमुख व्यक्ति हैं जो अन्य अनेक व्यापार चला रहे हैं ?

उद्योग मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्रीमती धामा माइति) : (क) और (ख). कर्मचारी राज्य बीमा योजना के अन्तर्गत जनवरी, 1976 से अक्टूबर, 1978 के बीच न्यू भोपाल टेक्सटाइल्स मिल्स द्वारा प्रदत्त कुल राशि 24.34 लाख रुपये है। कोई भी राशि बकाया नहीं है अतः किसी अधिकारी के विरुद्ध कार्रवाई करने का प्रश्न ही नहीं पदा होता।

(ग) ऐसा कोई मामला जानकारी में नहीं आया है।

Proposal of Karnataka for More Fund for Roads

4185. SHRI JANARDHANA POO-JARY : Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) whether Karnataka Government has sent a proposal for more fund for the development of road transport in the State; and

(b) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN-CHARGE OF THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI CHAND RAM) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The Government of Karnataka has asked for financial assistance of Rs. 10 crores for the development of Bangalore City Transport Service and Rs. 54.12 lakhs as contribution to the capital of Karnataka State Road Transport Corporation.

L.T.C. Facility

4186. SHRI VASANT SATHE :

SHRI U. S. PATIL :

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that hardly 10 per cent of the Central Government Employees have availed Leave Travel Concession facilities to any place from their place of normal duty once in a four years;

(b) if so, since the block year is coming to close on 31st December, 1978 whether Government propose to extend the block year limit upto June, 1979 to enable the employees to avail of this facility and avoid sudden rush of leave applications and their denial during this month when Parliament is in session and plan discussions are in full swing ;

(c) whether any representations have been received in this regard, if so, the details thereof ; and

(d) decision taken in the matter ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI S. D. PATIL) : (a) Information in this regard has been laid on the Table of the House on 30-11-1978 in reply to Unstarred Question No. 4036 dated 22-3-1978.

(b) to (d). Some representations have been received requesting for the ex-

tension of the period within which the concession relating to the block 1974-77 can be availed of, on the ground that it is difficult for employees to go leave and railway reservations before the end of 1978. No decision has yet been taken on these representations.

सड़कों और पुलों की मरम्मत के लिए उत्तर उत्तर प्रदेश की सहायता

4187. श्री दयाराम शास्त्री : क्या नौबहन और परिवहन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि केन्द्र ने पुलों तथा सड़कों की मरम्मत करने के लिए उत्तर प्रदेश को 3 करोड़ रुपये की सहायता दी है; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो इस सहायता से कितने पुलों तथा सड़कों की मरम्मत की गई और वे कहाँ-कहाँ स्थित हैं तथा उन पर पृथक-पृथक कितना व्यय किया गया, इसका व्यौरा क्या है ?

नौबहन और परिवहन मंत्रालय में प्रभारी राज्य मंत्री (श्री चांद राम) :

(क) और (ख) . भारत सरकार का मुख्यतः सम्बन्ध राष्ट्रीय राजमार्गों से है। बाढ़ से क्षतिग्रस्त संख्या 2, 24, 28 और 29 के राजमार्गों की मरम्मत के लिए लगभग 28 लाख रु० दिए गए हैं। इस समय इन राजमार्गों पर मरम्मत का काम विभिन्न चरणों में पूरा किया जा रहा है और यातायात में कोई बाधा नहीं पड़ रही है। इसके अतिरिक्त भारत सरकार के वित्त मंत्रालय द्वारा कुछ राज्य सड़कों और पुलों की मरम्मत के लिए उत्तर प्रदेश की सरकार को 'अग्रिम योजना सहायता' के रूप में 8 करोड़ रु० भी दिए गए हैं।

Re-organisation of All India Handicraft Board

4188. SHRI SUBHASH CHANDRA BOSE ALLURI : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that working group set up by the Commerce Minister have suggested reorganisation of All India Handicraft Board for effective implementation of Handicraft Development Programme ; and

(b) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRIMATI ABHA MAITI) : (a) and (b) : Government of India, in the Ministry of Commerce, Civil Supplies, Cooperation, constituted in November 1977 a Working Group on Handicrafts for formulation of a draft of the Five year Plan, 1978-83. The Working Group suggested introduction of regionalised pattern, with Regional Officers assisted by specialists on disciplines appropriate to each region and necessary financial powers delegated to them, intermeshing of this structure with State level structure and organisations etc.

Setting up and assistance for Cottage and Domestic Industries, Maharashtra

4189. SHRI R. K. MHALGI: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) what effective measures have been taken in Maharashtra by the Central and State Government of Maharashtra for the implementation of New Industrial Policy after its declaration on 23rd December, 1977;

(b) how many new domestic and cottage industries have been set up in Maharashtra after the above said declaration;

(c) what aid to how many small scale industries in Maharashtra have been extended financial and other assistance during a period of last ten months; and

(d) if no, sizeable work done in the field the reasons thereof and the proposed remedies to remove the handicaps?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRIMATI ABHA MAITI): (a) Since the announcement of the new Industrial Policy, 15 District Industries Centres in Maharashtra at (1) Bhar, (2) Nanded,

(3) Osmanabad, (4) Parphani, (5) Ahmednagar, (6) Aurangabad, (7) Jalgaon, (8) Buldhana, (9) Dhulia, (10) Yeotmal, (11) Bhandara, (12) Colaba, (13) Ratnagiri, (14) Wardha and (15) Chandrapur have been approved by the Government.

(b) and (c). All the 15 District Industries Centres have been set up in the State. As far as small-scale units are concerned, Seed money to 348 units have been disbursed and 219 units have been registered, 116 units have been given technical consultancy and case of 22 units have been recommended for supply of scarce raw material. The Central Government have released Rs. 22.50 lakhs as loan to the State Government under the D.I.Cs Programme. Financial assistance is granted among others by a large number of financial institutions. Commercial Banks, Cooperative Banks and State Financial Corporations etc., and records of all such transactions are maintained by the respective organizations.

(d) Does not arise.

Recruitment Rules of the staff working in C.I.S.

4190. SHRI S. S. LAL: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) the upto date rules of recruitment, promotions and confirmations of the Central Information Service;

(b) the number of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes officers in various grades vis-a-vis the number of officers of the general category and the sanctioned strength of each grade;

(c) is the percentage of direct recruitment to each grade is being filled regularly and if so, its periodicity (Annual, Biannual etc.) and if no the reasons therefor; and

(d) is the non-recruitment of candidates from open market at Grade I and J.A.C. resulting in the vacancies reserved for Scheduled Castes and Tribes being grabbed by the non-scheduled castes and non-scheduled tribes officers through promotions and if so, what steps Government are taking to ensure that the reserve posts are filled only by Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes candidates?

THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI L. K. ADVANI) (a) Statement I showing the provisions under the C.I.S. Rules governing recruitment and promotion is placed on the table of the House [Placed in Library See No. LT-3390/78] Confirmations are made

in accordance with the general rules applicable to other Central Services, depending upon the availability of permanent vacancies at a given time and eligibility of officers concerned.

(b) Statement II giving the information is placed on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-3099/78]

(c) Statement III giving the information is given is placed on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-3099/78].

(d) No, Sir. Vacancies reserved for direct recruits of all categories are filled strictly according to rules. However, *ad-hoc* promotions are made purely on the basis of seniority to fill up the reserved vacancies temporarily in the absence of direct recruitment pending filling up of these vacancies on regular basis. When the direct recruitment vacancies reserved for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes are filled regularly, these vacancies will go to the reserved categories, who are selected and recommended by the UPSC.

Regulations in force to check Alienation of Tribal Lands

1111. SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the Acts and Regulations in force in scheduled areas of the States to check the alienation of tribal lands State-wise with the year of effect of the said legislations;

(b) the names of the States which have amended the existing Acts and Regulations in recent years to check the illegal transfer of the lands in scheduled areas;

(c) the extent of lands so far returned to the tribals according to these laws State-wise;

(d) the number of cases pending for disposal up till now State-wise; and

(e) the steps suggested by the Centre to the States for speedy disposal of the cases?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI DHANIK LAL MANDAL) (a) to (d). Information has been called for from the State Govts. & will be laid on the Table of the House.

(e) The States were asked to prepare a crash programme for effectively implementing the laws relating to prevention of land alienation & restoration of alienated land clearly setting targets for each year which should be periodically reviewed.

News Item Captioned "Caste Rivalry Plagues H.E.C."

4192. SHRI S. R. DAMANI: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether his attention has been drawn to a news item captioned 'Caste rivalry plagues H.E.C.' appearing in the Financial Express dated 11-11-1978;

(b) if so, Government's reaction thereto; and

(c) what effective steps have been and are being taken to remedy the situation?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRIMATI ABHA MAITI): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Government are already aware of the existence of multiplicity of unions, large number of associations of group interests and the rivalry *inter se* these unions and groups and within the recognised union in the Heavy Engineering Corporation Ltd., Kanchari (H.E.C.). Government are also aware of the inadequate order book position and critical ways and means position of HEC. Necessary steps are being taken to meet the situation with regard to all these aspects.

(c) The inter union and intra union rivalry has been responsible to a considerable extent in creating industrial unrest and has also made it difficult to reach a settlement of grievances. The management have already approached the Government of Bihar for completing the necessary procedures for the constitution of collective bargaining agency. Government of India have also requested the Govt. of Bihar for assistance in this regard.

HEC have been trying hard to secure more orders from the steel and other sectors. They have also received orders to the extent of about Rs. 30 crores for export of steel plant equipment for third countries with USSR assistance. Efforts to secure more export orders are continuing. They have also undertaken a programme of diversification of production so as to fill the gap in their order

book. Where-ever necessary, assistance is also given by this Department to HEC for securing orders. As a result of these efforts significant inflow of orders is expected in the near future.

To improve HEC's ways and means, position, Government have already sanctioned a loan of Rs. 3 crores. The question of granting further loans and deferment of interest on Government loans is under consideration.

Profits or Losses of Moghul Lines

4193. SHRI BAPUSAHEB PARULEKAR: Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) what are the profits or losses of Moghul Lines in last three years, year-wise;

(b) profits and losses of Moghul Lines in passenger services and cargo services in last three years, year-wise;

(c) percentage of expenditure on administration of Moghul Lines in last three years, year-wise; and

(d) gross income received by Moghul Lines by operating ships on Konkan Lines in last three years and percentage of expenditure on administration of Konkan Lines service in last three years, year-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN CHARGE OF THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI CHAND RAM): (a) Losses of Moghul Line during last three years as per Profit and Loss Account of the Company are as follows:—

1975-76. Rs. 248.43 lakhs

1976-77. Rs. 336.00 lakhs

1977-78. Rs. 978.79 lakhs

(b) Losses incurred by Moghul Lines on their passenger and cargo services during the last three years are as under:—

Year	Cargo	Passenger
	(Rs. in lakhs)	
1975-76	161.82	120.68
1976-77	501.57	102.90
1977-78	873.90	282.11

(c) Percentage of expenditure on administration (Management) including Konkan Service during the last three years, year-wise, is as under:

1975-76 3.10

1976-77 2.35

1977-78 2.28

(d) Gross income received by Moghul Lines by operating ships on Konkan Lines in last three years and percentage of expenditure on Konkan Lines in last three years:

Year	Gross income	Administrative Exp. as Percentage of Gross income
1975-76	62,75,661	16.56%
1976-77	75,25,236	13.59%
1977-78	75,82,538	15.44%

Forwarding of Applications of Employees for better prospects

4194. SHRI RAJ KRISHNA DAWN: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that most of the Government employees are facing acute difficulties in getting their applications forwarded to other Government offices and Government Undertakings for better prospects:

(b) what is the present policy of Government in this respect;

(c) whether Government has any 'Body' for effective implementation of these policies; and

(d) whether there is any defined civil services rules under which a civil servant can redress his grievances?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI S. D. PATIL): (a) No. Sir.

(b) Under the extant instructions, Government servants are allowed for opportunities in a year to apply in response to advertisements or notices of Government Departments/Public Sector Undertakings/Autonomous Bodies. Where

Government servants apply for posts in response to U.P.S.C. advertisements it shall not be counted against the aforesaid four opportunities. Instructions have also been issued to the effect that applications of Government servants should be forwarded as a rule. In case it is decided to withhold the application on the ground of public interest, the decision should be taken at a high level and with utmost objectivity rather than mechanically.

(c) All Government Departments/Ministries are responsible for implementation of these instructions.

(d) There are executive instructions under which a Government servant can submit a representation to a prescribed authority and a petition to the President in matters relating to this employment and seek redress of his grievances.

Freedom Fighters

4195. SHRI PABITAMOHAN PRA-
DHAN: Will the Minister of HOME
AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of freedom-fighters who are enjoying the freedom-fighters' minimum amount of pension of Rs. 200.00 p.m. and above, State-wise;

(b) the number of such pension-holders who are getting over two hundred rupees p.m. State-wise; and

(c) the number of such pension-holders whose pensions have either been kept suspended or cancelled?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI DHANIX LAL MANDAL): (a) to (c). Upto 30-11-1978 pensions have been sanctioned in 1,16,845 cases. These include both living freedom fighters and where they are not alive, their widows and other eligible dependents. While living freedom fighters are eligible to get Rs. 200/- per month, the pension of dependents varies between Rs. 100/- to Rs. 200 /- p.m.

A statement giving the information is attached.

Statement

Position as on 30-11-1978 (Statewise)

State/Union Territory Admn.	No. of freedom fighters who have been sanctioned pension upto Rs. 200/- p.m. and above	No. of Freedom fighters who have been sanctioned pension of more than Rs. 200/- p.m.	No. of cases in which pension has been	
			Suspended	Cancelled
1	2	3	4	5
Andaman & Nicobar .	5	..	..	..
Andhra Pradesh .	6118	11	113	28
Arunchal Pradesh .	..	..	..	..
Assam .	3896	6	1621	9
Bihar . . .	19141	16	127	41
Chandigarh .	93	2	1	..
Delhi .	2043	19	81	26
Goa .	512	1	11	..
Gujarat	2980	7	30	5

1	2	3	4	5
Haryana . . .	3843	3	34	5
Himachal Pradesh . .	1600	..	19	3
Jammu & Kashmir . .	1083	2	5	..
Kerala . . .	2411	3	65	74
Karnataka . . .	7310	4	1428	51
Madhya Pradesh . . .	2822	2	11	40
Maharashtra . . .	10526	3	74	15
Manipur . . .	97		4	7
Meghalaya . . .	68		4	13
Mizoram . . .	1			..
Nagaland . . .	7		..	..
Orissa . . .	3738	3	82	23
Pondicherry . . .	227		15	30
Punjab . . .	9805	5	356	23
Rajasthan . . .	1019	5	6	7
Tamil Nadu . . .	4089	3	104	95
Tripura . . .	635	5	203	33
Uttar Pradesh . . .	18133	52	347	46
West Bengal . . .	14613	109	275	94
TOTAL	116845	255	5016	668

Indo-Soviet Cooperation in Launching Second Earth Satellite

4196. SHRI D. AMAT: Will the Minister of SPACE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Indo-Soviet pact has been signed on launching of second earth satellite by India in cooperation with Russia; and

(b) if so, what are the main features of the agreement?

THE PRIME MINISTER (SHRI MORARJI DESAI): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The main features of the agreement entered into on 22nd April 1975, between the Academy of Sciences, USSR and the Indian Space Research Organisation,

Government of India on the launch of the Second Indian Scientific Satellite are:—

(a) ISRO will undertake to deliver the satellite as well as the necessary auxiliary equipment and technical documentation.

(2) The Academy of Sciences, USSR, will

(a) provide a Soviet Rocket Carrier as well as launch facilities.

(b) arrange for the launch of the satellite from the Soviet Cosmodrome.

(3) There will be no exchange of funds and each side will bear the expenses to meet its obligations.

- (4) The scientific and technical results of any joint work performed in this project will be the property of the parties to the agreement.

दिल्ली परिवहन निगम में नियुक्तियों के लिए मेडिकल बोर्ड

4197. श्री मही लाल क्या नौवहन और परिवहन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या दिल्ली परिवहन निगम में विभिन्न पदों के लिए जिन उम्मीदवारों की पेशकश की जाती है उनकी डाक्टरों जांच कराने के लिए निगम का अपना मेडिकल बोर्ड है ;

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो इस के क्या कारण हैं जब कि भारतीय केन्द्रीय प्रशामन सेवा जैसे उच्चतम पदों पर नियुक्ति के लिए डाक्टरों जांच सरकारी अस्पतालों में की जाती है; और

(ग) क्या उपरोक्त निगम में नियुक्ति के लिए चयन दिये गये उम्मीदवारों को डाक्टरों जांच की व्यवस्था सरकारी अस्पतालों में करने विचार है ?

नौवहन और परिवहन मंत्रालय में प्रचारी राज्य मंत्री (श्री चाँद राम) :
(क) जी, हाँ ।

(ख) दिल्ली परिवहन निगम एक सांविधिक निगम है जिसके अपने ही नियम और विनियम हैं । इस निगम के नियमों में यह व्यवस्था है कि भर्ती होने के बाद इसके कमचारियों की डाक्टरों जांच इसके अपने ही चिकित्सा अधिकारी करेंगे । इसलिए, निगम में नियुक्ति के लिए चुने गए व्यक्तियों की डाक्टरों जांच कराने के लिए निगम के पास अपना निजी मेडिकल बोर्ड है ।

निगम में भर्ती बड़े पैमाने पर होती है क्योंकि स्टाफ की और खासकर कण्डक्टरों और ड्राइवरों की बहुत बड़ी तादाद में जरूरत होती है । अपनी स्टाफ सम्बन्धी आवश्यकताओं को पूरा करने के लिए उनकी तुरन्त डाक्टरों जांच कराने की दृष्टि से निगम के पास अपना निजी मेडिकल बोर्ड होना लाभदायक है । राजधानी की लगातार बढ़ती हुई आवश्यकताओं को पूरा करने के लिए निगम अपना विस्तार कर रहा है और प्राइवेट वसों को बड़े पैमाने पर लगाने जैसे आवश्यक कार्यों के लिए स्टाफ में सामयिक वृद्धि करना भी आवश्यक हो जाता है । ऐसी स्थिति में, यदि डाक्टरों जांच का काम सरकारी अस्पतालों पर छोड़ दिया जाए तो इससे डाक्टरों जांच में देर लगेगी और उसके परिणामस्वरूप निगम में स्टाफ की भर्ती शीघ्र नहीं की जा सकेगी ।

(ग) निगम अपने नए भर्ती होने वाले कमचारियों की डाक्टरों जांच सरकारी अस्पतालों में कराने के प्रश्न पर आवश्यक पत्रव्यवहार भारत सरकार के स्वास्थ्य सेवा महानिदेशक से कर रहा है ।

Non-Filling of Underground with Sand in Villages of West Bengal by E.C.L.

4198. SHRI ROBIN SEN: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have received any report from the Government of West Bengal to the effect that certain villages in Durgapur and Asansol sub-divisions have become unsafe and may subsidise any moment due to non-filling of underground with sand after raising the coal by Eastern Coalfields Limited;

(b) if so, the names of those villages in above sub-divisions; and

(c) what steps Government propose to take in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY (SHRI P. RAMACHANDRAN) : (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. No names of the villages have been mentioned, but it covers some

of the areas of Raniganj town and Kulti in West Bengal.

(c) The problem of subsidence in Raniganj-Kulti area created by haphazard and unscientific mining operations during the pre-nationalisation period has been attracting the attention of the Central Government. The Department of Coal in a series of communications to the State Government suggested creation of an area development authority under the West Bengal Government with participation of coal companies, Director General, Mines Safety, etc. The Coal Conservation and Development Advisory Committee in its meeting held at Calcutta on 17-6-1978 also specially invited the representative of the West Bengal Government and it was decided that the area development authority be created as early as possible. Subsequently on 30-10-1978, Minister for Energy also addressed the Chief Minister of West Bengal for early action in the matter.

Further action is dependent on the action taken by the State Government.

Setting up of Thermal stations in Maharashtra

4199. SHRI SANTOSHRAO GODE: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government of Maharashtra have requested the Government of India to set up two Thermal stations at Chandrapur in Maharashtra; and

(b) what is the response of the Government of India in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY (SHRI P. RAMACHANDRAN) : (a) and (b). The proposal of Maharashtra State Electricity Board for installation of two units of 210 MW each at Chandrapur Thermal Power Station Stage-I has already been sanctioned by the Government. The construction of this project is in progress. Maharashtra State Electricity Board has sent another proposal for installation of two units of 210 MW each as an extension to the Chandrapur Thermal Power Station. The proposal is under the consideration of the Government of India.

Prices of Cloth in Excess of Stamped Price

4200. SHRI ANANT DAVE : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have received a representation dated the 10th January,

1978 regarding price of cloth being charged in excess of stamped price from Pune;

(b) if so, what action have been taken in the matter; and

(c) whether the concerned have been intimated accordingly?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRIMATI ABHA MAITI) : (a) to (c). In terms of the current price stamping scheme, a mill is required to stamp on cloth only ex-mill price plus excise incidence and not the consumer price, which usually would be in excess of the stamped price, because of distribution costs. The scheme expects the consumer to exercise his bargaining power. The representation in reference alleging a retail price in excess of the stamped price should be viewed in this light.

Setting up of Cottage Industries in Sixth Plan

4201. SHRI AHMED M. PATEL : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) the amount earmarked in the Sixth Five Year Plan for the extension of small and cottage industries in India State-wise;

(b) the details of the small cottage industries to be set up in each State; and

(c) the number of persons to be benefited by the industries?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRIMATI ABHA MAITI) : (a) A total outlay of Rs. 1410 crores including Rs. 60 crores for the schemes of Craftsman and Apprenticeship Training has been provided for the Village and Small Scale Industries Sector for 1978-83 in the draft Five Year Plan. The discussion on the States Five Year Plan for 1978-83 are in progress and decision on the final outlays for States is not yet been taken.

(b) Units in the Village and Small Industries sector are mostly set up in the private and cooperative sectors. Schemes included in the State Plans mainly relate to the assistance and facilities in various forms for the development of these industries such as provision of financial

assistance ; common service and training facilities ; supply of raw materials ; provision of factory accommodation ; supply of machines/tools/equipment on grant/hire-purchase ; marketing assistance etc.

(c) A sizeable employment potential is expected to be generated as a result of the implementation of Village & Small Industries Programmes.

Amount sanctioned by R.E.C. for Extension of Electricity in Villages

4202. SHRI M. RAM GOPAL REDDY : Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether Rural Electrification Corporation has sanctioned Rs. 25 crores for projects to extend electricity in villages; and

(b) if so, the details in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY (SHRI P. RAMACHANDRAN) : (a) and (b) . At the meeting of the Board of Directors of the Rural Electrification Corporation held on 13th November 1978, 67 new projects of the various State Electricity Boards were approved for a total loan assistance of Rs. 24.16 crores. These schemes on completion envisage electrification of 1,938 new villages and energisation of 21,258 irrigation pumpsets.

Additional loan assistance amounting to Rs. 84 lakhs on account of escalation in costs in respect of 16 schemes sanctioned in earlier years ; was also approved.

दिल्ली नगर निगम के क्षेत्र में स्कूल विद्यार्थियों के लिए बसों की कमी

4203. श्री युबराज : क्या नोबहन और परिवहन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या दिल्ली नगर निगम के क्षेत्र में स्कूल विद्यार्थियों के लिए बसों की कमी है; और

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो विद्यार्थियों की कठिनाई को दूर करने के लिए कितनी बसों की आवश्यकता होगी और बसों की संख्या

में कब तक वृद्धि की जाएगी और यदि नहीं तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ?

नोबहन और परिवहन मंत्रालय में प्रचारी राज्य मंत्री (श्री चांद राम): (क) जी, नहीं। नगर निगम के अधिकतम स्कूलों के खुलने और बंद होने का समय भीड़-भाड़ का होता है जब कि काफी बसें मिलती हैं।

(ख) प्रश्न नहीं होता।

Setting up of a Paper Industry in H.P.

4204. SHRI DURGACHAND : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is proposed to set up a paper industry in Himachal Pradesh ;

(b) if so, when and where the industry will be set up ; and

(c) what will be the capacity of the proposed industry ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI MATI ABHA MAITI) : (a) to (c) . Various proposals for setting up pulp newsprint/paper projects in Himachal Pradesh have been approved from time to time, but not tangible progress has been made with regard to implementation of these schemes. It is, therefore, too early to assess the prospects of these projects being commissioned or the capacity likely to materialise.

Setting up of Cement & Paper Industries in Murena, M.P.

4205. SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) details of the proposal under consideration of Government for setting up factories of cement, paper etc. in Madhya Pradesh during the next two years ;

(b) whether district Murena is one of the Districts for which State Government have submitted the details for setting up factories in these fields ;

(c) if so, details therein ; and

(d) the reaction thereto ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRIMATI ABHA MAITI) : (a) Nine applications for grant of industrial Licences for setting up Cement Plants, three for Paper Plants and twenty-one for other projects in Madhya Pradesh are under examination with the Secretariat for Industrial Approvals. Similarly three schemes for Cement and eight for other products from Madhya Pradesh for registration are under examination with the Directorate General of Technical Development.

(b) There are no specific proposals pending in the Secretariat for Industrial Approvals for which State Government of Madhya Pradesh have submitted full details for setting up factories in these fields in District Murena.

(c) and (d). Do not arise.]

स्टेशन डाइरेक्टर, बरभंगा की नियुक्ति

4206. श्री सुरेन्द्र झा सुमन : क्या सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि आकाशवाणी का दरभंगा केन्द्रगत तीन वर्षों से कार्य कर रहा है और निदेशक का पद अभी तक रिक्त पड़ा है; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो निदेशक का पद कब तक भरा जायेगा ?

सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्री (श्री लाल कृष्ण भादवाणी) : (क) और (ख). जी, हां यद्यपि एक केन्द्र निदेशक की तैनाती का आदेश 6-10-78 को जारी हुआ था किन्तु पदधारी पारिवारिक परिस्थितियों के कारण कार्यग्रहण नहीं कर सका । उनके स्थान पर अन्य व्यक्ति को तैनात किया जा रहा है ।

Service Conditions of Employees of Sainik School Amaravathinagar, Tamil Nadu

4207. SHRI K. A. RAJU : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware that the service conditions of Sainik School employees of Amaravathinagar, Tamil Nadu are very poor ; and

(b) if so, whether Sainik Schools are proposed to be brought under the Central Government to improve the service conditions of their employees ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (PROF. SHER SINGH) : (a) The Service conditions of employees in all the Sainik Schools in the country are uniform and are governed by the Rules and Regulations framed by the Sainik Schools Society which is an autonomous body registered under the Societies Registration Act.

(b) There is no proposal to bring these schools under the direct control of the Central Government.

Overtime and Holi days to Light-keepers

4208. SHRI K. A. RAJAN : Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware that the light keepers are working at present for 10 hours a day without any off or availing any holidays and Sundays round the year of 365 days ;

(b) if so, the reasons for denying overtime allowance or compensatory holidays ; and

(c) whether immediate steps would be taken to ensure that the light keepers are also treated on par with other Central Government servants ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN-CHARGE OF THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI CHAND RAM) : (a) to (c). Some such facts have come to the notice of Government recently and the matter is being looked into.

Film Entitled "Emergency—the Nightmare"

4209. SHRI BHAGAT RAM : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Information Minister of West Bengal had requested him to personally view the films "Emergency—the Nightmare" to judge for himself if the regional Censor Board's objections were tenable ;

(b) whether he has also received a letter from Information Minister of West Bengal and if so, the contents of the same; and

(c) what is the reaction of Government about the points raised by the West Bengal Government ?

THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI L. K. ADVANI) : (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. The Information Minister of West Bengal has requested the Central Government to expedite its decision.

(c) The matter is receiving attention.

Exhibition of Films on Family Planning in Rural Areas

4210. SHRI R. KOLANTHAIVELU : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state the reasons why the field Publicity Officer despite repeated requests by many persons including Member of Parliament, is averse to come to rural areas like Irugaloure in Salem District, Tamil Nadu to show films on Family Planning, Health care, for the benefit of weaker sections ?

THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI L. K. ADVANI) : The Field Publicity Unit at Salem which covers Salem and Dharmapuri districts is faced with an unsurmountable task of covering an area of about 18,286 square kilometres with a population of over 46.7 lakh in about 2000 villages and 50 towns. It is, therefore, not possible for it to cover each and every area within its jurisdiction in every year, though every efforts is made to cover as many areas as possible, particularly the rural areas.

कार्यालयों में बरतारियों के पदों का भरा जाना

4211. श्री श्याम लाल धुबे : क्या गृह मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) दिल्ली के केन्द्रीय सरकार के कार्यालयों में गत तीन वर्षों में पृथक्-पृथक् कितने चपरासी सेवानिवृत्त हुए हैं और कितने पदोन्नत हुए हैं ;

(ख) क्या इससे रिक्त हुए स्थान सरकार ने भर दिए हैं और यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ; और

(ग) जब अन्य पदों के लिए नियुक्ति पर कोई प्रतिबन्ध नहीं है तब चपरासियों की नियुक्तियों पर प्रतिबन्ध लगाये जाने के क्या कारण हैं और क्या इस मामले की समीक्षा करने का उन्होंने कोई आश्वासन दिया है और यह आश्वासन कब तक पूरा कर दिया जायेगा ?

गृह मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री एस० डी० पाटिल) : (क) तथा (ख). कामिक तथा प्रशासनिक सुधार विभाग के पास सूचना उपलब्ध नहीं है ।

(ग) चपरासियों के अभिनियोजन को वर्तमान पद्धति की समीक्षा करने के विचार से जून 1976 में चपरासियों के रिक्त पदों के भरने पर प्रतिबन्ध लगा दिया गया था । हालांकि पुनरीक्षा किये जाने के लिए सदन को कोई आश्वासन नहीं दिया गया था परन्तु 2-4-78 को लोक सभा तारांकित प्रश्न संख्या 702 के उत्तर में यह बताया गया था कि चपरासियों के अभिनियोजन से सम्बन्धित समस्त नीति की पुनरीक्षा की जा रही है । पुनरीक्षा के शीघ्र ही पूरा हो जाने की सम्भावना है ।

Installation of A.I.R. Station at Dhanbad

4212. SHRI A. K. ROY : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Ministry are aware that Dhanbad District Journalist Association has been highlighting the necessity of a Radio Station at Dhanbad; and

(b) whether it is a fact that the previous Government assured to give a radio station by the Sixth Five year Plan which the present Government is changing; if so, reasons thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI L. K. ADVANI) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) No record of any such assurance is available. However, it is a fact that a proposal to set up a radio station at Dhanbad was included in the Fourth and Fifth Five Year Plans but it was dropped due to constraint on resources. In the Draft Sixth Plan both Dhanbad and Jamshedpur were considered for setting up a radio station; but due to limited financial allocations made by the Planning Commission, the relative priority went in favour of Jamshedpur because of its larger population according to 1971 census. However, in the Sixth Plan there is a proposal to increase the power of the Ranchi transmitter from 10 K.W. to 200 K.W. When this scheme is implemented (depending on allocation of funds and priority), Dhanbad will come within the day-time primary service area of the Ranchi Station.

Funds for Development of Transport in North Eastern Region

4213. SHRI KIRIT BIKRAM DEV BURMAN : Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Government of India have allocated Rs. 19 crores for the development of transport communications in the North Eastern region ;

(b) if so, what steps are taken to ensure that due share is given to the development of Transport Communications in the backward tribal border areas, of Tripura, Mizoram, Meghalaya, Nagaland, Manipur and Arunachal; and what part of it is proposed to be utilised for the development of these States/Territories; and

(c) the details of the transport development schemes to be financed therewith in these six States/Union Territories ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN-CHARGE OF THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI CHAND RAM) : (a) to (c). The question of allocation of funds for development of transport communications in the North Eastern Region, for the Annual Plan 1979-80, is under consideration and finalization by the Planning Commission.

Filling up Vacancies in Offices

4214. SHRI AHMED HUSSAIN : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the Department of Personnel and Administrative Reforms is very often required to circulate the vacancies of certain departmental promotion/deputation posts on all Secretaries basis ;

(b) whether circulation of such vacancies in the Central Departments is time-taking and the information (circular) either reaches by the closing date of receiving applications or the employees come to know of the vacancies only after the last date ;

(c) whether a newsletter is proposed to be published on suitable intervals which would be authentic for Government employees to apply in response to the vacancies in the newsletter; and

(d) if so, how soon it will be introduced and if not, the reasons thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI S. D. PATIL) : (a) Vacancies in promotion posts are filled by the Ministries/Departments themselves in accordance with the relevant rules and are not circulated on all Secretariat basis. Ex-cadre posts to be filled on deputation basis from amongst officers belonging to Central Secretariat Service/Central Secretariat Stenographers' Service/Central Secretariat Clerical Service are circulated by the Department of Personnel and Administrative Reforms amongst the members of these services when they are to be filled on all Secretariat basis.

(b) The ex-cadre posts are circulated giving about one month's time to submit applications. Sufficient number of applications are usually received in response to these circulars.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) Does not arise.

Bogus Political Pensioners

4215. **SHRI SACHINDRA LAL SINGHA :**

SHRI SAKTI KUMAR SARKAR:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that a number of persons received Political Pension using false certificates;

(b) if so, details of the bogus political sufferers identified up to date, State-wise;

(c) the details of the action taken in this regard to help the genuine freedom fighters; and

(d) the details of the result achieved State-wise, with particulars of North Eastern States and West Bengal, district-wise with the name of the persons identified as bogus political sufferers?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI DHANIK LAL MANDAL) :
(a) and (b). Yes, Sir. A statement giving State-wise position is attached.

(c) Before a pension is finally cancelled, the freedom fighter is given full opportunity to establish his bonafides and any representation made by him is carefully examined in consultation with the State Government. Where his bonafides are fully established, the suspended pension is restored.

(d) The result achieved is reflected in the statement referred to above. It will involve considerable time and labour to furnish the names of all such persons district-wise.

Statement

Break up of Complaints made against the Grant of Pension State wise upto 30-11-1978

No.	State/Union Territories	Number of cases in which complaints have been made	Number of cases in which pension has been suspended	Number of cases in which Pension has been	
				Stopped/ cancelled	Restored
1	2	3	4	5	6
1	Andhra Pradesh	146	112	28	6
	INA	1	1		..
2	Assam	1902	1621	9	272
3	Bihar	1105	127	41	24
4	Chandigarh	1	1	..	..
5	Delhi	129	74	26	29
	INA	7	7		
6	Gujarat	43	30	4	
	INA	1	..	1	..
7	Haryana	41	21	3	17
	INA	20	13	2	5
8	Himachal Pradesh	18	11	2	3
	INA	11	8	1	2

1	2	3	4	5	6						
9	Jammu & Kashmir	.	.	6	4	..	1				
	INA	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	1	..	..
10	Karnataka	.	.	.	.	.	.	1483	1428	51	4
11	Kerala	.	.	.	.	.	.	140	58	73	9
	INA	.	.	.	.	.	.	7	7	1	..
12	Maharashtra	.	.	.	.	.	.	93	74	15	4
13	Madhya Pradesh	.	.	.	.	.	.	60	10	39	11
	INA	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	1	1	..
14	Orissa	.	.	.	.	.	.	232	77	23	132
	INA	.	.	.	.	.	.	5	5	..	..
15	Punjab	.	.	.	.	.	.	83	68	15	..
	INA	.	.	.	.	.	.	346	288	8	42
16	Pondicherry	.	.	.	.	.	.	52	15	30	7
17	Rajasthan	.	.	.	.	.	.	26	6	7	2
	INA	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	..	..	..
18	Tamil Nadu	.	.	.	.	.	.	230	104	95	31
19	Uttar Pradesh	.	.	.	.	.	.	393	340	46	7
	INA	.	.	.	.	.	.	8	7	..	1
20	West Bengal	.	.	.	.	.	.	599	272	94	17
	INA	.	.	.	.	.	.	4	3	..	1
21	Tripura	.	.	.	.	.	.	249	203	33	13
22	Goa	.	.	.	.	.	.	11	11	—	—
23	Meghalaya	.	.	.	.	.	.	29	4	13	1
24	Manipur	.	.	.	.	.	.	7	—	7	—
	INA	.	.	.	.	.	.	4	4	—	—
	TOTAL	.	.	.	.	.	.	7496	5016	668	641

Crisis in Coir Industry in Kerala

4216. SHRI RAMACHANDRAN KADANNAPPALLI : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether coir industry in Kerala is facing a serious crisis due to actual shortage of fibre and yarn;

(b) if so, whether due to this shortage, Kerala coir industry is facing difficult position to fulfil its commitments of Rs. ten crores due for shipment during the next few months;

(c) if so, whether the Ministry were urged to present immediate import of 10,000 tonnes of coir fibre from Sri Lanka to enable the industry to overcome the present crisis; and

(d) if so, the action taken by the Union Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI - MATI ABHA MAITI) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Export orders for coil yarn, mats and mattings to the extent of 50,868 tonnes were booked during the period 1-1-78 to 18-12-78. Of this, 30,444 tonnes of coir yarn and products have been shipped till the end of October, 1978. During the same period in 1977, the shipments were of the order of 33,452 tonnes

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) The question of permitting the import of Coir Fibre from Sri Lanka will be considered in the light of the recommendations of the High Level Study Team which are under consideration of the Government.

Changes in Recruitment made by Cochin Port Trust.

4217. SHRI VAYALAR RAVI : Will the MINISTER OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state

(a) whether the Cochin Port Trust made any changes in the recruitment of the Cost Analyst;

(b) if so, what are the changes and the reasons of the same ;

(c) whether the Cochin Port Staff Association made any representation against the decision of the Port Trust authorities; and

(d) if so, what action taken on it?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN-CHARGE OF THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT SHRI (CHAND RAM) : (a) and (b) In accordance with the original recruitment rules, the posts of Cost Analyst in Cochin Port Trust were required to be filled by direct recruitment from among the graduates having passed the intermediate examination of the Institute of Cost & Works Accountants of India or U.K. Later on, on the request of certain labour unions at the Port, the recruitment rules were revised so as to provide for filling up the posts by promotion also from among the Port employees having the qualifications, prescribed for direct recruits, failing which from those who possess a basic degree in Commerce or equivalent qualification recognised by the Government of India and have at

least three years' experience as Senior Accountant/Assistant Accountant in the Port Trust.

(c) The Cochin Port Staff Association has represented that the qualification should be further relaxed as there is no justification for insisting on graduation as qualification for the post.

(d) The representation has been considered and it has been decided that in view of specialised nature of the work in the Costing Cell and the fact that in the lower category post no experience of Cost Analysis is gained, there is no case for further revising the recruitment rules either to provide for promotion for ordinary graduates or to reduce it to matriculates.

Distribution of Cement through Cooperative Societies and ban on Private Dealers

4218. SHRI NATVERLAL B. PARMAR : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government had sought cooperation of the dealers and stockists of cement in maintaining fair price and equitable distribution of the commodity ;

(b) if so, the response of the trade thereto ;

(c) whether in several States established cement traders were stopped from future sale of cement and the work was entrusted to new stockists or cooperative societies ;

(d) the present position of the new scheme ;

(e) whether the dealers and stockists who were selling cement upto now will be offered new opportunities of selling commodities under the proposed public distribution system with a view to save them from ruin ; and

(f) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI - MATI ABHA MAITI) : (a) and (b). The Cement Manufacturers' Association introduced a voluntary scheme in July 1978 to curb unfair practices among cement stockists and to suspend or cancel the dealership of those who were found to indulge in such practices. The voluntary scheme did not prove to be quite effective.

(c) to (f). The State Governments were requested to set up effective public distribution system through cooperatives, super markets, fair price shops or other

outlets in order to counter any tendency towards hoarding and black marketing. The State Governments of Assam, Gujarat, Kerala, Karnataka, Maharashtra, Rajasthan, Sikkim, West Bengal, Meghalaya, Nagaland, Tripura and Union Territories of Arunachal Pradesh and Mizoram have taken over cement distribution with effect from 1-10-1978. The State Governments of Andhra Pradesh, Haryana, Punjab, Tamil Nadu and Uttar Pradesh will be switching over to public distribution of cement from 1-1-1979. Other States are still considering the matter.

The system followed in public distribution of cement varies from State to State according to local circumstances and needs. However, the essential features present in most of the schemes are statutory licensing of cement stockists, direct appointment of cement stockists by State Government or its agencies, introduction of permit system for sale of cement to consumers, creation of voluntary agencies to advise regarding public distribution and strengthening of administrative machinery for proper implementation of the scheme and for prevention of malpractices. The question of retaining the existing Stockists and dealers other than those who are considered unsuitable will be decided by the State Governments on merits.

विशाखापत्तनम नौसैनिक यार्ड में प्रवेश के लिए चीन के मालवाहक जहाज को अनुमति देना

4219. श्री सुरेन्द्र विक्रम : क्या रक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि जलाई, 1978 में विशाखापत्तनम नौसैनिक यार्ड में प्रवेश के लिए चीन के मालवाहन जहाज को अनुमति देने के क्या कारण थे जब तक कि विगत में इस क्षेत्र में किसी विदेशी जहाज को कभी भी प्रवेश करने की अनुमति नहीं दी गई थी और इसके लिए अनुमति देने के लिए कौन व्यक्ति जिम्मेदार है ?

रक्षा मंत्री (श्री जगजीवन राम)

जून-जुलाई, 1978 के दौरान चीन का एक माल वाहक जलयान वाणिज्यिक प्रयोजनों से विशाखापत्तनम बन्दरगाह पर ठहरा था। जलयान विशाखापत्तनम के नौसैनिक यार्ड में नहीं ठहरा था

Prices of pulses at D.I.D. Race Course, New Delhi

4220. SHRI U.S. PATIL : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the prevalent price of pulses of various kinds at the Detailed Issue Depot, Race Course Road, New Delhi is higher than the price of the pulses at the Fair Price Shops in Delhi and all the varieties of pulses are not available at the D.I.D. Depot ; if so, what is the present price of Moong, Urad, Arhar, Malka Masoor, Kabli and Black gram at present and during the months of August, September, October, November, 1977 and 1978 ; and

(b) whether it is also a fact that this higher prices of essential commodities at the D.I.D. Depot has affected the sales of this Depot ; if so, what is the month-wise sales of various items at the Depot during the last six months ?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI JAGJIVAN RAM) : (a) The present payment issue prices of pulses at DID, New Delhi are slightly higher than the prices in the fair price shops in Delhi. Certain varieties of pulses are presently not available at the DID. The present prices and those prevalent during the months August to November 1977 and 1978 are indicated in Statement I laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-3100/78]. Kabuli Channa and black gram are not provisioned at this unit for issue on payment.

(b) It is correct that higher prices in DID have affected the sales in that Depot during the past six months. The details of the sales of major items sold from DID from June 1978 onward is indicated in Statement II laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-3100/78].

Opening of Textile Mills in Punjab

4221. SHRI IOBAL SINGH DHILLON : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) whether Punjab Government have submitted a proposal to the Central Government to open new textile mills in Punjab; and

(b) if so, the details of the proposal and the reaction of Government of India thereto ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI-MATI ABHA MAITI) : (a) No Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Recruitment to Posts of Assistant Compilers

4222. SHRI RAGHAVJI : Will, the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Class III non-technical posts in all the Central Government offices are filled up through the Staff Selection Commission ;

(b) whether the posts of Assistant Compilers in the Directorate of Census operations, M.P., Bhopal were filled in May, 1978 through the staff selection Commission ; and

(c) if not, the reasons thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI DHANIK LAL MANDAL) :

(a) The Staff Selection Commission has been entrusted with recruitment to non-technical Group 'C' posts in the Departments of the Government of India and in the Subordinate Offices except the posts for which recruitment is made by the Railway Service Commission Office of the Comptroller & Auditor General, the Accountants Generals and Industrial Establishments. This work of recruitment has to be taken over by the Staff Selection Commission in a phased manner. The first phase in this process was the taking over of the functions of the Examination Wing of the Institute of Secretariat Training and Management. The second phase would be taking over of the recruitments to Group 'C' non-technical posts in the Subordinate Offices and other offices located in New Delhi. The recruitment for group 'C' non-technical posts in the Subordinate offices and other offices located outside Delhi shall be taken over in the third phase.

(b) and (c). The essential qualifications prescribed in the Recruitment Rules for making direct recruitments to the post of Assistant Compiler in the Directorate of Census Operations, Madhya Pradesh are follows :

1. Matriculation or equivalent.
2. Proficiency in operating calculating machines.

OR

Experience in Coding and Punching in an office or firm having Mechanical Tabulation equipment.

Due to non-availability of Key-punching machines and inability of the candidates to hire them, the Staff Selection Commission are not in a position to hold tests for a large number of candidates at one time. It has, therefore, been decided by the Staff Selection Commission to allow the Departments/Offices of the Government of India

to make recruitment to this category of post through other permissible channels till the Staff Selection Commission are in a position to put the candidates to test in key-punching operations. For this reason the posts of Assistant Compiler in the Directorate of Census Operations, Madhya Pradesh, were filled in May, 1978 by direct recruitment.

Starting Prosecution against Mrs. Indira Gandhi.

4223 SHRI B. P. MANDAL :

SHRI UGRASEN :

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Home Ministry is contemplating to start prosecution against Mrs. Indira Gandhi, ex-Prime Minister in accordance of the findings of the Shah Commission ;

(b) the steps taken till now in this direction ; and

(c) the cause of delay in charge-sheeting her ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI DHANIK LAL MANDAL) :

(a) to (c) The CBI registered three cases against Mrs. Indira Gandhi on 10-7-1978. Investigation in all these case has made substantial progress.

Refusal of M/s. Pure Drinks Pvt. Ltd., to take Franchise of 1977.

4224. SHRI BIRENDRA PRASAD : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is true that M/s. Pure Drinks Pvt. Ltd., workers had taken out a demonstration outside Mr. George Fernandes's house to request him to allow Coca Cola to continue ; and

(b) whether it is also true that M/s. Pure Drinks Pvt. Ltd., did not take the franchise of '77' to spite Mr. George Fernandes for not responding to the demonstration ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI MATI ABHAIMATI) : (a) There was a demonstration outside the residence of the Minister of Industry but the Government is not aware whether the demonstrators were the workers of M/s. Pure Drinks Private Limited.

(b) The Government is not aware of the reasons why M/s. Pure Drinks Private Limited did not take the franchise of '77'.

Bus Route from Ashok Vihar Phase III to I. P. Depot

4225. SHRI RAJE VISHVESH-WAR RAO : Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have received several representations from the Residents' Welfare Association, Phase III, Ashok Vihar, Delhi for introducing a new bus route from Ashok Vihar Phase III to I. P. Depot or extension of Route No. 3 up to Ashok Vihar Phase III for the convenience of commuters of this area ; and

(b) if so, the action taken thereon and by when the request would be acceded to and if not, the reasons thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN CHARGE OF THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI CHAND RAM) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Ashok Vihar Phase III, is served by the services of route 14, 142 and 157 which provide change over facilities for going to Indra Prastha Estate at a number of points. It has not been found feasible to connect all the localities of the city by direct services.

Setting up of Industries in Madhya Pradesh

4226. SHRI SUKHENDRA SINGH : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) whether Madhya Pradesh Government have submitted proposals to Central Government for setting up Vanadium Factory in Koraba based on red mud ;

(b) if so, the decision taken by Government of India thereon and the names of industries sanctioned so far ; and

(c) in case no decision has so far been taken the reasons for delay and the time by which a decision is likely to be taken ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRIMATI ABHA MAITI) : (a) to (c). No proposal has been submitted by the Govt. of Madhya Pradesh for setting up vanadium factory at Koraba based on red mud. However, the State Government has recommended an application for the grant of an industrial licence from a private applicant for the manufacture of Vanadium Pentoxide and Ferro Vanadium from white mud, which is a waste-product from Alumina plant at Koraba.

The application was rejected. But the further representation received from the applicant is under consideration.

Length of National Highways

4227. SHRI ARJUN SINGH BHADORIA : Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) the length of National Highways in Kilometers per thousand square kilometers ;

(b) the length of National Highways in Kilometers per thousand square Kms. in various States, State-wise ; and

(c) the steps taken or proposed to be taken to remove the imbalance between various States ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN CHARGE OF THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI CHAND RAM) : (a) and (b). A statement is attached.

(c) National Highways are declared keeping in view the requirements of the country as a whole and not State-wise or region-wise, as also keeping in view certain criteria prescribed for declaring roads as National Highways.

Statement

Length of National Highways per thousand Sq. km. in various States and Union Territories.

Sl. No.	Name of State	Length of National Highways in Km.	Length of National Highways in Km./thousand sq. Km.
1	2	3	4
1	Andhra Pradesh .	2299	8·31
2	Assam .	1468	18·70
3	Bihar .	2117	12·17
4	Chandigarh .	24	240·00
5	Delhi .	72	48·00
6	Goa .	229	60·25
7	Gujarat .	1398	7·13
8	Haryana .	681	15·41
9	Himachal Pradesh .	630	11·31
10	Jammu & Kashmir .	641	2·88
11	Karnataka .	1996	10·41
12	Kerala .	784	20·15
13	Madhya Pradesh .	2670	6·03
14	Maharashtra .	2861	9·29
15	Manipur .	211	9·42
16	Meghalaya .	345	15·33
17	Nagaland .	113	6·85
18	Orissa .	1649	10·58
19	Punjab .	913	18·12
20	Rajasthan .	2157	6·30
21	Sikkim .	62	8·49
22	Tamil Nadu .	1749	13·44
23	Tripura .	200	19·05
24	Uttar Pradesh .	2328	7·91
25	West Bengal .	1419	16·16
TOTAL		29016	8·82

Exemption from the Operation of Paper (Regulation of Production) Order

4228. SHRI ANANT RAM JAISWAL :

SHRI AMARSINH V. RATHAWA :

SHRI AHMED M. PATEL :

Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) whether the questioner had written to him and the Prime Minister on 5th October, 1978 and informed that paper (Regulation of Production) Order, 1978, is not being complied with by certain paper manufacturing mills; that certain mills have been granted unjustified exemption from the operation of the said Order and that Paper Manufacturing Mills are arbitrarily increasing the prices of paper as a result of which students studying in school are not getting Text Books and exercise books at fair prices ;

(b) if so, the names of Mills and their proprietors who have not complied with the above order during the period from 1-10-78 to 31-10-78.

(c) the names of the mills which have been granted exemption from the said order and the grounds thereof and nature of of action taken for compliance of the orders ; and

(d) the amount of increase in the prices of each varieties of paper made each time during the period 1-4-78 to 31-10-78 and steps taken to check prices of paper ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI-MATI ABHA MAITI) : (a) Yes, Sir. A reply was also sent.

(b) The names of the paper mills who have not complied with the provisions of Clause 3 of the Paper (Regulation of Production) Order, 1978, during 1-10-78, to 31-10-78 are indicated in the statement.

As the paper mills mentioned in the Annexure are public limited companies governed by Boards of Director, no individual persons could be treated as their proprietor.

(c) In exercising the powers conferred by Clause 9 of the Paper (Regulation of Production) Order, 1978, no Order granting exemption from the provisions of Clause 3 of the said Order has been issued so far. The question of granting exemptions to certain categories of mills on the ground of high capital costs (in the case

of new schemes), technical limitation or sickness has been under consideration to consultation with Ministry of Law. The question of taking action against defaulting mills is also being considered after a review of their performance.

(d) As there is no statutory control on the prices of paper, authentic data relating to variation in the prices of paper are, therefore, not available at present. However according to available information increase in the prices of leading varieties of paper made from 1-4-78 to 31-10-78 is given below :—

(Price Rs. per kg.)

S. No.	Name of variety	Prices on 1-4-78	Prices as on 1-11-78	Price increase in Nov. 1978 as compared to Oct. 1978
1.	Cream Wove (Ordinary) .	4.70	5.20	0.50
2.	M.G. Kraft	4.30	4.80	0.50
3.	Maplitho .	5.30	5.70	0.40

Although there is no statutory control on prices, Government have been discouraging the Industry from resorting to unjustified increase of prices. Government have been promoting the growth of the paper industry by various measures, to achieve higher production, and it is also proposed to import paper to meet increased demand. If these measures do not have the desired effect Govt. would consider further measures to limit the production to common varieties of writing and printing paper and also whether distribution of these papers can be taken over.

Statement

Names of Papers Mills who have violated the provisions of Paper (Regulation of Production) Order, 1978, during the period 1-10-78 to 31-10-1978

Sl. No. Name of Paper Mills

1. Titaghur Paper Mills
2. Bengal Paper Mills.
3. Orient Paper Mills (Brijrajnagar).

S. No.	Name of Paper Mills
4.	Orient Paper Mills (Amlai).
5.	Straw Products Ltd. (Rayagada).
6.	Ballarpur Industries Limited. (Ballarpur Division).
7.	Ballarpur Industries Ltd. (Shree Gopal Division).
8.	Sirpur Paper Mills.
9.	Andhra Pradesh Paper Mills.
10.	Rohtas Industries Ltd.
11.	West Coast Paper Mills.
12.	Sehasayee Paper and Boards Ltd.
13.	Mysore Paper Mills Ltd.
14.	Star Paper Mills Ltd.
15.	Mandya National Paper Mills.
16.	India Paper & Pulp Co. Ltd.
17.	Punalur Paper Mills.
18.	Tribeni Tissue Ltd.
19.	Universal Paper Mills Ltd.
20.	Basant Paper Mills Ltd.
21.	U. P. Straw & Agro.
22.	Ashok Paper Mills Ltd. (Bihar).
23.	Rohit Pulp & Paper Mills Ltd. (Khadki).
24.	Central Pulp Mills Ltd.
25.	Paper & Pulp Conversion Ltd.
26.	Laxmi Board & Paper Mills
27.	Pravara Sahkari Paper Mills.
28.	South India Paper Mills.
29.	Ashok Paper Mills (Assam).

भूतपूर्व/वर्तमान मंत्रियों के विरुद्ध ऋण की बकाया राशि

4230. श्री हुकूम बेब नारायण यादव :
 क्या गृह मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि
 भूतपूर्व और वर्तमान मंत्रियों में से प्रत्येक

मंत्री के विरुद्ध सरकारी ऋण की उस बकाया राशि का पृथक् पृथक् व्योरा क्या है, जो उन्हें मंत्रियों के रूप में विभिन्न प्रयोजनों के लिए दी गई थी ?

गृह मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री धनिक लाल मंडल) : सूचना एकत्र की जा रही है और सदन के पटल पर रख दी जाएगी ।

Memorandum for Sindhi Refugees in Akra, West Bengal

4231. SHRI KISHORE LAL : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) has the Government received a memorandum from Sindhi refugees settled in Akra (West Bengal) after 1947;

(b) whether it is a fact that land in possession of these Sindhi refugees since 1947 has been forcibly taken and allotted to a particular community of West Bengal; and

(c) what were the compelling circumstances for dislodging these families and allotting that land to others ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI DHANIK LAL MANDAL) :
 (a) to (c) . Facts are being ascertained. The information will be laid on the table of the House.

आपात स्थिति के दौरान श्रीमती इंदिरा गांधी द्वारा पूंजीपतियों, से एकत्र की गई धनराशि

4232. श्री विनायक प्रसाद यादव :

श्री यादवनेन्द्र दत्त :

श्री ज्योतिमय बसु :

श्री अनन्तराम जायसवाल :

क्या गृह मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या उद्योग मंत्री ने 2 दिसम्बर, 1978 को इन्दौर में यह वक्तव्य दिया है कि 1150 पूंजीपतियों ने आपात स्थिति के दौरान श्रीमती इंदिरा गांधी को 114

करोड़ रुपये दिये और इसमें विदेशी कम्पनियों द्वारा दी गई 35 लाख रुपये की राशि भी शामिल है; और

(ख) क्या इन पूँजीपतियों के नामों की सूची सभा पटल पर रखी जायेगी और यदि नहीं तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ?

गृह मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री
(श्री धनिक लाल मण्डल): (क) जी हाँ, श्रीमान् ।

(ख) सरकार को इस सम्बन्ध में सूचना आसूचना स्रोत से प्राप्त हुई है जिसके ब्योरे प्रकट करना लोकहित में नहीं होगा ।

Extensive Shopping of Arms by China and Pakistan.

4233. SHRI RUDOLPH RODRIGUES : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware of the extensive shopping being done for modern military hardware by both China and Pakistan ; and

(b) if so, what urgent steps it proposes to take to meet the altered strategic needs of our country ?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE
(SHRI JAGJIVAN RAM): (a) Government have seen recent reports of China's proposed acquisition of military hardware.

(b) In planning our national defence, all relevant developments that take place from time to time—including the military build up in our neighbourhood—are taken into account. The object of our own programmes of modernisation and replacement is to ensure defence preparedness on all our borders, at all times.

Suggestion From Former President on Revision of Constitution

4234. SHRI G. M. BANATWALLA :
SHRI MUKHTIAR SINGH MALIK ;
SHRI SHYAM SUNDER GUPTA :

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have seen the press reports in the "Hindustan Times" dated 12th November, 1978 wherein former President V. V. Giri has suggested revision of the Constitution to provide for a Presidium at the Centre for governing the country in the context of the present political conditions; and

(b) if so, Government's reaction thereto ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE
MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS
(SHRI DHANIK LAL MANDAL) :

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The experience of past 30 years has shown that the Indian Constitution has stood the test of time.

Government do not consider that any change in the present constitutional set-up is necessary or desirable.

Industrial Dispute (Kerala Amendment) Ordinance, 1978

4235. SHRI GEORGE MATHEW : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) what is the delay in granting sanction to the Industrial disputes (Kerala Amendment) Ordinance, 1978; and

(b) whether the delay in giving clearance to the above ordinance is detrimental to the interests of the workers and the concerned industry ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE
MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS
(SHRI S. D. PATIL) : (a) and (b). Some clarifications have been sought from the State Government in regard to the proposed Industrial Disputes (Kerala Amendment) Ordinance, 1978. The question of giving previous instructions of the President can be considered only after receipt of the reply of the State Government.

भारत में राष्ट्र संघ अंग की प्रस्तावित बैठक

4236. श्री राजेन्द्र कुमार शर्मा : क्या उद्योग मंत्री यह बताने को कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या राष्ट्र संघ के किसी अंग की एक बैठक फरवरी, 1978-1979 अथवा जुलाई, 1980 में आयोजित की जा रही है; और

(ख) क्या लगभग 2500 प्रतिनिधियों के लिए पृथक् सम्मेलन आवास आदि का प्रबन्ध करने के लिए 16 करोड़ रुपये का प्रावधान किया गया है ?

उद्योग मन्त्रालय में राज्य मन्त्री (श्रीमती आशा मर्दिनी): (क). संयुक्त राष्ट्र औद्योगिक विकास संगठन (यूनाइटेड नेशन्स इण्डस्ट्रियल डेवलपमेण्ट ऑर्गनाइजेशन) का तीसरा महासम्मेलन नई दिल्ली में 21 जनवरी से 8 फरवरी, 1980 तक आयोजित किया जायेगा।

(ख) सरकार ने इन प्रस्तावों को अपनी स्वीकृति दी है :—

- (1) पर्यटन एवम् नृत्तरिक उड्डयन मंत्रालय द्वारा लगभग 8.75 लाख रुपये की अनुमानित लागत से विडनर प्लेस में 300 कमरों का एक नया होटल बनाने और 150 कमरों द्वारा अकबर होटल का विस्तार करने के अपने स्वीकृत कार्यक्रमों को समयपूर्व कार्यान्वित करने तथा आशोका होटल में 100 कमरे का प्रस्तावित विस्तार करने से सम्बन्धित प्रस्ताव।

- (2) निर्माण एवम् आवास मंत्रालय द्वारा 183 लाख रुपये की

अनुमानित लागत से विज्ञान भवन में सभा सम्बन्धी सुविधाओं के नवीकरण तथा 621 लाख रुपये की अनुमानित लागत से एक होटल के निर्माण हेतु प्रस्ताव।

सम्बन्धित प्राधिकरणों द्वारा चालू तथा अगले वित्त वर्ष में आवश्यक राशि प्रदान की जा रही है।

Loss to Coal India Limited during 1978-79.

4237. SHRI RAMJIWAN SINGH:
SHRI BALASAHEB VIKHE
PATIL :

Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Coal India Limited is anticipating a loss of at least Rs. 100 crores for the financial year 1978-79 ; and

(b) if so, the reaction of Government thereto ?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY
(SHRI P. RAMACHANDRAN): (a)
Yes, Sir.

(b) The coal companies have been asked to take various measures to reduce cost of production and improve efficiency of operations. Also the question of raising the coal prices is being examined by Government.

Number of Foreigners in Rajneesh Ashram

4238. SHRI D. D. DESAI : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) how many foreigners are at present residing in the Rajneesh Ashram at Pune ;

(b) what is the duration of their visas for stay here ;

(c) whether any of them got their visas extended ;

(d) if so, details thereof ;

(e) whether any of these foreigners has made any statement while here of a political nature ; and

(f) if so, whether any action has been taken on them ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI DHANIK LAL MANDAL) :

(a) 159 foreigners, including 80 Commonwealth nationals, are reported to be in the Rajneesh Ashram in Pune at present ;

(b) Except for Commonwealth nationals, who do not need visas under the existing regulations, others are stated to be holding tourist visas which are normally valid for a period of three months.

(c) No requests for extension of visas has been received in the recent past ;

(d) Does not arise.

(e) No such statement has come to notice.

(f) Does not arise.

Chinese Intruder in U. P.

4239. SHRI V. G. HANDE : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that a Chinese intruder was arrested in Uttar Pradesh in the month of September ;

(b) whether interrogations of the intruder have revealed that some other Chinese intruders are likely to be present in India ; and

(c) the causes of such infiltration and the steps being taken by Government to check it ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI DHANIK LAL MANDAL) :
(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c) . It is not considered in public interest to disclose the information.

Strict vigilance is being exercised to prevent entry of unauthorised persons from across the border.

राष्ट्रीय कपड़ा निगम के अधीन कार्य कर रही संकटग्रस्त कपड़ा मिलें

4240. श्री ओम प्रकाश त्यागी : क्या उद्योग मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) राष्ट्रीय कपड़ा निगम के अधीन कितनी कपड़ा मिलें कार्य कर रही हैं ;

(ख) प्रत्येक मिल को सरकारी नियंत्रण में ले लेने के बाद अक्टूबर, 1978 में हानि और मुनाफे के विवरण के अवकलन क्या है ;

(ग) इन मिलों के भविष्य के बारे में सरकार की नीति क्या है ।

(घ) क्या सरकार ने इन मिलों के सरकारी बंधन की तारीख को इन दिवसों के लिए जिम्मेदार वा भी आशंका दिया है ; और

(ङ) यदि नहीं, तो उसके क्या कारण हैं ?

उद्योग मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्रीमती आशा भाईति) : (क) राष्ट्रीय वस्त्र निगम 119 कपड़ा मिलें (101 राष्ट्रीय मिलें तथा वे 8 मिलें जिनका प्रबंध सरकार ने अपने हाथ में ले लिया है) चला रहा है ।

(ख) एक विवरण सभा पटल पर रखा जाता है । [ग्रन्थालय में रखा गया । देखिए संख्या एल-टी- 3101, 78] ।

(ग) इन मिलों का जीविकोपार्जन बनाया तथा नई वस्त्र नीति के अंतर्गत इन्हें उत्पादन करने योग्य बनाना ही सरकार की नीति है ।

(घ) जहाँ तक राष्ट्रीयकरण कपड़ा मिलों का सम्बन्ध है । रुग्ण वस्त्र उपक्रम (राष्ट्रीयकरण) अधिनियम 1974 की धारा-5 में दी गई सीमा तक इन की देनदारियों के बारे में आश्वासन दिया गया है ।

Salt Production in Orissa

4241. SHRI SARAT KAR : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) the present position of salt production together with its quality in Orissa ; and

(b) whether Government propose to increase the production and improve the quality and if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI-MATI ABHA MAITI) : (a) The annual production of salt in Orissa is about 75,000 tonnes. The quality of the salt produced is, by and large, of the standard prescribed by Central Government for edible purposes.

(b) Yes, Sir. The following steps have been taken to increase the production and improve the quality of salt produced in Orissa :

(i) About 48,000 acres of saline lands have been identified in Balasore, Cuttack and Gunjam Districts for the establishment of new salt works.

(ii) Government of India have agreed to bear 50% of the cost of the State Government's project for setting up a Model Salt Farm in Balasore District to provide guidance to the Small manufacturers for production of good quality salt.

(iii) An Officer of Salt Department has been deputed to Government of Orissa to assist them in development of Salt Industry in the State.

(iv) The Government of Orissa propose to develop annually 500 acres of saline lands on scientific lines adopting modern technology.

(v) A separate Regional Advisory Board for Salt has been set up to look after the interests of the Salt Industry in Orissa.

सामाजिक और आर्थिक दृष्टि से पिछड़े क्षेत्रों का सर्वेक्षण

4242. श्री चतुर्भुज : क्या योजना मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार द्वारा सामाजिक और आर्थिक दृष्टि से पिछड़े क्षेत्रों का व्यापक सर्वेक्षण कराने सम्बन्धी कोई प्रस्ताव है; और

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो कब तक ?

प्रधान मंत्री (श्री मोरारजी देसाई) :

(क) और (ख). योजना आयोग द्वारा पिछड़े क्षेत्रों के विकास से सम्बन्धित एक राष्ट्रीय समिति स्थापित की गई है। इस समिति के विचारार्थ

विषयों में से एक विषय पिछड़े क्षेत्रों के लिए विभिन्न नीतियों और कार्यक्रमों के कार्यक्रम का समीक्षा करना है। इस समिति द्वारा दिनांक 31 दिसम्बर, 1979 तक अपनी अन्तिम रिपोर्ट प्रस्तुत कर देने की आशा है।

Cotton Price

4243. SHRI GANGA BHAKT SINGH : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) whether there has been a steep fall in the cotton prices in the Maharashtra, Gujarat, Madhya Pradesh and Punjab States resulting in great loss to the cotton growers and whether the problem is assuming alarming proportions due to slow purchase of cotton by the mills ;

(b) if so, estimated production of long staple as well as the indigenous cotton in 1978-79 as compared to that in 1977-78 and the extent of fall registered in the prices of both varieties of cotton in the markets of Bombay and Surat on the 15th November, 1978 as compared to the corresponding period last year and the price index of cotton; and

(c) whether Government have approved the "compulsory procurement scheme" of the Maharashtra State and if so, the salient features thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI-MATI ABHA MAITI) : (a) Arrivals of cotton have commenced in Punjab, Maharashtra and Madhya Pradesh, besides other North Indian States. In Gujarat the marketing season will commence later. The prices during the current year are less than the prices during the corresponding period in the last season. The current prices however are ruling more than 20% above the support price levels. Government are keeping a close watch over the price situation.

(b) A Statement is attached.

(c) The scheme for procurement of cotton by the State Government Agency, which had been in operation in Maharashtra State, under a State legislation [The Maharashtra Raw Cotton (Procurement, Processing and Marketing) Act, 1971], was suspended from August 1977. The scheme however has been revived from 16th December, 1978, with an understanding that the prices of cotton will be regulated and monitored within the national parameters which are being followed by the Cotton Corporation of India.

Statement

According to the final estimates the production of cotton for 1978-79 is put at 71.03 lakh bales. The Cotton Advisory Board has tentatively estimated the cotton crop for 1978-79 cotton season at 71/72-50 lakh bales. Staple-wise details for these two years are not yet available. The difference in Bombay spot prices (spot prices at Surat not being available) of major varieties of cotton as on 15-11-78 and 15-11-77 is indicated below:—

S. No.	Variety	Spot prices in 15-11-78	Rs. per Candy 15-11-77	Difference (3) — (4)
1	2	3	4	5
<i>Short staple</i>				
	Bengal Deshi	2328	2432	—104
<i>Medium Staple</i>				
	J-34	2556	3202	—646
	Kalayan	2512	2875	—363
	A-51/9	3575	3950	—375
<i>Long staple</i>				
	MCU 35	4600	4525	+75
	Shankar-4	5125	4750	+375
	Varalaxmi	6500	6600	—100

Index number of wholesale prices of raw cotton which stood at 177.2 during November, 1977 came down to 167.9 (provisional) during November, 1978.

Bridge on River Jamuna to connect Saharanpur and Karnal

4244. SHRI RASHEED MASOOD : Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

— (a) whether he is aware that a feasibility survey was conducted for the construction of a bridge over river Jamuna to connect District Saharanpur in U.P. with district Karnal in Haryana near village Lakhnauti of district Saharanpur (U.P.) ;

(b) what is the result of such survey; and

(c) what action Government propose to take in relation thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN-CHARGE OF THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI CHAND RAM) : (a) to (c). It is a State project and the State Government are primarily concerned in the matter. They have intimated that they have not conducted or proposed any survey for this bridge.

Report of working group on problems of Adivasis

4245. SHRI BHARAT SINGH CHOWHAN: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether a study group appointed to go into the problems of Adivasis has submitted its report to Government; and

(b) if so, the recommendations of the Report and the details of the action taken by Government thereon so far?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI DHANIK LAL MANDAL) : (a) A working Group on Tribal Development to review the programmes for tribal development and advise on the approach, strategy and priorities during the medium-term plan 1978-83 was set up, and it submitted its report in August, 1978.

(b) A statement giving the recommendations is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-3102/78].

The Report was circulated to the State Governments and the concerned Central Ministries so that the views of the Working Group could be taken into account while preparing the State tribal Sub-plans and the Central Ministries' sectoral plans.

Floor Price of Jute

4245. SHRI R.P. DAS: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) the reasons as to why the Jute Corporation of India has not come out in the market in a big way to ensure the floor price of jute and save the jute growers from the jute barons; and

(b) the actual production of jute during 1977-78 and JCI's procurement target and its actual performance?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRIMATI ABHAMAITI): (a) During the current season, the Jute Corporation of India has already procured more than 6.63 lakh bales of raw jute upto 13th December, 1978. Almost throughout this season the prices of raw jute have been prevailing well above the statutory minimum prices.

(b) During 1977-78 season, the production of raw jute in the country is estimated to be 71.18 lakh bales. Jute Corporation of India had set a target of procurement of 12 lakh bales but its actual procurement amounted to about 68 thousand bales because of sustained buoyancy in raw jute prices in that year.

Popularity contest by Wills Enterprises

4247. SHRI NIRMAL CHANDRA JAIN: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware of fraud perpetrated by Wills Enterprises (which has no definite address) in the name of Wills popularity contest;

(b) whether it is in the knowledge of Government that each and every contestant is given the 2nd prize and the radio which they ultimately get is hardly worth Rs. 100/- though advertised as worth Rs. 300/-

(c) whether it is also in the knowledge of Government that they insist on receiving Rs. 51/- in advance though it is not advertised earlier and after the receipt of Rs. 51/- they send a VPI for Rs. 150/- and thus the recipient of the prize has to

pay Rs. 201/- for a radio worth Rs. 100/- and

(d) whether Government propose to take any action in the matter?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI DHANIK LAL MANDAL): (a) to (d). No such complaint has come to the notice of the Central Government and the Union Territories of Andaman and Nicobar Islands, Chandigarh, Dadra and Nagar Haveli and Pondicherry. The position is being ascertained from State Governments and other Union Territory Administrations.

Smuggling by A.C.A.R.E. Employee

4248. SHRI C. N. VISVANATHAN: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that an American employee of the Organisation CARE was arrested in Palam Airport this year when he was found carrying certain contraband goods;

(b) whether it is also true that he was let out on bail and barred from leaving this country;

(c) whether the said gentleman left India in the middle of this year through Sri Lanka for USA and has sneaked back into this country;

(d) if so, the circumstances under which the gentleman was allowed to go and come back according to his sweet will, the extent of complicity of Indian officials in this escape and the action taken against the officials who have been identified; and

(e) the precise position of the case against the American and the steps proposed to make him accountable for his deeds?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI DHANIK LAL MANDAL): (a) An American employee of CARE was arrested in Delhi Airport in June, 1978, under the Excise Act for being in possession of some bottles of liquor;

(b) He was let out on bail but no order barring his departure has been issued by any competent authority.

(c) He left for Sri Lanka and returned to this country in July-August, 1978, after observing the prescribed formalities in this regard;

(d) Since there was no order preventing his departure, the question of his escape or complicity therein by any person does not arise;

(e) The case under the Excise Act is sub-judice.

Introduction of Defection Bill

4249. SHRI C. R. MAHATA

DR. RAMJI SINGH:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have any intention to introduce the Defection Bill in Parliament; and

(b) if so, when and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI DHANIK LAL MANDAL): (a) and (b). Government wish to bring forward before Parliament the anti-defection Bill as early as possible. However, before doing so, the Government propose to discuss the proposed legislation in the Janata Party as well as with the Leaders of Opposition Parties.

Non-opening of National Highway No. 6

4250. SHRI SUSHIL KUMARDHARA: Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the National Highway No. 6 linking Haldia Dock in West Bengal has not been opened for traffic;

(b) whether the other roads linking this road have been damaged due to recent floods;

(c) if so, whether there is any possibility of opening this road No. 6 for traffic; and

(d) if so, when?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN CHARGE OF THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI CHAND RAM): (a) to (d). Presumably, the Honourable Member is referring to the link road connecting Haldia with N.H. 6 near Kolaghat which is known as N.H. 41. This N.H. has not been opened for normal traffic as some augmentation works are planned. A length of about 9 miles of N.H. 41 was

submerged during this year's floods causing depression, breaches and pot holes in some stretches. These damages have since been restored.

Due to unprecedented heavy floods and intense rainfall and overflowing of rivers during Sept/Oct. this year, long stretches of N.H. 6 which links Calcutta to Haldia Port through N.H. 41 had been submerged for considerable periods. Immediate restoration works have since been carried out and the traffic is through on all the affected National Highways in the State.

जपाला सीमेंट कारखाने का प्राधुनिकीकरण

4251. श्री राम देवी राम : क्या उद्योग मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या वर्ष 1977 में बिहार सरकार के साथ किये गये एक करार के आधार पर जपाला सीमेंट कारखाने के प्रबन्धकों ने कारखाने के अधुनकीकरण के बारे में अपना परियोजना प्रतिवेदन भारत सरकार और भारतीय औद्योगिक विकास बैंक को प्रस्तुत कर दिया है और क्या सरकार का विचार शीघ्र ही इसका प्राधुनिकीकरण करने का है; और

(ख) क्या यह भी सच है कि बिहार सरकार के साथ 1977 में किये गये करार के अनुसार जपाला कारखाने के प्रबन्धक कारखाने को पांच वर्ष तक बन्द नहीं कर सकते परन्तु वे फिर भी उसे बन्द करने की धमकी दे रहे हैं?

उद्योग मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्रीमती आशा मारीति) : (क) और (ख) : सरकार को कारखाने का प्राधुनिकीकरण करते अथवा बन्द किया जाना रोकने के बारे में जपाला सीमेंट कारखाने के प्रबन्धकों तथा बिहार सरकार के बीच किये गये किसी भी करार का पता नहीं है। कारखाने के प्रबन्धकों ने अपने कारखाने का प्राधुनिकीकरण व विस्तार करने हेतु रियायती वित्त योजना के अधीन

वित्तीय सहायता प्राप्त करने के लिए सितम्बर, 1976 में इण्डस्ट्रियल डेवलपमेण्ट बैंक ऑफ इंडिया से अनुरोध किया था ।

U.P.S.C. Examination for posts of Assistant Executive Engineers

4252. SHRI KACHARULAI HEMRAJ JAIN: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the U.P.S.C. had conducted an examination for the posts of Assistant Executive Engineers in August, 1977;

(b) whether it is also a fact that the candidates were declared selected in May, 1978;

(c) whether the U.P.S.C. had forwarded the names of the selected persons to various departments and Ministries for issuing the appointment letters;

(d) whether all the said Ministries and Departments of Government of India have issued the appointment letters by now; and

(e) if not, the reasons for delay in issuing the appointment letters and the names of Ministries who have not issued appointment letters so far ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI S. D. PATIL) (a) Yes, Sir. Except that it was a combined examination for recruitment to the Services indicated in reply to parts (d) and (e) of the Question.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) to (e). Recruitment on the basis of the combined examination is made in respect of thirty-three Services. The Ministry of Railways allot candidates to the various Ministries/Departments. The appointment letters are issued by the concerned Departments. The information whether any delay has occurred in the issue of appointment letter to a candidate in any particular Service and if so reasons for it are not available with this department.

Setting up a Tyre Project in Gujarat

4253. SHRI F. P. GAEKWAD: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that an industrial licence was issued in July, 1975 to Gujarat Industrial Investment Corporation Ltd. for setting up a tyre project in Gujarat;

(b) whether a new company "Gujarat Tyres Ltd." has been formed and a foreign collaboration with "Good year" has been concluded;

(c) if so, reasons for withholding sanction to the project; and

(d) whether in the interest of breaking monopoly of multi-national companies in this field, is it not considered essential to accord early sanction to this project?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI-MATI ABHA MAITI): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Gujarat Tyres Ltd. have entered into technical collaboration agreement with M/s B.F. Goordrich Co., Akron, Ohio, US.

(c) and (d). The application of Gujarat Tyres Ltd. for financial assistance was pending with the financial institutions mainly because of sick demand for automobile tyres and tubes in the country. It has been agreed that in view of the demand projections for tyres in 1981-82 and the likely installed capacity at that point of time, there would be scope for setting up one or two more projects for the manufacture of automobile tyres and tubes in the country. Accordingly, the Industrial Development Bank of India has been asked to look into the viability of the various tyre projects and their current state of progress, and decide the order of priority in which financial assistance could be released.

कागज के उत्पादन में कमी

4254. डा० लक्ष्मी नारायण : क्या उद्योग मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या 1974-75 की तुलना में 1975-76, 1976-77 और 1977-78 में कागज के उत्पादन में कमी हुई है; और

(ख) इस समय कितने कितने कलचरल कागज, औद्योगिक कागज और अखवारी कागज का उत्पादन होता है ?

उद्योग मन्त्रालय में राज्यमन्त्री (श्रीमती आभा माईति) : (क) जी नहीं। 1974-75 की तुलना में 1975-76, 1976-77 तथा 1977-78 में कागज और गते का उत्पादन लगातार बढ़ता रहा है।

(ख) वर्ष 1977 के लिए प्राप्त नवीनतम जानकारी के अनुसार कलचरल कागज, औद्योगिक कागज तथा अखवारी कागज का उत्पादन इस प्रकार हुआ था :—

किस्म	उत्पादन (मी० तन में)
कलचरल कागज	5,35,000
औद्योगिक कागज (गते को मिला कर)	4,01,987
अखवारी कागज	56,854

Facilities and Job Opportunities in District Industrial Centres

4255. SHRI S. S. SOMANI: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state the facilities made available in District Industrial Centres and the number of job opportunities created so far as a result of setting up these Centres?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRIMATI ABHA MAITI): The District Industries Centres are designed to provide all the services and support required by small and village entrepreneurs under a single roof. They will undertake economic investigation of the potential for development of the District including its raw material and other resources, supply of machinery and equipment, provision of raw materials, effective arrangements for credit facilities, marketing assistance, and quality control, research, extension and entrepreneurial training.

3663 L. S.

The District Industries Centres Scheme was launched in May, 1978. The DICs are in the process of being set up with adequate staffing arrangements, training of personnel, updating of district, survey reports, and preparation of action plans. It is a little premature to assess the employment generated as a result of the setting up of these Centres, though many DICs have reported increasing registration of SSI units, greater coordination of the various agencies united in according clearances, favourable response from banks/financial institutions, leading to speedier implementation of small industry projects.

Names of Large Industrial Houses

4256. SHRI SKARIAH THOMAS: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) the statewide names and number of large Industrial establishments started in each State after March, 1977; and

(b) the number of persons getting employment in each unit?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRIMATI ABHA MAITI): (a) and (b) A statement indicating statewide distribution of industrial licences granted in favour of MRTP undertakings during April, 1977 to December, 1977 and January, 1978 to October, 1978 is attached. The details of the licences granted are available from the "Weekly Bulletin of Import Licences and Export Licences and Industrial Licences" and "Monthly List of letters of intent and industrial licences" copies of which are available in the Parliament Library. Information relating to employment generated by these units is not centrally maintained in the Ministry of Industry.

Statement

Statewise distribution of Industrial Licences issued to MRTP undertakings during April, 1977—December, 1977 and January, 1978—October 1978.

State	1977 (April- Decem- ber)	1978 (January- Octo- ber)
1. Andhra Pradesh.	3	
2. Bihar . . .	4	1

State	1977 (April- Decem- ber)	1968 (January- October)
3. Delhi . . .	..	3
4. Goa, Daman & Diu . . .	..	1
5. Gujarat . .	6	3
6. Haryana . .		2
7. Himachal Pradesh	..	1
8. Karnataka	2	1
9. Kerala . . .	1	
10. Madhya Pradesh	1	..
11. Maharashtra	25	14
12. Rajasthan	2	3
13. Tamil Nadu	7	4
14. Uttar Pradesh .	1	..
15. West Bengal .	5	6
16. State not indicated . .	1	..
TOTAL . .	58	39

**Number of cases registered for
Violation of Traffic Rules and Deaths
caused in Delhi and Bihar**

4257. SHRI HALIMUDDIN AHMED: Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of cases registered during last one year in Delhi and Bihar for violation of traffic rules and deaths caused due to negligent driving and total number of driving licences cancelled for negligent driving, vehicle-wise and State-wise;

(b) whether Government are proposing to make more strict rules for traffic and driving licences; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN-CHARGE OF THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI CHAND RAM): (a) to (c). The information required is being collected from the State Government of Bihar and Union Territory Administration of Delhi and will be laid on the Table of the House when it is received.

**Installation of T.V. Centre at
Kasauli**

4258. SHRI BALAK RAM: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have abandoned the proposal of installing T.V. Centre at Kasauli;

(b) if so, the alternative site proposed to be selected for the T.V. Centre cat ering to the needs of Simla District and border District of Kinnaur; and

(c) the time likely to be taken for installing the Centre?

THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI L. K. ADVANI): (a) and (c). No, Sir. The proposal for the setting up of a T.V. relay centre at Kasauli is an approved scheme of the Fifth Plan which will be a taken up for implementation during the Sixth Plan (1978-83).

(b) Does not arise.

**Supply of Coal to Dhariwal Woollen
Mill**

4259. SHRI BALWANT SINGH RAMOOWALA: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether he has the knowledge of disturbance in supply of Coal for the Dhariwal Woollen Mill, Dhariwal Punjab;

(b) whether this mill is going to be closed only for this reason; and

(c) what arrangements have been made to save 3500 workers from becoming unemployed?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRIMATI ABHA MAITI): (a) to (c). Government have received representation about the inadequate supply of coal to a woollen unit of the British India Corporation Ltd. at Dhariwal. Supply of coal from Raniganj Coal fields from which the mills usually draws coal was seriously disrupted due to heavy rains and floods towards the end of September 1978. The Coal India Ltd., advised the unit in October 1978 to draw its urgent coal requirements by road. With the mines producing coal at about the pre-flood levels it is expected that the supply to this unit will improve shortly.

Financing of Schemes by Industrial Financial Corporation to Help Small Units

SHRI M. V. CHANDRA-
TEKHARA MURTHY:

SHRI A. R. BADRI
NARAYAN:

SHRI P. M. SAYEED :

Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Industrial Finance Corporation has launched two schemes to help small units and ancillary industries;

(b) if so, what are the details of the schemes; and

(c) to what extent these schemes have helped the small units?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRIMATI ABHA MAITI): (a) Yes, Sir. The Industrial Finance Corporation of India has, as part of its promotional activities, sponsored two schemes, viz;

(i) IFCI Technical Assistance Scheme for Ancillary and Small Scale Industries (Commenced from Sept. 1978)

(ii) IFCI Scheme for Assistance for Small Entrepreneurs. (Commenced from July 1978)

(b) A statement is enclosed.

(c) The two Schemes having been introduced recently, it is a little early to quantify the assistance rendered these schemes.

Statement

(b) (i) *IFCI Technical Assistance Scheme for Ancillary and Small Scale Industries*

The main objectives of this Scheme are:—

(a) to encourage the setting-up of ancillary and small scale industries which manufacture intermediate goods and components or provide services to units in the medium and large sector according to designs, specifications and quality standards given to them by such larger units and pursuant to an off-take agreements;

(b) to encourage the setting up of ancillary and small scale units which

are in the nature of downstream projects of the medium and large industries from whom they obtain their major raw materials under a supply agreement; and

(c) generally to upgrade the technical capabilities and improve the financial viability of ancillary and small scale units of the types referred to above by provision of advice and guidance in the technical, financial and marketing areas.

Under the above mentioned Scheme, it is proposed to reimburse the cost incurred by the Technical Consultancy Organisations (TCOs) in various States (sponsored by the all-India financial institutions in the various States) as also specified State level institutions in the States in which no TCO has been established in providing technical assistance to entrepreneurs by way of project identification, preparation of pre-feasibility, feasibility and project reports, etc. and technical guidance to existing ancillary units. The limit of assistance so provided by IFCI would be Rs. 1.00 lakh per year for each of the institutions mentioned above. This scheme is deemed to have commenced from September 1, 1978 and it is hoped that it will encourage the setting up of ancillary and small scale industries.

(ii) *IFCI Scheme for Assistance for Small Entrepreneurs*

The all-India financial institutions have sponsored Technical Consultancy Organisations in the less developed States. These have been established primarily to assist and guide small and new entrepreneurs in the various phases of the project cycle. In order to encourage these entrepreneurs to increasingly avail themselves of the services of the TCOs, IFCI has framed this Scheme, the main purpose of which is to subsidise the cost of consultancy assignments taken up by the TCOs for new and small entrepreneurs

Under the Scheme, IFCI would subsidise the cost of assignments undertaken by the TCOs at the request of the eligible entrepreneurs to the extent of 80% of the cost of the assignment of Rs. 5,000/- whichever is lower provided that the benefit of the subsidy is passed on in full by the TCO to the entrepreneur concerned. The overall limit for such subsidy from IFCI for the TCO is limited to Rs. 1.00 lakh per year. The assignments include preparation of pre-feasibility studies, detailed project reports, market studies or preparation of documents for seeking assistance from the financial institutions, technical guidance

etc. This Scheme is deemed to have commenced from July 1, 1978. It is hoped that this Scheme will help new and small entrepreneurs to plan their projects in a systematic way, without straining their financial resources.

Chairmen of the Public Undertakings

4261. SHRI L. L. KAPOOR: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state the names of Chairmen of the public undertakings under his Ministry with the dates of their appointment and their qualifications and their previous assignments during the last ten years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI-MATI ABHA MAITI): A statement is laid on the Table of the House [Placed in Library. See No. LT—3103/78].

I.A.F. Plane Crash at Leh

4262. SHRI AMAR ROY PRADHAN

DR. SAROJINI MAHISHI :

SHRI KACHARULAL
HEMRAJ JAIN :

SHRI SHIV SAMPATI RAM :

SHRI YADVENDRA DUTT :

SHRI RAJENDRA KUMAR
SHARMA :

Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that IAF plane was crashed at Leh on the 19th November, 1978; and

(b) if so, what are the details in this regard and the steps taken by the Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI JAGJIVAN RAM) (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The I.A.F. aircraft was on a routine Air Maintenance flight from Chandigarh to Leh. When the aircraft was approaching the airfield for landing, it appears to have hit the ground and crashed. All the 77 persons on board, lost their lives on the spot. A Details were mentioned in a Statement made by the Defence minister on the 20th November, 1978.

A Court of Inquiry has been ordered into the accident, which has yet to conclude its findings.

हिन्दी अधिकारियों की भर्ती

4263. श्री टी० एस० नेगी : क्या गृह मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या हिन्दी अधिकारियों की भर्ती के लिए संघ लोक सेवा आयोग ने 1969 में एक परीक्षा आयोजित की थी, यदि हाँ, तो उसके लिए क्या क्षैणिक योगताएँ निर्धारित की गई थीं; और

(ख) क्या उस परीक्षा का परीक्षा फल अब तक घोषित नहीं किया गया है और यदि हाँ तो इसके क्या कारण हैं?

गृह मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री एस० डी० वाटिल) : (क) विभिन्न मंत्रालयों/विभागों में हिन्दी पर्यवेक्षक तथा हिन्दी अधिकारी अथवा समकक्ष पदों के इष्टदृष्ट्य के लिए बुलाये जाने वाले उम्मीदवारों की जाँच करने में सहायता के रूप में संघ लोक सेवा आयोग ने 19 जुलाई, 1969 को एक लिखित परीक्षा ली थी। जिन उम्मीदवारों के पास (1) हिन्दी विषय के साथ स्नातक उपाधि थी, और जिन्हें (ii) 425/—रुपये या उससे अधिक के अधिकतम वेतनमान में विभिन्न मंत्रालयों / विभागों तथा सम्बद्ध कार्यालयों में केवल हिन्दी में पारिभाषिक कार्य और/अथवा हिन्दी से अंग्रेजी में और अंग्रेजी से हिन्दी में अनुवाद कार्य का लगभग 5 वर्ष का अनुभव हिन्दी में स्नातकोत्तर की प्रवृत्ति रखने वालों के लिए 3 वर्ष था, वे परीक्षा में बैठने के पात्र थे।

(ख) परीक्षा का परिणाम घोषित नहीं किया गया है क्योंकि जिन उम्मीदवारों को अपात्रता के आधार पर परीक्षा में बैठने की अनुमति नहीं दी गई, उनमें से कुछ ने परीक्षा में न बैठने देने के विरुद्ध दिल्ली, उच्च न्यायालय में एक रिट याचिका दायर कर दी थी। 11 फरवरी, 1979

को दिये गये फैसले में उच्च न्यायालय ने परमादेश रिट द्वारा संघ लोक सेवा आयोग को उक्त परीक्षा के लिए याचकों के आवेदन-पत्रों को स्वीकार करने का निर्देश दिया था। भारत सरकार ने दिल्ली उच्च न्यायालय के 11 फरवरी, 1970 के निर्णय के विरुद्ध उच्चतम न्यायालय में एक अपील दायर की है। अपील सभी उच्चतम न्यायालय में अनिवारित पड़ी है।

Setting up of a Paper and Cardboard Factory near Bhojpur

4264. SHRI CHANDRADEO PARSAD VERMA : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) whether a decision has been taken to set up a paper or Cardboard mill near the Bhojpur district headquarters of Bihar ; and

(b) if so, when the work is likely to commence thereon ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRIMATI ABHA MAITI) : (a) and (b). A private entrepreneur has registered his name with the D.G.I.D. on 31-8-78 for setting up a unit at Baxer in the Bhojpur District of Bihar State for the manufacture of 9,900 tonnes per annum of writing and printing paper. No tangible progress has been reported regarding implementation of the project.

National Highway No. 43

4265. SHRI K. PRADHANI : Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) Whether there is any proposal to improve and widen National Highway No. 43 in the Ghat area in Orissa-Andhra Boarder during the Sixth Plan ;

(b) What improvement have been proposed in this regard ; and

(c) if not , why ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN-CHARGE OF THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI CHAND RAM) : (a) and (b). Yes sir. The improvements contemplated include improvements to geometrics, reconstruction of

weak and narrow culverts/bridges and widening to two lanes. However, extent of works to be taken up would depend on outlay finally available in the Plan for new works and inter se priority for various need improvement works on national highways all over the country.

(c) Does not arise.

Demands for Increase in Subsidy on Handloom

4266. SHRI GOVIND RAM MIRI :

DR. LAXMINARAYAN PANDEYA :

Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) whether State Governments have been demanding increase in the subsidy on Handloom Janata Cloth ; and

(b) if so, what action has been taken to increase the above subsidy ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI MATI ABHA MAITI) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The proposal is still under the consideration of the Government.

Telecasting of feature Films in the Morning.

4267. SHRI SUKHDEO PRASAD VERMA : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) whether the proposal to telecast feature film once-a-month in the morning from Delhi Doordarshan has found appreciations from the audience ;

(b) if so, whether Government would consider to telecast all the Sunday films in the morning itself ; and

(c) if not, difficulties, therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI L. K. ADVANI) : (a) to (c). So far there has been only one showing of the features film in the morning transmission on Sunday. A final decision as to whether Doordarshan should telecast feature films on Sunday morning or evening will be taken in the light of viewers' reactions, which will be ascertained after the experiment has been in operation for some time.

Distribution of Paper in Delhi

4268. SHRI C. K. CHANDRAPPA : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) the quantity of printing papers sanctioned to Delhi Administration for distribution to manufacturers of exercise books ;

(b) the details as to how it is distributed, to whom it has been allotted and how much to each manufacturer of exercise books ;

(c) whether it is a fact that Super Bazar has also been given quota ;

(d) if so, how much for each quarter ;

(e) whether his attention has been drawn to a report in Statesman of November 23, 1978 ; and

(f) if not, Government's reaction there to ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI-MATI ABHA MAITI) : (a) Delhi Administration was allotted 4100 tonnes

of White Printing Paper during April to December, 1978 for distribution to manufacturers of exercise books.

(b) Upto 1977-78 the quota meant for manufacture of exercise books was being distributed by Delhi Administration to two copy manufacturers' Associations viz. (i) Delhi State Copy Manufacturers Association (ii) Laghu Udyog Copy Nirmata Sangh. From March, 1978 the quota is allotted to copy manufacturers after making thorough checking by the Department of Industries and Sales Tax which is further scrutinized by the Inter-Departmental Committee of Delhi Administration. The quota is allotted to only those copy manufacturers who possess their own machinery and one duly licensed with the Corporation and registered as Small Scale Industry with the Department of Industries. The quota was also allotted to those genuine copy manufacturers who possessed the municipal licence and had applied for registration with the Industries Department, till the end of June, 1978, as their registration was under processing.

The details of distribution of White Printing Paper to exercise books manufacturers is given below :

(In tonnes)

S. No.	Description	Quantity allotted		
		April— June 1978	July— Sept. 1978	Oct.— Dec. 1978
1	Members of Delhi State copy Manufacturers Association	750	—	—
2	Members of Laghu Udyog Copy Nirmata Sangh	250	—	—
3	Super Bazar	200	115	—
4	Genuine Copy Manufacturers*	—	1965	798
5	Central Govt. Employees Cooperative Stores	—	20	—

*Details of allotment to each manufacturers of exercise books are not available with the Central Government.

(c) and (d). Yes, Sir. Super Bazar had been allotted quota of 200 tonnes and 115 tonnes White Printing Paper during April-June 1978 and July-Sept. 1978 respectively.

(e) and (f). Yes, Sir. The report alleges that there are irregularities in the allotment of concessional paper and that the quota of Super Bazar had been

reduced. The Delhi Administration are reported to be making allotments strictly in accordance with the instructions of the Ministry of Education and Social Welfare. The quota is being allotted only to genuine copy manufacturers after verification. The quota of Super Bazar was reduced as they had indicated inability to handle larger quantities of concessional paper.

Proposal to set up a Salt Enquiry Committee

4269. SHRI R.K. AMIN : Will the MINISTER OF INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Government are thinking of instituting a Salt Enquiry Committee to deal with all questions of Salt Industry ; and

(b) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRIMATI ABHA MAITI) : (a) Government have already constituted a Salt Enquiry Committee to make a comprehensive study of the problems facing Salt Industry.

(b) : A copy of the Government Resolution giving composition, terms of reference, etc. of the Committee is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT.—3104/78]

Cases Filed Against former Prime Minister

4270. SHRI JOYTIRMOY BOSU : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) particulars of cases, criminal and others filed against ex-Prime Minister (Shrimati Indira Gandhi) on the basis of the findings of various Commission of Inquiry set-up under the Commissions of Inquiry Act; and

(b) progress made in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS : (SHRI DHANIK LAL MANDAL) : (a) and (b) : Three FIRs have been registered by the CBI on the basis of the findings of the Shah Commission against the ex-Prime Minister. A statement containing the particulars of cases is attached. Investigation in all the cases has made substantial progress.

Statement

Civil/Criminal Cases filed against the Former Prime Minister (including others) on the Basis of the Shah Commission's Findings.

S. No.	Case No.	date of registration and Sections of Law	Name of the Accused Persons	Allegations in Brief
1	RC.1/78-SIU (SIB. I) SPE	New Delhi dated 10-7-1978 u/s. 120-B IPC read with Sec. 167, 182, 186, 189, 211 and 448/109 IPC and substantive offences u/s. 167, 182, 186, 189, 211, 448 IPC and 109 IPC.	Smt. Indira Gandhi, ex-Prime Minister & Others.	Institution of criminal proceedings against 4 officers for collecting information in connection with a Parliament question relating to M/s. Maruti Ltd.
2	RC.2/78 -SIU (SIB. I), SPE,	New Delhi., dated 10-7-78, u/s. 120-B IPC, 167, 220, 344, 466, 471 IPC and 167, 220, 344, 466, 471/109 IPC.	Smt. Indira Gandhi ex-Prime Minister & Others.	Alleged wrongful detention under MISA of Shri Bhimsen Sachar and others.
3	RC. 1/78-SIU (SIB.III) SPE,	New Delhi, dated 10-7-78 u/s. 120-B IPC r/w 167, 189, 193, 220, 344, 466, 471/466, 506 r/w 34 IPC 5(2) of Act II of 47 r/w 5(1) (d) of Act II of 47 and substantive sections of law, e.g. 167, 189, 193, 220, 344, 466, 471/466, 506 IPC 5(2) of Act II of 47 r/w 5(1)(d) of Act II of 47 r/w 34 and 109 IPC.	Smt. Indira Gandhi, ex-Prime Minister & Others.	Subversion of lawful processes, abuse of authority, misuse of powers etc.; detention of 67 persons including prominent leaders.

Reservation of S.C. & S.T. in Private Sector.

4271. SHRI HARI SHANKAR MAHALE : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government propose to consider the question of reservation for SC/ST in the private sector and ask the private sector establishments to introduce reservation in services at the time of granting them licences or giving them assistance in any other form ;

(b) what steps Government propose to take to ensure such reservation in private sector; and

(c) the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRIMATI ABHA MAITI) (a) to (c): A proposal to reserve certain percentage of employment to the members of Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe Communities in the private sector undertakings was considered by Government and it was felt that statutory or other measures for ensuring such reservation would not be appropriate. It was considered that the trade organisation might continue to be persuaded to take steps to ensure that an adequate share of employment was given to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. In pursuance of this decision, an appeal was issued in December, 1975 to all industrial undertakings in the private sector through Directors of Industries technical authorities and Chambers of Commerce and Industries urging them to impress on their constituents the desirability of providing a due share of employment in the private sector to the members of the Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribes communities. The matter, however, is being further examined in this Ministry.

अन्तरिक्ष विमानों का निर्माण

4272. श्री उपतेन : क्या अन्तरिक्ष मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार का विचार निकट भविष्य में अन्तरिक्ष विमानों का निर्माण करने और अन्तरिक्ष में भेजने का है ;

(ख) उसकी कुछ लागत कितनी होगी; और

(ग) तत्सम्बन्धी संक्षिप्त व्यौरा क्या है ?

प्रधान मंत्री (श्री मोरारजी देसाई) :

(क) जी, नहीं ।

(ख) और (ग) : भव्य उत्पन्न नहीं होता ।

Reported request of Pak for supply of Corsair A-7 strike Plane to U.S.A.

4273. SHRI RAJKESHAR SINGH:

SHRI S. R. DAMANI :

Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether his attention has been drawn towards reported request by Pakistan to U.S.A. for the supply of Corsair A-7 strike aircraft ; and

(b) if so, reaction of the Government thereto ?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI JAGJIVAN RAM) (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Government's views on any such arms supplies to Pakistan are well known. They could hamper current efforts to secure greater understanding and cooperation between India and Pakistan, and promote peace in the sub continent.

Capacity Utilisation in Thermal Plants

4274. SHRI CHITTA BOSU :

SHRI ANANT RAM JAISWAL :

Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether the capacity utilisation of the Thermal Power plants continues to remain stagnant at 48 per cent as in the last year, although a growth rate of 10 per cent was envisaged during 1978-79 ; and

(b) if so, the basic reasons for such continuing stagnation ?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY (SHRI P. RAMACHANDRAN) : (a) and (b). A growth rate in generation of about 13.7% is envisaged during the year 1978-79. This growth rate is worked out on the basis of estimated generation in all hydro stations, thermal stations and the nuclear power stations. The capacity utilisation of thermal power stations is dependent upon not only to the availability factor for thermal power stations but other factors also. The contribution from thermal power stations in total energy generation is dependant upon the availability of hydro energy in the reservoir as well as the demand in the systems as also the ability to transmit power from one region to the other. The All India plant load factor or capacity utilisation for thermal power stations is given below :—

Year	Plant Load Factor (%)
1975-76	52.1
1976-77 . . .	56.0
1977-78 . . .	50.8
1978-79 . . . (anticipated)	55.0

Production of Uranium

4275. SHRI RAJSHEKHAR KOLUR

SHRI SHYAM SUNDAR GUPTA : Will the Minister of ATOMIC ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether Uranium is being produced in India, if so, the quantity produce per year and its distribution among different projects; and

(b) whether it is also being imported for use in our atomic energy projects ?

THE PRIME MINISTER (SHRI MORARJI DESAI) : (a) Yes, Sir. The quantitative production figures of Uranium and its distribution are treated as 'restricted' and cannot be disclosed in public interest.

(b) Only enriched Uranium in the form of Uranium hexafluoride is being imported from USA under Co-operation Agree - ment for use in Tarapur Atomic Power Station.

हरिजनों पर अत्याचार के संबंध में जापन

4276. श्री गोविन्द मण्डा : क्या गृह मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) वर्ष 1977 से अक्तूबर, 1978 तक सरकार को ऐसे कुल कितने जापन पेश किए गए हैं जिनमें सरकार का ध्यान हरिजनों पर अत्याचारों तथा आदिवासियों पर हमलों की घटनाओं की ओर दिलाया गया है ;

(ख) उन पर सरकार द्वारा क्या कार्यवाही की गई है; और

(ग) आदिवासियों पर बढ़ते हुए अत्याचारों को रोकने के लिए सरकार का विचार भविष्य में क्या उपाय करने का है ?

गृह मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री धनिक लाल मण्डल) (क) से (ग) : आदिवासियों से उनके प्रति किए गए अपराधों के सम्बन्ध में प्राप्त शिकायतों को उचित कार्यवाही के लिए सम्बन्धित राज्य सरकारों को भेजा जाता है क्योंकि ऐसे मामलों में कार्यवाही करना पूर्ण रूप से उनके कार्यक्षेत्र में आता है। ऐसी शिकायतों का अलग से कोई ब्योरा नहीं रखा जाता है। फिर भी केन्द्र अनुसूचित जातियों और अनुसूचित जनजातियों के लोगों को संरक्षण प्रदान करने के लिए प्रशासनिक तंत्र को शक्तिशाली बनाने तथा यह सुनिश्चित करने के लिए कि ऐसे मामलों को प्राथमिकता के आधार पर निपटाए जाने के लिए विशेष ध्यान दिया जाय, राज्य सरकारों को समय समय पर सुझाव देता रहता है।

Black-Marketing in Coal by BCCL

4277. DR. MURLI MANOHAR JOSHI : Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware that several priority sector industries have been diverting their quota of coal to black-market thereby earning huge amounts ; and

(b) if the answers to part (a) above be in the affirmative, whether Government have found any hand of the staff of the BCCL in this business and what steps have been taken by Government to stop the malaise of black-marketing in coal?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY (SHRI P. RAMACHANDRAN) : (a) No specific information has been received about priority sector industries diverting their quota of coal to the black market.

(b) Does not arise.

Setting up a Police Post in Pitampura, Delhi.

4278. SHRI PRADYUMNA BAL : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the people of Pitampura Residential Scheme of D. D. A. situated on Ring Road, Delhi near Shalimar Bagh have been demanding for a police post in Pitampura ;

(b) whether it is a fact that Lt. Governor visited the area in the first or second week of November, 1978 and the Pitampura Residents Welfare Association had submitted to him a memorandum where along with other demands a demand for police post was also enlisted ; and

(c) the reasons for which a police post has not so far been provided there and when this arrangement is likely to be made ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI S. D. PATIL) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) Police posts exist at Anandvas, Shakurbasti and Madipur. In April, 1978, a temporary police post has also been set up at Saraswati Vihar adjoining the Pitampura residential colony. The area is surrounded by a number of Police Posts and these arrangements are considered adequate.

इंजीनियरी कर्मचारियों के न्यूनतम तबादलों सम्बन्धी नीति

4279. श्री शरद यादव : क्या सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या उन इंजीनियरी कर्मचारियों के बारे में सरकार ने कोई स्थानान्तरण सम्बन्धी नीति तैयार की है जिनका सार्वजनिक तथा वित्तीय मामलों से वास्ता नहीं पड़ता है, ताकि स्थानान्तरण नियमित तथा न्यूनतम रहे ;

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो तत्सम्बन्धी ब्यौरा क्या है ; और

(ग) यदि नहीं, तो इस मामले में क्या कार्यवाही करने का विचार है ?

सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्री (श्री लाल कृष्ण आडवाणी)

(क) से (ग) : आकाशवाणी और दूर दर्शन के इंजीनियरी तथा अन्य श्रेणियों के कर्मचारियों के स्थानान्तरण के बारे में सरकार की सुनिश्चित नीति है। इस नीति के अनुसार, स्थानीय रूप से भर्ती किए गए कर्मचारियों, समूह 'घ' के कर्मचारियों और अन्य कम वेतन पाने वाले कर्मचारियों का पदोन्नति पर या कर्मचारियों की लिखित प्रार्थना पर के सिवाए, आमतौर पर स्थानान्तरण नहीं किया जाता। अन्य श्रेणियों के कर्मचारी 13 निर्दिष्ट कठिबे-केन्द्रों पर 2 वर्ष और शेष केन्द्रों पर 3 वर्ष के सामान्य कार्यकाल के बाद स्थानान्तरणीय है।

Appointments to All India and other Allied Services

4280. SHRI BALASAHEB VIKHE PATIL : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that certain posts in All India and other allied services have been filled by such candidate of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes who

do not possess even the minimum qualification for such posts; and

(b) if so, what is the total number of such appointments to category of their services made during the years 1976-77, 1977-78 and 1978-79 (upto the end of October, 1978)?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI S. D. PATIL) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

No Bank loans to District Industries Centres

4281. DR. BAPU KALDAIE : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the Nationalised Banks do not give loans to district Industries Centres which are not within the parametre of 16 Kms. of the Banks operation;

(b) if so, whether the Government have considered these difficulties of the DIC which are just outside the operation (i.e. beyond 16 Kms.) of the Bank ; and

(c) details of the proposals of Government to assist the DIC which are beyond 16 Kms. of the Bank's business premises?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI-MATI ABHA MAITI) : (a) to (c). The activities of the District Industries Centres are promotional and developmental in character and hence do not depend on institutional/bank finance for their operations.

Foreigners visiting Ashrams

4282. PROF. P. G. MAVALANKAR : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that hundreds of foreigners of various nationalities visit and reside at and even actively join in the propagation of the aims and objects of the different so called Ashrams of individual Guru's or leaders like Rajneeshji Maharishi Mahesh Yogi, Chinmayaji and other in various parts of India;

(b) if so, whether Government maintain any record or general survey of such a phenomena; and

(c) whether it is a fact that the said Ashrams receive financial and other assistance from several sources foreign and if so, whether Government permit this and if so the facts thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI DHANIK LAL MANDAL) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Vigilance is maintained and whenever a foreigner comes to notice for undesirable activities suitable action is taken under the appropriate law.

(c) Under the provisions of the Foreign Contribution (Regulation) Act, 1976, no prior permission is required by such institutions before accepting foreign contributions. They are only required to intimate to Government the contributions received by them and maintain accounts. The organisations receiving foreign contributions have been complying with these requirements.

National Committee on Environmental Planning and Coordination

4283. DR. KARAN SINGH: Will the Minister of SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a National Committee on Environmental Planning and Coordination;

(b) who is heading the Committee and what is its composition; and

(c) what are the criteria adopted for selecting members for the Committee?

THE PRIME MINISTER (SHRI MORARJI DESAI) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Dr. B. P. Pal, F.R.S., a noted Scientist in the area of Life Sciences and former Director-General, Indian Council of Agricultural Research who was President, Indian National Science Academy (1975 & 1976) is heading NCEFC.

The National Committee on Environmental Planning and Coordination is composed of experts and knowledgeable persons in different fields relating to environment. A list of members of the Committee and its terms of reference are laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library See No. LT-3105/78].

(c) Professional expertise, scientific standing and contribution and involvement in the field of environment are the criteria for selection of members to this Committee;

there are also members who have responsibility for institutions/agencies that have an important role to play in this area.

राजस्थान में राष्ट्रीय राजमार्गों का निर्माण

4284. श्री राज कंवर बेरवा : क्या नौबतुन और परिवहन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या राजस्थान में राष्ट्रीय राजमार्गों का निर्माण कार्य ठेकेदारों द्वारा करवाया जाता है ;

(ख) क्या इन ठेकेदारों के विरुद्ध अनियमितताओं और भ्रष्टाचार की बहुत सी शिकायतें आई हैं क्योंकि उनके द्वारा बर्बाद गई सड़कें नष्ट हो गई हैं ;

(ग) क्या इन ठेकेदारों ने सार्वजनिक धन का दुरुपयोग किया है ; और

(घ) यदि हां, तो इन ठेकेदारों के विरुद्ध सरकार का क्या कार्यवाही करने का विचार है ?

नौबतुन और परिवहन मंत्रालय में प्रभारी राज्य मंत्री (श्री चांद राम) : (क) राज्य सरकारें / संघ क्षेत्र की सरकारें केन्द्रीय सरकार की ओर से एजेंसी के आधार पर राष्ट्रीय राजमार्गों के निर्माण का काम किया करती हैं। ये काम आमतौर पर राज्य सरकारों / संघ क्षेत्र की सरकारों के सार्वजनिक निर्माण विभागों द्वारा ठेकेदारों की माफत और कभी-कभी विभागीय आधार पर पूरे किए जाते हैं। ठेकेदारों के साथ ठेका तय करने का काम राज्य सरकारों/ संघ क्षेत्र की सरकारों का है जो उनके साथ ठेका तय कर काम को पूरा किया करती हैं। यही स्थिति राजस्थान में राष्ट्रीय राजमार्गों के निर्माण के सम्बन्ध में भी है।

(ख) राजस्थान की सरकार से जो सूचना उपलब्ध है, उसके अनुसार ठेकेदारों के बारे में कोई ज्यादा शिकायतें नहीं मिली हैं और न किसी बड़े पैमाने पर सड़कों के टूट जाने की ही कोई सूचना मिली है। राजस्थान में कुछेक राष्ट्रीय राजमार्गों के सम्बन्ध में एक ठेकेदार के खिलाफ कुछ शिकायतें नौबतुन और परिवहन मंत्रालय में प्राप्त हुई थी। इन शिकायतों पर भी राज्य सरकार को उचित कार्यवाही करने और इस सम्बन्ध में की गई कार्यवाही के बारे में सरकार को सूचित करने के लिए कहा गया था। इस सम्बन्ध में अभी तक कोई भी सूचना प्राप्त नहीं हुई है।

(ग) यह राज्य सरकार के निष्कर्षों पर आधारित होगा जिनसे अभी रिपोर्ट नहीं मिली है।

(घ) अभी यह प्रश्न नहीं होता।

Need for Comprehensive Training Law

4285. SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether a Committee of Experts has recommended a comprehensive national training law to regulate and control training programme and other related matters in the Industrial Establishments and Training Institutes in the country;

(b) if so, whether Government have examined the recommendations; and

(c) what are the other recommendations ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRIMATI ABHA MAITI): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The Report of the Committee of Experts has been circulated to the State Governments and other Central Government organisations concerned with Vocational Training for their comments. The final decision will be taken on receipt of their comments.

(c) The recommendations of the Experts' Committee have already been stated in reply to part (b) of Lok Sabha unstarred question No. 1729 answered by the Minister of Parliamentary Affairs and Labour on the 30th November, 1978.

Forcible take over of a picket in Jammu and Kashmir by Pakistan

4286. SHRI YADVENDRA DUTT: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Pakistani troops had taken over forcibly a forward Indian Picket opposite Pakistan's 'Chand Picket' in the Chamb-Jaurian sector; and

(b) if so, what steps the Government of India are taking in the matter?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI JAGJIVAN RAM): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Inclusion of languages in Eighth Schedule of Constitution

4287. SHRI EDUARDO FALEIRO: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether several Indian languages recognised as such by the Sahitya Academy have not been included in the Eighth Schedule of the constitution inspite of several demands to this effect; and

(b) when Government propose to introduce Legislation to include these languages in the Eighth Schedule?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI DHANIK LAL MANDAL): (a) and (b) The Government are of the view that no useful purpose would be served by enlarging the Eighth Schedule. However, the Government's endeavour is to encourage the development of cultural and literary heritage of all languages irrespective of their inclusion in the Eighth Schedule.

Discontinuance of advertisement of Thums up on A.I.R. and T.V.

4288. SHRI K. LAKKAPPA:

SHRI KAZIM ALI MIRZA:

SHRI BALWANT SINGH RAMMOOWALIA:

SHRI R. L. P. VERMA:

SHRI MANOHAR LAL:

CHAUDHURY RAMGOPAL SINGH:

Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Information and Broadcasting Ministry has been asked by the Health Ministry to discontinue the advertisement of the product 'Thumps up' as refreshing cola on television and radio; and

(b) if so, action taken to discontinue this advertisement, which is in violation of the code of commercial advertising; and if not, reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI L. K. ADVANI): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Instructions have been issued to AIR and Doordarshan to delete the words "refreshing cola" from the scripts of the radio and TV advertisements of this drink.

नदियों पर बने बांधों और बराजों से जल-विद्युत् का उत्पादन

4289. श्री मृत्युंजय प्रसाद : क्या ऊर्जा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) देश में उन नदियों के नाम क्या हैं जिन पर बांध और बराज बने हुए हैं और जहाँ जल-विद्युत् का उत्पादन होता है और उनमें से प्रत्येक की प्रजनन-क्षमता क्या है तथा प्रत्येक की कितनी क्षमता का वास्तव में प्रयोग किया जा रहा है एवं वर्षवार अधिक से अधिक कितनी और कम से कम कितनी जल-विद्युत् का उत्पादन हुआ और कितनी विद्युत् का उपयोग किया गया ;

(ख) पांच मेगावाट से अधिक की क्षमता वाले ऐसे बांधों और बराजों के नाम क्या हैं जिनकी पूरी क्षमता का उपयोग करने के लिए अब तक कोई कार्यवाही नहीं की गई है; और

(ग) सूची 'ख' में सम्मिलित ऐसे बांधों और बराजों के नाम क्या हैं जिनके सम्बन्ध में जल-विद्युत् उत्पादन की कोई योजना बनाई गई है अथवा विचाराधीन है ?

ऊर्जा मंत्री (श्री पी० रामचन्द्रन) :
(क) देश में प्रचालनाधीन वृहत् जल-विद्युत् केन्द्रों के नाम तथा उनकी प्रतिष्ठापित क्षमता, अभिकल्प वार्षिक ऊर्जा क्षमता और वर्ष 1977-78 के दौरान ऊर्जा का महावार वास्तविक उत्पादन विवरण एक में दिया गया है, जो सभा पटल पर रखा गया है। [ग्रन्थालय में रखा गया। देखिए संख्या LT-3106/78]

जल-विद्युत् परियोजनाएं जल उपलब्धता को विश्वसनीय स्थितियों के अनुसार अभिकल्पित की जाती हैं और उनके विश्वसनीय उत्पादन के आधार पर ही ये स्कीमों आर्थिक तौर पर उपयुक्त ठहराई जाती हैं। तथापि, जल-विद्युत् केन्द्रों से महावार ऊर्जा उत्पादन अनेक बातों पर निर्भर करता है। इन रन आव दि रिवर प्रकार के संयंत्रों के मामले में ये बातें हैं, परियोजना के अपवाह क्षेत्र में मानसून की मात्रा और बर्फ गिरने/बर्फ पिघलने की मात्रा। जब कि जल भंडारों पर निर्भर जल-विद्युत् केन्द्रों के मामले में ऊर्जा उत्पादन की मात्रा और प्रागाम्य वर्षों में उत्पादन का स्वरूप जल की उपलब्धता पर तथा जलाशय के प्रचालन में अपघटन हुए नियन्त्रणों पर अर्थात् बाढ़ नियन्त्रण की परस्पर विरोधी आवश्यकताओं तथा अग्रणी जल संचयन (कैरी ओवर स्टोरेज) की सिद्धि सम्बन्धी

आवश्यकताओं और प्रणाली की विद्युत् सम्बन्धी आवश्यकताओं अन्य माध्यमों से विद्युत् की उपलब्धता आदि पर निर्भर होगा। अतः जल विद्युत् केन्द्रों के कार्य निष्पादन का मूल्यांकन उनके मासिक उत्पादन के आधार पर करना उचित नहीं होगा। उत्पन्न ऊर्जा के समुयोजन के सम्बन्ध में यह उल्लेखनीय है कि जल-विद्युत् केन्द्रों से उत्पन्न हुई ऊर्जा का पूरा-पूरा इस्तेमाल होता है।

(ख) और (ग) : बांधों और बराजों का निर्माण करते समय जल-विद्युत् विकास की संभाव्यता की जांच की जाती है और अगर तकनीकी और आर्थिक दृष्टि से व्यवहार्य पाया जाता है तो विद्युत् उत्पादन यूनिटों के प्रतिष्ठापन के लिए व्यवस्था की जाती है। यह एक लगातार चलने वाली प्रक्रिया है और राज्य क्षेत्र की विद्युत् सम्बन्धी आवश्यकता की और मांग को पूरा करने के लिए उपलब्ध बैकल्पिक साधनों और उनके सापेक्ष अर्थ तंत्रों के आधार पर नई जल विद्युत् स्कीमों हाथ में ली जाएंगी। इस सम्बन्ध में जिन विभिन्न जल-विद्युत् स्कीमों की 1978-1983 की योजना अवधि के दौरान लाभार्थ शामिल किया गया है, वे विवरण—दो में दी गई हैं, जो सभा पटल पर रखा गया है। [ग्रन्थालय में रखा गया देखिए संख्या एल-टी-3106 / 78]।

भारी इंजीनियरिंग निगम में उत्पादन

4290. श्री रीतलाल प्रसाद वर्मा :
क्या उद्योग मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) भारी इंजीनियरिंग निगम, रांची (बिहार) में उत्पादन-कार्य से प्रत्यक्ष अथवा अप्रत्यक्ष रूप से सम्बन्धित श्रमिकों

तथा अधिकारियों की कुल संख्या कितनी है ;

(ख) कारखानों में सुपरवाइजरी कार्य का स्वरूप क्या है और तत्सम्बन्धी लक्ष्य की प्राप्ति के लिए क्या नियंत्रण रखा जाता है ;

(ग) उप-प्रबन्धकों तथा प्रबन्धकों के दायित्व क्या-क्या हैं और क्या मशीनों की दैनिक मरम्मत सम्बन्धी रिपोर्ट सतोष-प्रद है; और

(घ) यदि उक्त सतोषप्रद नहीं है तो समूचे प्रतिष्ठान में सुधार करने हेतु क्या कदम उठाये जा रहे हैं ?

उदयोग मंत्रालय में राज्य-मंत्री (श्रीमती आभा माईति) : (क) उत्पादन कार्य में लगे अधिकारियों, पर्यवेक्षकों और श्रमिकों की कुल संख्या 17,525 है ।

(ख) सुपरवाइजरी कार्यों का स्वरूप नियंत्रण निम्न प्रकार है :—

(1) कार्य की योजना बनाना और आवंटित जन शक्ति पर नियंत्रण रखना ;

(2) अनुशासन बनाये रखना, श्रमिकों में टीम भावना और अच्छे सम्बन्धों का विकास करना ;

(3) अच्छी आंतरिक व्यवस्था बनाये रखना और उपकरणों और अन्य उपलब्ध संसाधनों का उचित उपयोग करना ;

(4) कार्य-सम्बन्धी तन्त्रों का दस्तावेजों को पढ़ना, समझना और निर्वचन करना ;

(5) उपयुक्त टूल्स, फीक्स और स्पीड्स का चयन करने में श्रमिकों की सहायता करना ;

(6) सामान, औजारों और दस्तावेजों की उपलब्धता की पहले ही जांच करना, जिससे समय बचकर न जाये ;

(7) इस बात का सुनिश्चय करना कि मशीनें अच्छी हालत में रहें ;

(8) डिजाइनरों और टेक्नोलॉजिस्टों के साथ समन्वय रखना; और

(9) उच्च अधिकारियों को कमियों और खराबियों की सूचना देना ।

(ग) उप-प्रबन्धक और प्रबंधक कार्यशाला/विभाग के मुख्य अधिकारी के रूप में काम करते हैं और उनके कार्य तथा उत्तरदायित्व निम्नलिखित हैं :—

(1) कार्यशालाओं/ विभागों को दिए गए कार्य की पूर्ति का सुनिश्चय करना और अन्य कार्यशालाओं/ विभागों के साथ अपनी कार्य शालाओं/ विभागों के कार्यों का समन्वय करना ;

(2) योजना और उपलब्धि के बीच अन्तराल कम करने के लिए अनुवर्ती कार्रवाई करना; और

(3) उच्च अधिकारियों को कार्य और कमियों की रिपोर्ट देना ।

दैनिक स्थिति रिपोर्ट, जिनमें मुख्य उत्पादन कार्यशालाओं में मुख्य उपकरणों का कार्य-स्थिति बताई गई होती है, संयंत्रों के प्रमुख अधिकारियों को भेजी जाती हैं ताकि उन क्षेत्रों का पता लगाया जा सके और कार्रवाई की जा सके जिनमें व्यक्तिगत रूप से ध्यान देना अपेक्षित है ।

(घ) कार्यशालाओं में अनुशासन मजबूत किया जा रहा है । दोनों पारियों में

उपस्थिति तथा काम की जाँच करने के लिए वरिष्ठ अधिकारियों को नियुक्त किया जाता है और कार्यशाला स्तर पर प्रबन्ध में श्रमिकों की भागीदारी की प्रक्रिया प्रारम्भ कर दी है। बकाया काम के अधिक जटिल होने के बावजूद उत्पादन अनुशासन में सुधार हुआ है। कठिन बकाया आइटमों पर और अधिक मात्रा में काम शुरू किया जा रहा है, संयंत्र और मुख्यालय स्तर पर बकाया काम के सम्बन्ध में अनुवर्ती कार्रवाई भी की जा रही है।

Industrial Truce in ports

4291. SHRI KUSUMA KRISHNA MURTHY: Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) why Government are keenly bent upon to evolve a method to ensure industrial truce in the ports of India for five years only; and

(b) does this truce help Government to solve the problem of inter-union and inter-federation rivalry of port and dock workers of India?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN CHARGE OF THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI CHAND RAM): (a) and (b). Government's policy has always been to maintain amicable and cordial industrial relations in the major ports so that there are no lightning strikes, go-slows and work-to-rule, hampering productivity. For this purpose, it is intended to have periodical discussions at port level and at Government level with unions and federations, respectively, regarding the demands of port and dock workers. It is hoped that such periodical dialogues with unions/federations would help reduce the problem of inter-union and inter-federation rivalry.

दिल्ली में विद्युत एककों का बन्ध होना

4292. श्री राम लाल राही : क्या ऊर्जा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या दिल्ली में अनेक विद्युत प्रजनन एकक बन्द पड़े हैं;

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो इसके क्या कारण और व्योरेवार तथ्य क्या हैं; और

(ग) ये एकक निकट भविष्य में कब तक पुनः चालू हो जाएंगे ?

ऊर्जा मंत्री (श्री पी० रामचन्द्रन) :

(क) से (ग) : जबरन बन्दियों और/या नियोजित अनुरक्षण के लिए यूनिटों को बन्द किए जाने की छोटी-छोटी अवधियों को छोड़ कर इन्द्रप्रस्थ केन्द्र तथा बदरपुर की सभी उत्पादन यूनिटें विद्युत् उत्पादन के लिए उपलब्ध हैं। बदरपुर में 210 मेगावाट की एक यूनिट जिसे अभी हाल ही में चालू किया था, अभी भी परीक्षणायोजन चल रही है।

गुजरात के आदिवासी उप-योजनाओं के लिए दी गयी राजसहायता

4293. श्री छोटू भाई गामित : क्या गृह मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) गुजरात में माण्डवी, सोनगढ़ तथा बरसन्दा आदिवासी उप-योजनाओं के लिए जून, 1978 तक कितने आदिवासियों को राजसहायता दी गई और दी गई राज सहायता की राशि कितनी है ;

(ख) क्या यह सच है कि इस उप-योजनाओं के लिए बहुत से आदिवासियों को राजसहायता की राशि अभी दी जानी है और यदि हाँ, तो प्रत्येक योजना के लिए कितनी राशि दी जायेगी ; और

(ग) राजसहायता देने में बिलम्ब करने के क्या कारण हैं और आदिवासियों को राजसहायता कब मिलेगी और इस सम्बन्ध में सरकार क्या कार्यवाही कर रही है ?

गृह मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री बलिक लाल मण्डल) : (क) से (ग) सूचना गुजरात सरकार से मांगी गई है और प्राप्त होने पर सदन के पटल पर रख दी जायेगी।

Procedure adopted by Minorities Commission

4294. SHRIMATI PARVATI DEVI : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the procedure adopted by the Minorities Commission for solving the problems of the minorities;

(b) the action taken by the Minorities Commission on the representations so far made by various individuals and organisations and also on its own initiative after touring the affected places; and

(c) the details in regard to accommodation for the office and individual members of the Commission?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI DHANIK LAL MANDAL): (a) and (b). The Minorities Commission has stated that the procedure being adopted by them for solving the problems of minorities varies from problem to problem. For example, in the case of communal disturbances, the Commission visits the places where disturbances take place and sends reports with their recommendation to the Central Government and the concerned State Governments. In regard to matters like representation of minorities in services and other substantive issues affecting the various minorities in the country, the Commission proposes to hold symposia in the near future to discuss the issues with the leaders of the minority communities and other eminent experts in the line. In addition the Commission also has a programme of visiting various States to acquaint itself with these problems. As regards representations containing individual problems and complaints in service matters, educational facilities etc., these have been referred to the concerned authorities in the States/Central Government for comments. On receipt of their comments, the representations will be considered by the Commission and suitable action suggested to the concerned authorities for redressal of grievances.

(c) Two Bungalows (10 and 24) on Willington Crescent were allotted by the Ministry of Works and Housing to the

Commission for office premises. Recently, the Commission has been allotted more spacious accommodation in the N.D.M.C. complex in Khan Market. All Members of the Commission have since been provided with residential accommodation by the Ministry of Works and Housing.

Separate Jharkhand State in Orissa

4295. SHRI P. K. KODIYAN: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Orissa State Government has urged the Centre to enquire into the source of finance for the recent agitation by the Hero faction of the All India Jharkhand Party for a separate Jharkhand State in Orissa; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and action taken thereon by the Union Government.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI DHANIK LAL MANDAL): (a) and (b). The Chief Minister of Orissa had made a suggestion in this regard during the Chief Minister's Conference held on September 23-24, 1974. Information available with Government however does not indicate the financing of the agitation through any unlawful sources or means.

Accommodation for officers of Naval Dockyard at Bombay

4296. SHRI BHARAT BHUSHAN: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a large number of officers of the Naval Dockyard posted at Bombay are residing in private accommodation;

(b) the number of such officers;

(c) is it a fact that due to overcrowding of ships in the Bombay Naval Dockyard more officers are engaged in the operation;

(d) whether there is any proposal to shift some of the ships to Kanjra or some other suitable yard; and

(e) if not, what alternate arrangement have been made to shift ships and provide housing accommodation to Naval Officers at cheaper rents at Bombay Naval Docks?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI JAGJIVAN RAM): (a) and (b). Only a small section of officers are not

provided accommodation either Government-owned or Government-hired. Out of a total of 331 service and civilian officers employed in the Naval Dockyard, Bombay, 242 officers have been provided with accommodation by Government. 89 officers are staying under their own arrangements or are drawing House Rent Allowance as applicable.

(c) The personnel serving on the ships are not on the strength of the Naval Dockyard. However, all officers stationed at Bombay are provided accommodation out of a common pool and the same difficulties are faced by all. Measures to alleviate these difficulties are in hand; it will take 4 to 5 years before conditions improve.

(d) and (e). Government is fully aware of the accommodation problem at Bombay and suitable measures are being taken subject to availability of funds. It will not be in the public interest to disclose the details about the basing of the ships.

भारत में पनडुब्बियों के निर्माण के लिए पेशकश

4297. श्री राम सेवक हजारी :

श्री रामचन्द्रन कटनापल्ली :

श्री युवराज :

श्री एम० बी० चन्द्रशेखर मूर्ति :

क्या रक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या पांच पश्चिमी देशों ने भारत में पनडुब्बियों का निर्माण करने की पेशकश की है ;

(ख) क्या सरकार ने उन पेशकश पर विचार कर लिया है ; और

(ग) यदि हाँ, तो इस बारे में सरकार ने क्या निर्णय किया है ?

रक्षा मंत्री (श्री जगजीवन राम) :

(क) फ्रांस, स्वीडन, नीदर लेण्ड्स, इटली और पश्चिम जर्मनी के पांच देशों की छः पोत निर्माणियों से प्रस्ताव प्राप्त हुए हैं। इस प्रस्ताव में पनडुब्बियों का भारत में निर्माण करने के लिए निर्माण सम्बन्धी प्रौद्योगिकी अन्तर्लिप्त करने की व्यवस्था है।

(ख) और (ग). ये प्रस्ताव अभी सरकार के विचाराधीन हैं और न प्रस्तावों पर अन्तिम निर्णय इनका पूरी तरह तय्यकन करने के बाद ही लिया जायेगा।

Manufacture of "Speciality Gasket" with Foreign Collaboration

4298. SHRIMATI PARVATHI KRISHNAN: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have received an application from Mr. A. H. Jagtiani, Bombay for manufacture of "speciality gaskets" with foreign collaboration;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether it is a fact that small scale industries have pioneered in the manufacture of this products and they are capable of supplying the requirements of user industries in the country; and

(d) if so, the details and Government's reaction to the request of Mr. A. H. Jagtiani, Bombay?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRIMATI ABHA MAITI): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. The proposal envisages manufacture of speciality, industrial and automotive gaskets in collaboration with M/s. Condren Corporation of U.S.A.

(c) Some manufacturers in the small scale sector are meeting a part of the requirement of the industry. For critical applications, the user industry is importing speciality gaskets.

(d) The proposal of Shri A. H. Jagtiani is under consideration of the Government as the capabilities of the existing units both in small scale sector and organised sector for manufacture of these gaskets are being evaluated.

पटना में गंगा पुल पर खर्च

4299. श्री राम विलास पासवान : क्या नौबहन और परिवहन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि पटना में गंगा पुल के निर्माण पर अनुमानित खर्च से

अधिक राशि खर्च होने की संभावना है;
और

(ख) क्या केन्द्र सरकार उक्त पुल
के निर्माण को पीछे पूरा करने हेतु सहायता
प्रदान करेगी ?

**नौबतुन और परिवहन मंत्रालय में प्रभारी
राज्य मंत्री (श्री बाबू राम) :** (क)
और (ख). यह मामला राज्य सरकार से
सम्बन्धित है क्योंकि यह एक राज्य परि-
योजना है। उपलब्ध सूचना से पता चलता
है कि दो लेन के सुपर-स्ट्रक्चर और चार
लेन के सब-स्ट्रक्चर वाले इस पुल के निर्माण
की लागत 36.52 करोड़ ० आंकी गई
थी जो बढ़कर 38.27 करोड़ २० तक हो
सकती है। स में से, लगभग 32.78
करोड़ २० 31-3-78 तक खर्च किए गए
और अब राज्य की 1978-79 की वार्षिक
योजना में 3.75 करोड़ २० का प्रावधान
किया गया है। राज्य सरकार के अनुसार,
4 लेन के सुपर-स्ट्रक्चर वाले पुल की निर्माण-
लागत लगभग 45.50 करोड़ २० के आ-
नुमान है। राज्य सरकार की सहायता
करने के लिए केन्द्रीय सरकार ने बीबी योजना-
वधि में इस पुल पर 50 प्रतिशत खर्च के लिए
4.5 करोड़ ० का एक पैर-योजना ऋण
दिया। बाकी सारी लागत का खर्च
राज्य सरकार स्वयं अपने निजी संसाधनों
से भुदा रही है।

Factories for Assembly and Manu- facture of Watches

4300. Shri K. RAMAMURTHY: Will
the Minister Of INDUSTRY be pleased to
state:

(a) the details of projects sanctioned
both in the organised and small scale
sectors for setting up factories for assembly
and manufacture of watches and watch
components; and

(b) how many of them have gone on
production so far ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE, IN
THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY
(SHRIMATI ABHA MAITI): (a) De-
tails of projects sanctioned in the organised
and small scale sectors for setting up of
factories for assembly and manufacture of
watches and watch components, are given
in Statements I and II laid on the Table
of the House. [Placed in Library. See No.
LT—3107/78].

(b) Thirteen units in the organised
sector and twenty-one in the small scale
sector have commenced production and/or
assembly of wrist watches.

Inter Company Transfer Policy under Common Cadre by Coal India Ltd.

4301. SHRI SUBHASH AHUJA: Will
the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to
state:

(a) whether inter company transfer
policy had been framed under the com-
mon coal cadre of Coal India Ltd;

(b) if so, what are the conditions ri-
culated;

(c) how many officers in grade E 6
and above are there who ought to have
been transferred from CCL under the
said policy; and

(d) whether there is any special reasons
for not transferring them ?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY (SHRI
RAMACHANDRAN): (a) yes, Sir

(b) The common coal cadre scheme
envisages that personnel in the scales of
pay of Rs. 1550—2075 and below should
not normally be transferred from one
Company to another except on adequate
administrative grounds. At higher levels,
inter-Company transfers should be freely
effected. According to the policy transfers
are to take place in case of senior execu-
tives who may have worked in the same
coalfield/Company before nationalisation
and continued to be in the same coalfield/
Company after nationalisation or who
may have been working in the same coal-
field/Company for more than four years
in the same capacity or in different ca-
pacities or who may have earned two or
since nationalisation of the coal mines.
The scheme further envisages that to
prevent dislocation or disruption of work
senior executives falling in these categories
may be identified and at least 10% of
such executives may be transferred in each
year. Such transfers are to be normally

collected either in December/January or in June/July depending on the academic year of the locality.

(c) and (d). As is evident from (b) above, only a limited number of officers may be transferred in a particular year to prevent disruption of work and for administrative expediency. The coal cadre scheme was finalised only in February 1978, and, as such, identification of officers to be covered under this scheme as well as their phased transfers would take some more time.

Ex-servicemen working as Security Guard in R.A.W.

4302. SHRI R. L. KUREEL: Will the **PRIME MINISTER** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that services of some ex-servicemen working as Security Guards in Cabinet Secretariat (RAW) have been terminated in February and March 1978 and by this termination the strength of ex-servicemen has been lessened on the basis of ex-servicemen reservation quota; and

(b) whether Government propose to reinstate the terminated services of ex-servicemen working Security Guards in 'RAW' so that the reservation quota would be fulfilled according to the total strength of Security Guards in 'RAW'?

THE PRIME MINISTER (SHRI MORARJI DESAI): (a) and (b). I regret that the information required cannot be given in the public interest, since the matter relates to an intelligence organisation.

Working conditions of employees in Andaman and Nicobar Islands

4303. SHRI MANORANJAN BHAKTA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Andaman and Nicobar Islands Administration have recently submitted to the Central Government proposals to improve the working conditions of employees of the forest and APWD working in the interior, difficult and remote areas there; and

(b) if so, what are the details of those proposals and what action has been taken by the Centre to provide necessary aid to the Administration for those employees?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI DHANIK LAL MANDAL): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Dankuni L.T.C. Project

4304. SHRI DHIRENDRA NATH BASU: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 5031 on the 30th August, 1978 regarding Scheme for Dankuni LTC Project and state:

(a) whether a decision on the revised feasibility report of the Dankuni LTC Project has been taken up and final order has been placed with the contractors after verification and scrutiny of the tenders in all aspects;

(b) if so, what is the progress so far made in implementation of the Project and what would be the actual cost of the Project; and

(c) whether the time bound programme has been scheduled for completion of the work by contractors?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY (SHRI P. RAMACHANDRAN): (a) No, Sir. The revised feasibility report is under consideration of the government. Final order of award of work can be made only after approval of revised estimate.

(b) and (c). Does not arise.

Conference of Secret service Officers of Commonwealth Countries

4305. SHRI BRIJ RAJ SINGH: SHRI SURENDRA BIKRAM:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Intelligence Bureau (MHA) organised a Conference of the Secret Service Officers of Commonwealth countries in November, 1978 at New Delhi; and

(b) the total expenditure on the said conference and the head under which it was done?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI DHANIK LAL MANDAL): (a) A Conference of Security Chiefs of the Commonwealth countries was held in New Delhi from November 20 to 24, 1978.

(b) A sum of Rs. 61,000/- (Rs. Sixty-one thousand only) for expenditure on the Conference was sanctioned in connection with stationery, transport etc. This expenditure was incurred under the head:

52—Other Expenditure of Ministry of Home Affairs

B7(1)—Intelligence Bureau

B7(1)(4)—Office expenses

of the Demands for Grants for the Ministry of Home Affairs for the financial year, 1978-79.

The delegates met their own expenditure on boarding and lodging.

उत्तर प्रदेश में आपात काल के दौरान की गई ज्यादतियों की शिकायतें

4306. श्री महावीर सिंह शास्त्री : क्या यह मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) उत्तर प्रदेश में आपात काल के दौरान की गई पुलिस ज्यादतियों के बारे में उत्तर प्रदेश सरकार को कुल कितनी शिकायतें प्राप्त हुई हैं ;

(ख) क्या इस बारे में कोई निर्णय लेने में विलम्ब हुआ है; यदि हाँ, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं; और

(ग) इस पर [श्री] निर्णय लेने में सरकार द्वारा क्या कदम उठाये जा रहे हैं ?

गृह मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री धनिक लाल मंडल) : (क) से (ग) . सूचना एकत्र की जा रही है और सदन के पटल पर रख दी जायेगी ।

राजस्थान में आदिवासी विकास के लिये लघु खंड

4307. श्री मोटालाल पटेल : क्या गृह मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि उनके मंत्रालय की मलाह पर आदिवासी विकास के लिए लघु खण्ड बनाने हेतु राजस्थान के संघ क्षेत्रों का चयन किया गया है जिनकी

कुल जनसंख्या एक लाख है और उसमें 50 प्रतिशत से अधिक जनसंख्या आदिवासीयों की है ;

(ख) क्या राजस्थान के कुछ जिलों में कुछ गांवों का विलय करके लघु खण्ड स्थापित किये गये हैं और यदि हाँ, तो ऐसे लघु खण्डों की जिलेवार संख्या कितनी है और उनमें कितने गांवों का विलय किया गया है ;

(ग) क्या राज्य सरकार ने केन्द्रीय सरकार से उपरोक्त लघु खण्डों में मिलाये गये गांवों के विकास के लिए सहायता देने का अनुरोध किया था और अब तक कोई सहायता नहीं दी गई है और यदि हाँ तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ;

(घ) क्या सरकार ने राज्य सरकार के प्रस्ताव का मसौदा स्वीकार कर लिया है और यदि हाँ, तो कब और यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं; और

(ङ) काम की गवें कौन-कौन सी हैं और उपरोक्त लघु खण्डों के लिए मंत्रालय की गई धनराशि का किस प्रकार उपयोग किया गया और उपयोग सम्बन्धी योजना का ब्यौरा क्या है ?

गृह मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री धनिक लाल मंडल) : (क) से (ङ) . राजस्थान सरकार का उपयोग क्षेत्रों के बाहर, कम से कम 10,000 जनसंख्या, जिनमें 50 प्रतिशत जनजातीय आबादी हो, वाले लघु सघन क्षेत्रों को संशोधित क्षेत्र विकास कार्यक्रम में शामिल करने की दृष्टि से सीमांकित करने के लिए कहा गया है । राज्य सरकार ने क्षेत्रों का प्राथमिक चयन कर लिया है और अन्तिम प्रस्ताव अभी आता है ।

पूर्वोत्तर राज्यों में घुसपैठ

4308. श्री जनेश्वर मिश्र :

डा० कर्ण सिंह :

श्री पी० ए० संगमा :

क्या गृह मंत्री यह बतान की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार को पता है कि देश के पूर्वोत्तर क्षेत्र में अनेक घुसपैठिये घुम रहे हैं ;

(ख) अन्य देशों से आसाम, मेघालय, और मनीपुर में कितने लोग आये हैं और क्या सरकार ने स बारों में कोई रिपोर्ट तैयार की है ; और

(ग) उनकी घुसपैठ को रोकने के लिए सरकार न क्या कार्यवाही की है ?

गृह मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री धनिक लाल मण्डल) : (क) और (ख) ऐसी कोई रिपोर्ट नहीं मिली है जिसमें यह संकेत हो कि पूर्वोत्तर क्षेत्रों में प्रवेश करने वाले विदेशियों की संख्या में बड़े पैमाने पर वृद्धि हुई है। किन्तु विभिन्न कारणों से विभाजन के समय से तत्कालीन पूर्वी पाकिस्तान से और बाद में बंगलादेश से पूर्वोत्तर राज्यों में अवैध घुसपैठ होती रही है। उनकी जातीय समानता के कारण ऐसे व्यक्तियों की निश्चित संख्या का पता लगाना कठिन है जो सीमा लांघ कर भारत आ गये हैं।

(ग) अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय सीमाओं पर गश्त बढ़ा दी गई है और सीमा पार से किसी घुसपैठ को रोकने के लिए कड़ी सतर्कता बरती जाती है।

Bhiwani Bank Robbers

4309. SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN:

SHRI A. R. BADRI NARAYAN:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Bhiwani Bank robbers were found to be Pakistani nationals ;

(b) if so, whether these Pakistanies were arrested ;

(c) if so, what action has been taken against them and whether the money stolen from the Bank has also been recovered from them ;

(d) whether recently bank fraud cases were unearthed by the Intelligence Department during the November, 1978; and

(e) what action has been taken against them ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI DHANIK LAL MANDAL) :

(a) to (c). Three Pakistani nationals and an Indian were arrested and prosecuted in the Bhiwani Bank Dacoity in which a sum of Rs. 1,23,912 was looted, out of which an amount of Rs. 65,516 was recovered.

(d) According to the available information, no such case has come to notice.

(e) Does not arise.

Setting up of District Industries Centres in Tripura

4310. SHRI M. A. HANNAN ALHAJ: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) whether any programme has been submitted by the Tripura front for the establishment of District Industries Centres;

(b) if so, the details of the programme and the amount asked for ;

(c) whether the proposal has been approved ; and

(d) if so, the details of action taken up to date ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI-MATI ABHA MAITI) : (a) and (b). The Government of Tripura had submitted

a programme for the establishment of 3 District Industries Centres in Tripura West, Tripura North and Tripura South. The State Government had requested for central assistance amounting to Rs. 27.02 lakhs for the year 1978-79.

(c) and (d). The setting up of the 3 D. I. Cs. in Tripura has been approved as per the request of the State Government. Further, in accordance with the pattern of central assistance evolved for the District Industries Centres, the first instalment comprising of Rs. 4.50 lakhs as grant and Rs. 4.50 lakhs as loan, respectively, have been released to the State Government for the first two quarters of the current year.

Updating of Technology Automobile Industry

4311. SHRI A. R. BADRINARAYAN:
SHRI P. M. SAYEED :
SHRI M. V. CHANDRA-
SHEKHARA MURTHY :

Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Planning Commission has conveyed its views to the Industry Ministry for updating of technology of the automobile industry and expansion of production capacity of commercial vehicles ;

(b) if so, the details of the proposals made by the Planning Commission in this regard ;

(c) whether the Industry Ministry have examined these proposals ; and

(d) if so, the number of proposals approved and steps taken to implement them ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRIMATI ABHA MAITI): (a) to (d). The Working Group of Transport, Earth Moving Equipment and Agricultural Machinery set up by the Planning Commission to formulate programme of development for the Five Year Plan period 1978-83, has submitted its recommendations recently. The recommendations cover the main sectors of the automotive industry including commercial vehicles, passenger cars, two-wheelers, tractors, earth-moving equipment etc. Various studies, including those based on the recommendations of the Working Group are in progress for updating the automotive industry including improvement of fuel efficiency of passenger cars.

Tenders for production of Controlled Cloth

4312. SHRI M. KALYANASUNDARAM : Will the Ministry of Industry be pleased to state :

(a) whether the response to the tenders floated for the production of controlled cloth has been very poor from the private sector textile mills

(b) if so, the details thereof ?

(c) whether in the light of this, Government propose to review the controlled cloth Scheme ; and

(d) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRIMATI ABHA MAITI) : (a) and (b). As against 50 million sq. metres of controlled cloth envisaged from private sector mills, tenders submitted by them for the October-December quarter covered 25.38 million sq. metres. The response may be considered inadequate but not "very poor". The scheme however is not adversely affected, since the National Textile Corporation mills organise the production of the balance quantity.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) Does not arise.

Devolution of Power to States

4313. SHRI MUKHTIAR SINGH MALIK :
SHRI G. M. BANATWALLA :

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) the details of the steps taken by Central Government during the last 1½ years for devolution of powers to the State Governments ; and

(b) what action Government have taken on the proposals reported to have been sent by the Government of West Bengal, J & K and Tamil Nadu in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI DHANIK LAL MANDAL) : (a) and (b) : As stated in reply to Started Question No. 58 dated the 19th July, 1978 only three States, namely, West Bengal, Kerala and Tripura had made proposals to the Centre, for greater autonomy to the States. There have been no such suggestions from the Tamil

Nadu or Jammu and Kashmir Governments in the last one and a half years.

2. It may be recalled that the subjects of Centre State relations was specifically included by the Government of India as a separate item in the terms of reference of the Administrative Reforms Commission (ARC). The ARC studied the subject in great depth and in their Report (June 1969) on "Centre-State Relationships" they recommended that in view of the paramount importance of the unity of India, no Constitutional amendment was necessary for ensuring proper and harmonious relations between the Centre and the States, inasmuch as the provisions of the Constitution governing the Centre-State relations were adequate for the purpose of meeting any situation or resolving any problems that might arise in this field. The Central Government, after consulting the States, had agreed with the general approach recommended by the ARC.

3. It may, however, be stated that at its meeting held on 18th and 19th March, 1978, the National Development Council resolved that a Committee should be formed to discuss fiscal arrangements in the light of the draft Five Year Plan 1978-83, which would inter alia, review the Gadgil formula and the scope of Centrally sponsored schemes. This Committee was set up by the Government with the Deputy Chairman of the Planning Commission as the Chairman and the Union Finance Minister and Chief Ministers of all States as members. Various points have been made by the Chief Ministers in regard to certain aspects of the Centre-State financial relations before this Committee. Some of the issues raised have been covered by the report of the Seventh Finance Commission. The Committee, however, is still in session.

संकटग्रस्त लघु औद्योगिक एककों को पुनः चालू करने के लिए उपाय

4314. श्री बृज लूषण तिवारी : क्या उद्योग मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) इस समय बन्द पड़े संकटग्रस्त लघु उद्योगों की कुल संख्या कितनी है ;

(ख) इनमें कुल कितनी पूंजी लगी ; और

(ग) उनके संकटग्रस्त और बन्द होने के क्या कारण हैं और उन्हें पुनः चालू करने के लिए क्या उपाय किये जा रहे हैं ?

उद्योग मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्रीवती आशा भाईति) : (क) और (ख). देश के विभिन्न भागों में जो लघु एकक रुग्ण हो गये हैं और बन्द हो गये हैं, उनसे सम्बन्धित सूचना की मॉनीटरिंग करने के लिए भारत सरकार के पास कोई नियमित प्रणाली विद्यमान नहीं है, रिजर्व बैंक ऑफ इंडिया की वर्ष 1977-78 की वार्षिक रिपोर्ट यह बताती है कि लघु क्षेत्र में 8000 एकक रुग्ण हो गये थे जिनमें बैंक की 200 करोड़ रुपये की निधि अवरोध हो गई ।

(ग) रिजर्व बैंक ऑफ इंडिया द्वारा वर्ष 1977-78 में "ट्रेंड एण्ड प्रास्पेक्ट ऑफ बैंकिंग इन इन्डिया" पर तैयार की गई रिपोर्ट के अनुसार लघु एककों में रुग्णता आने के प्रमुख कारण, प्रबन्धकीय अनुभव की कमी, तकनीकी अकुशलता, मध्यम तथा बड़े औद्योगिक एकक जो स्वयंमेव ही उत्पादन अवरोध तथा मांग की मंदी से प्रभावित हैं उनके द्वारा की जाने वाली उत्पादनों की मांग में गिरावट का आ जाना है। अनेक लघु एककों को सप्लाई बिलों में होने वाले विलम्ब की समस्या का सामना करना पड़ जाता है। गुणवत्ता के प्रति सजगता का अभाव तथा विपणन की घटिया व्यवस्था अन्य कारण हैं।

एककों की महायता तथा उनके पुनर्वास के एकीकृत कार्यक्रम बनाने हेतु एक राज्य स्तरीय समन्वय समिति का गठन कर दिया गया है :

Expenditure on Tours performed by Officers of Official Languages Department

4315. SHRI MOHAN LAL PIPIL : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to lay on the Table of the House a statement showing :

(a) the names and designations of the officers of the Official Language Department who went out of station on official tours during the years 1977-78 and 1978-79 so far ; and

(b) the purpose of the tours and the names of officers visited and the total expenditure incurred on each tour ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI DHANIK LAL MANDAL) : (a) and (b). A statement is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library See No LT-3108/78].

Production of controlled cloth by N.T.C. Mills

4316. SHRI DALPAT SINGH PARASTE :

SHRI SHIV SAMPATI RAM :

Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) the quantity and value of controlled cloth produced by the private textile mills during the period from 1st April, 1978 to 31st October, 1978 ;

(b) how the present figures in respect of quantity and value of controlled cloth produced by the mills run by the National Textile Corporation and private textile mills in the country compare with the corresponding period during 1975, 1976 and 1977 ; and

(c) the steps taken to increase the production of controlled cloth for the poor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRIMATI ABHA MAITI) : (a) and (b). Necessary information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha shortly.

(c) Production level of 480 million square metres to be secured from mill sector and handloom sector is considered adequate for the purpose.

केन्द्रीय हिन्दी समिति के निर्णयों की क्रियान्विति

4317. श्री नवाब सिंह चौहान : क्या गृह मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि विभिन्न मंत्रालय केन्द्रीय हिन्दी समिति के निर्णयों को क्रियान्वित नहीं कर रहे हैं ;

(ख) यदि नहीं, तो क्या यह भी सच है कि फाइलों पर अधिकांश टिप्पण अब भी अंग्रेजी में लिखे जाते हैं ;

(ग) यदि हां, तो क्या इस स्थिति के निराकरण के लिए सरकार कोई प्रभावी कार्यवाही कर रही है ; और

(घ) यदि नहीं, तो सके क्या कारण हैं और यदि हां, तो तत्सम्बन्धी द्यौरा क्या है ?

गृह मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री धनिक लाल मण्डल) : (क) इस विषय में किसी विशेष सूचना के उपलब्ध न होने के कारण यह नहीं कहा जा सकता कि विभिन्न मंत्रालय केन्द्रीय हिन्दी समिति के निर्णय कार्यान्वित नहीं कर रहे हैं ।

(ख) से (घ). यह सच है कि मंत्रालयों में अभी फाइलों पर अधिकांश टिप्पण अंग्रेजी में ही किया जाता है । अधिकांश कर्मचारियों को हिन्दी में टिप्पण करने के लिए प्रोत्साहित करने में सरकार प्रयत्नशील है । अन्य कार्वाइयों के अतिरिक्त हिन्दी प्रशिक्षण की व्यवस्था की गई है, पारिभाषिक शब्दों आदि के हिन्दी अनुवाद किये गये हैं, आशुलिपिकों, लिपिकों को हिन्दी आशु लिपि और टाइपिंग में प्रशिक्षण देने की व्यवस्था की गई है । सरकारी कामकाज में हिन्दी का प्रयोग बढ़ाने के लिए पुरस्कार योजना भी चलाई जा रही है ।

हिन्दुस्तान मशीन टूल्स के कारखानों के स्थापना स्थल तथा घड़ियों का मूल्य

4318. श्री लक्ष्मी नारायण नायक : क्या उद्योग मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) देश में हिन्दुस्तान मशीन टूल्स घड़ियों के कारखाने कहाँ-कहाँ पर हैं;

(ख) क्या यह सच है कि गत दस वर्षों में हिन्दुस्तान मशीन टूल्स की घड़ियों के मूल्य कम होने के वजाय कई गुना बढ़े हैं और इसके क्या कारण हैं और उनके मूल्य कम करने के लिए सरकार क्या प्रयास कर रही है ; और

(ग) 1960 में एच० एम० टी० की 'सोना' घड़ी का मूल्य क्या था और 1978 में उसका मूल्य क्या है ?

उद्योग मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्रीमती आशा भाईति) : (क) एच०एम० टी० घड़ियों के कारखाने बंगलौर तथा श्रीनगर में स्थित हैं ।

(ख) कच्चा माल, मजूरी तथा करों और शुल्कों आदि के मूल्यों में वृद्धि हो जाने से पिछले दस वर्षों में एच० एम० टी० घड़ियों के मूल्य बढ़े हैं ।

(ग) एच० एम० टी० 'सोना' घड़ी मार्च, 1966 में निकाली गई थी जिसकी कारखाने से निकलते समय की कीमत 94 रुपये थी । इस समय कारखाने से निकलते समय की इस घड़ी की कीमत 190 रुपये है ।

कोटा के घनी आबादी वाले क्षेत्र में रक्षा प्रतिष्ठान

4319. श्री लाल जी भाई : क्या रक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या उनके मंत्रालय ने कोटा सिटी, राजस्थान में भूमि का अर्जन करने के

बाद वहाँ की घनी आबादी वाली बस्तियों में अपने प्रतिष्ठान स्थापित किये हैं और रक्षा मामलों से सम्बन्धित विभिन्न कार्य वहाँ चलते रहते हैं, जो सुरक्षा की दृष्टि से वांछनीय नहीं हैं; और

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो उस पर सरकार की क्या प्रतिक्रिया है ?

रक्षा मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (प्रो० शेर सिंह) : (क) और (ख). जैसा कि लोक सभा में 3 अगस्त, 1977 को पूछा गया आतारंकित प्रश्न संख्या 6022 के उत्तर में स्पष्ट किया गया है कि कोटा में सेना की अतिरिक्त भूमि सम्बन्धी आवश्यकताओं को पूरा करने के लिए कोटा शहर में उमेद भवन पैलेस साथ लगी भूमि चुनी गई थी । यह भूमि सेना के पास पहले से ही मौजूद दो क्षेत्रों के बीच पड़ती है । राजस्थान सरकार ने दूसरी जगह देने की भी पेश-कश की थी परन्तु सुरक्षा सहित सभी पहलुओं पर विचार करने के बाद इसी भूमि को चुना गया इस भूमि का भारत सरकार के अनुरोध पर राजस्थान सरकार ने सितम्बर, 1976 में अधिग्रहण किया था । इस भूमि को रक्षा मंत्रालय को स्थानान्तरित करने के प्रश्न पर राजस्थान सरकार के साथ बात-चीत की जा रही है ।

ईस्टर्न कोलफील्ड्स लिमिटेड के निमचा उप-क्षेत्र के प्रबन्धक के विरुद्ध भ्रष्टाचार के आरोप

4320. श्री राज नारायण : क्या ऊर्जा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि ईस्टर्न कोलफील्ड्स लिमिटेड के निमचा उप-क्षेत्र के प्रबन्धक के विरुद्ध भ्रष्टाचार के आरोप लगाये गये हैं तथा वहाँ के अधिकारियों ने उन आरोपों की जाँच की माँग की है ;

(ख) क्या यह भी सच है कि इस योग तथा अन्य मांगों के सम्पर्क में श्रमिकों ने ग्रान्दालन तथा भूख हड़ताल की है और अधिकारियों ने उनकी मांगों को स्वीकार करने की बजाय उन्हीं के विरुद्ध कार्यवाही कर दी थी तथा उनमें से चार को स्थानान्तरित और पांच को निलम्बित कर दिया था; और

(ग) यदि हाँ, तो उक्त टना की पृष्ठ भूमि क्या है तथा इसके क्या कारण हैं ?

ऊर्जा मंत्री (श्री पी० रामचन्द्रन) :

(क) ईस्टन कोलफील्ड्स लि. के निम्नचा उप-एरिया प्रबन्धक के खिलाफ भ्रष्टाचार और कुप्रबन्ध की कुछ शिकायतें कोयला मजदूर कांग्रेस के स्थानीय शाखा सचिव तथा अन्य लोगों ने की हैं ।

(ख) व (ग). अगस्त, 1978 के पहले सप्ताह में निम्नचा के उप-एरिया प्रबन्धक, को कुछ व्यक्तियों के एक गिरोह ने धमकाया था । इस गिरोह में कुछ कामगार भी शामिल थे और उनके खिलाफ अनुशासनिक कार्रवाई शुरू की गई थी । पांच कामगारों को आरोप पत्र दिए गए थे और उन्हें जांच की अवधि के लिए मुअत्तल किया गया था तथा अन्य चार का तबादला कर दिया गया था । प्रबन्ध मण्डल की कार्रवाई के खिलाफ विरोध प्रकट करने तथा अपने आरोपों की जांच कराने के लिए कुछ कामगारों ने 28 अगस्त से 19 सितम्बर तक भूख हड़ताल की थी और एक कामगार ने 20 सितम्बर से आमरण अनशन किया था जो 30 सितम्बर को तोड़ दिया गया था । जहाँ तक शिकायतों का सम्बन्ध है उनमें से कुछ की अभी जांच की जा रही है तथा शेष की जांच कर ली गई है और उन्हें निराधार पाया गया है ।

Strike in Ordnance Factory, Ambajhari

4321. SHRI BALDEV SINGH JASROTIA : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) if there was any work strike (regular or over time) in Ordnance Factory, Ambajhari, Nagpur between 9th February to 11th February, 1978 ;

(b) if overtime payment has been made to supervisory staff of the affected section/shop of the Ordnance Factory, Ambajhari for the period 9th February, 1978 to 11th February, 1978 ; and

(c) if so, why Class IV workers have not been paid for the same period as (b) above ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (PROF. SHER SINGH) : (a) Yes, Sir. The industrial employees, excepting those engaged on essential services, although present in the factory, absented themselves from their respective duty spots and did not perform the duties assigned to them from 9th February to 11th February.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) Such of the Class IV workers who did not work on the relevant dates are not entitled to any wages under the Payment of Wages Act, 1936.

Overseas Contracts by Engineering Projects (India) Ltd.

4322. PANDIT D. N. TIWARY : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Engineering Projects (India) Ltd., has entered into fresh overseas contracts for Projects involving Rs. 200 crores ;

(b) if so, the names of the Projects and the countries in which they are located ;

(c) whether their previous contracts of Rs. 798 crores have been executed ; and

(d) if so, the gain or loss in those projects ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI-MATI ABHA MAITI) : (a) Yes, Sir. Engineering Projects (India) Ltd., (EPI) has entered into fresh overseas contracts

valued Rs. 184.15 crores between 1-4-78 and 30-11-78.

(b) Project	Country	Value (in crores of Rupees)
(1) Northern Grain Silos	Iraq	46.00
(2) Water Research Centre	Iraq	15.50
(3) Central Grain Silos	Iraq	42.00
(4) SAAD-3 Project	Iraq	42.00
(5) Radio & Coloured TV Centre	Iraq	13.50
(6) Civil Works for Ruwais Refinery	Abu Dhabi	20.00
(7) Oil Storage Tanks Project	Saudi Arabia	5.15
		184.15

(c) Prior to 1-4-78, EPI had contracts worth Rs. 685.90 crores of which the overseas contracts were of the value of Rs. 363.10 crores. Of these contracts, those of the value of Rs. 65.54 crores (including overseas contracts of the value of Rs. 30.79 crores) have already been completed.

(d) It is not possible to indicate the profit earned on the overseas projects separately as the over-heads and other expenses common to the domestic and overseas projects are not allocated separately. However, against the work done inclusive of the projects completed, EPI has earned profit during the last 3 years as per the details given below :

(Figures in lakhs of rupees)

Year	Value of Work done	Net Profit
1975-76	2304.09	12.98
1976-77	5968.47	38.40
1977-78	7470.45	38.38
	15743.01	89.76

South Zone for Sanctioned Schemes

4393. SHRI G. MALLIKARJUNA RAO :

SHRI K. SURYANARAYANA :

Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Ministers incharge of PWD (R & B) of Southern States made a representation to Govt. of India to constitute a separate zone for South India to execute the sanctioned schemes and projects in time according to the plans ; and

(b) if so, the details of their demands and the action taken thereon ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN CHARGE OF THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI CHAND RAM) : (a) and (b). The Members have presumably in mind the discussions held by Southern P.W.D. Ministers at Hyderabad on 24-8-1978 where one item discussed covered the procedure for obtaining quick sanction of the Govt. of India for works estimates for National Highways and other Central Sector Road Schemes. They expressed that it would expedite matters if a Chief Engineer of the Ministry of Shipping and Transport (Roads Wing) were to be stationed in the Southern Zone as it might help in framing the estimates initially and taking timely and quick decisions on deviations during the execution.

2. Two Regional Offices of the Ministry headed by officers of the rank of Superintending Engineer are already functioning at Madras and Bangalore to deal with the National Highways and other Central Sector Road Schemes as against only one at Bangalore which functioned in the 4th Plan period. There are also two Engineer Liaison Officers located at Tiruvandrum and Hyderabad assisting these two Regional Offices. These Regional Officers associate with the States in their framing the works proposals and also in the matter of any deviations sought by the States during execution, besides the Chief Engineers and other senior officers also frequently visiting the area from the Ministry's Headquarters. At present the scrutiny and sanction of estimates excepting those for which powers have already been delegated to the State Governments goes on in consultation with the Specialists Cells and senior level officers in the Ministry simultaneously, which saves considerable time, which would otherwise be needed if sanctioning were to be undertaken in Regional Offices and the advice/consultation from the Specialists Cells were to be obtained from the Headquarters at New Delhi. The arrange-

ments suggested in the recommendation would not only be cumbersome but also costly from there financial angle and it is not, therefore, considered necessary to set-up the suggested separate zone under the charge of a Chief Engineer.

Energy Pool for South Asia

4324. **SHRI PIUS TIRKEY :**

SHRI SHYAM SUNDAR GUPTA :

SHRI MUKHTIAR SINGH MALIK :

Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government propose to work out the feasibility of an energy pool for South Asia ; and

(b) i so the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY (SHRI P. RAMACHANDRAN) :

(a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise

Installed and Licensed Capacity of Gwalior Rayan Silk Manufacturing and Weaving Co.

4325. **SHRI SAUGATA ROY :** Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) whether Gwalior Rayan Silk Manufacturing and Weaving Company has installed much more capacity than what was licensed for the manufacture of both Viscose and Polynosic fibres ; and

(b) if so, what action Government propose to take against the Company ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRIMATI ABHA MAITI) : (a) This company has a licence capacity of 22,000 tonnes of viscose staple fibre per annum. It is a fact that this company has set up a capacity far in excess of the above quantity.

In respect of polynosic fibre, the company has a letter of intent to set up a capacity for 36,500 tonnes of fibre per year, against which the company's producing only about four to five thousand tonnes of fibre at present. Thus it will be seen that in respect of polynosic fibre, the company has not set up more capacity than what has been licensed for.

(b) The setting up of excess unauthorised capacity in viscose fibre at Nagda by this company is under reference to Commission of Inquiry on Large Industrial Houses (Sarkar Commission) for investigation and report. However, Government is also considering as to what action is possible in this matter.

Reduction of Sale Price by J.C.I.

4326. **SHRI O. V. ALAGESAN :** Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) whether Jute Corporation of India had reduced the sale price of Jute for 1975-76 season from Rs. 195.23 per quintal to Rs. 188.2 per quintal due to pressure from the Indian Jute Mills Association resulting in a loss of about Rs. 86 lakhs ; and

(b) if so, what was the basis for this concession extended to the jute mills ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRIMATI ABHA MAITI) : (a) and (b). In 1975-76 season Jute Corporation of India had sold internally procured jute to the industry on a cost plus basis under which the final price to be charged to the mills was to be fixed with the concurrence of the Joint Operations Committee. According to Corporation's contract with the industry, the Corporation was to charge interest only on the funds employed or invested for internal operations. However, while working out the cost, at the end of the season, Jute Corporation included interest on the gross amount of funds available with them. According to this calculation, the price of raw jute worked out to Rs. 195.23 per quintal. However, the industry disputed the element of interest included in the cost. After recalculation the cost of interest on funds employed or invested exclusively in internal operations, the price of jute was fixed at Rs. 188.20 per quintal.

The Corporation did not incur any loss in their internal operations in 1975-76.

Setting up of Super Thermal Power Units

4327. **DR. SAROJINI MAHISHI :**
SHRI MUKHTIAR SINGH MALIK :

Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) the progress achieved in setting up the Super Thermal Power Units in the country .

(b) what are the terms with the World Bank for setting up these plants ; and

(c) what is the anticipated impact of these plants in the Industrial development in the country in the next five years ?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY (SHRI P. RAMACHANDRAN) : (a) Government approval has been accorded for setting up large size thermal power stations in the Central Sector close to pitheads at the following locations :—

Location	Installed Capacity in MW
(1) Singrauli in Mirzapur District of Uttar Pradesh	600
(2) Korba in Bilaspur District of Madhya Pradesh	1100
(3) Ramagundam in Karimnagar District of Andhra Pradesh	1100
(4) Neyveli in South Arcot District of Tamil Nadu	630

The projects at Singrauli, Korba and Ramagundam are under execution by the National Thermal Power Corporation Limited (NTPC). The first 200 MW unit at Singrauli project is expected to be commissioned during 1981-82 and that at Ramagundam and Korba during 1982-83. The Neyveli thermal project is being executed by the Neyveli Lignite Corporation.

The Central Electricity Authority have considered a project report submitted by NTPC for setting up of a thermal power station at Farakka in the Eastern Region and have accorded techno-economic approval for installation of 1100 MW capacity. The proposal is being processed for an investment decision.

(b) Under an agreement with the International Development Association, which is the soft loan affiliate of the World Bank, a credit of US \$ 150 million and \$200 million has been obtained for partly financing the Singrauli and the Korba thermal power projects respectively. The Agreement provides for payment of service charges @ 3/4 per cent per annum on the principal amount of the credit withdrawn and outstanding from time to time and repayment of the principal amount in semi-annual instalments over a period of 30 years including a grace period of 10 years.

Under a Subsidiary Loan Agreement, the Government of India relends the proceeds of the credit to the National Thermal Power Corporation under terms and conditions, which *inter alia*, provide that NTPC shall : (i) pay to Government of India interest at an effective rate of 10½ and per cent per annum; (ii) repay the principal amount so relented over a period of twenty years, including a grace period of five years.

The agreement also provides for a Project Agreement between IDA and NTPC relating to execution of the project, management and operations, financial covenants and the procedure for award of contracts on the basis of international competitive bidding.

(c) The establishment of Super Thermal power Stations in the Central Sector located close to pitheads will enable the Centre to augment the installed capacity in the different regions as a supplement to the States' effort to ensure adequacy and reliability of power supply. This will have a favourable impact on the Industrial development in the country.

Reservation of Industries for Small Scale Industry

4328. SHRI DILIP CHAKRAVARTY : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) whether all the 807 industries reserved for small scale industry (plant and machinery 10 lakhs) are capable of being established within upto Rs. 10 lakhs ;

(b) if so, then what are the steps being taken in joint marketing of products manufactured by small scale sector ; and

(c) what is the response so far of small scale sector in taking advantage of the new liberal policy of Janata Government ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI-MATI ABHA MAITI) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Assistance in marketing products manufactured by Small Scale Industries is provided by a number of Small Industries Corporations in the States, including tendering to Government Departments and other semi Government agency on behalf of the small scale units. Export Corporations in some States have undertaken exports of SSI products. NSIC renders marketing assistance to small scale industries by a registration system which enables SSI units to quote for DGSD tenders in

liberalised procedures. Joint marketing of small scale industries products is also encouraged by organising consortia of small scale industries.

(c) Small Scale Industries have welcomed the recent policy where in the main thrust has been focussed on effective development of cottage and small industries, widely dispersed in rural areas and small towns of the country.

प्रतिवार्य उत्पादन से छूट के पश्चात् नियंत्रित कपड़े के मूल्य में वृद्धि

4329. श्री यमना प्रसाद शास्त्री : क्या उद्योग मंत्री यह बताने को कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या कपड़ा मिलों को नियंत्रित कपड़े के प्रतिवार्य उत्पादन से छूट दिये जाने के पश्चात् कपड़े के मूल्यों में वृद्धि हुई है और यदि हाँ, तो कितने प्रतिशत वृद्धि हुई है; और

(ख) कमजोर वर्गों के व्यक्तियों तथा गरीब लोगों को उचित मूल्य पर कपड़ा उपलब्ध कराने के लिए सरकार का क्या कार्यवाही करने का प्रस्ताव है ?

उद्योग मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्रीमती आशा माईति) : (क) और (ख) . नई योजना जो 1 अक्टूबर, 1978 से लागू हुई है, उनके अन्तर्गत

उपभोक्ता स्तर पर कपड़ों के कपड़े के मूल्यों में कोई वृद्धि नहीं हुई है। जनता के कमजोर वर्ग के लोगों को सस्ता कपड़ा उपलब्ध कराने की दृष्टि से कपड़ों के कपड़े के उत्पादन को उचित स्तर तक बनाये रखा जा रहा है।

टायरों, सूती कपड़े, नायलोन और लोहे की छड़ों की कीमतों में वृद्धि

4330. श्री राम धारी शास्त्री : क्या उद्योग मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) जनवरी, 1978 में प्रचलित मूल्यों की तुलना में अक्टूबर, 1978 के दौरान मशानों के निर्माण में काम आने वाली लोहे की छड़ों और टायर, सूती कपड़े, नायलोन की कीमतों में कितनी वृद्धि हुई है, श्री इसके क्या कारण हैं ; और

(ख) क्या कपास का दिदेशों से आयात किया जा रहा है, जबकि देश के अन्दर रुई की कीमतों में गिरावट आ रही है ?

उद्योग मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्रीमती आशा माईति) : (क) निम्नलिखित वस्तुओं के बारे में जनवरी, 1978 तथा अक्टूबर, 1978 में (1970-71=100) बांक मूल्य सूचकांक में अन्तर इस प्रकार था :—

वस्तु	में सूचकांक		अन्तर
	जून 1978	अक्टूबर 1978	
1. टायर	145.9	178.6	422.4
2. सूती वस्त्र/घागा तथा कपड़ा	180.2	179.4	-0.4
3. लोहा इस्पात की सबाबें एवं छड़ें	208.1	248.8	+19.6
4. नायलोन टैरीन मिश्रित कपड़ा जिसमें नायलोन टैरीन का कपड़ा तथा मिटरीन मिश्रित कपड़ा शामिल है।	114.7	109.3	-4.7

उत्पादन लागत में वृद्धि हो जाने के कारण लोहे इस्पात की सलाखों और छड़ों के मूल्यों में वृद्धि करना जरूरी हो गया था। जहाँ तक टयरों का सम्बन्ध है, निर्माताओं के कथना-अनुसार निविदियों की विभिन्न वस्तुओं में हुई मूल्य वृद्धि, उत्पादन की ऊँची लागत, उत्पादन शुल्क तथा वित्तीय समस्याओं के कारण मूल्यों में वृद्धि हुई थी इस वस्तु पर कोई भी मूल्य नियंत्रण नहीं है।

(ख) जो नहीं।

**Protocol Signed between India—
USSR Regarding MIGs**

4331. SHRI DHARM VIR VASISHT: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the protocol signed between the Soviet Union and India recently, would speed up indigenisation of MIG 21-B; if so the details of the protocol; and

(b) whether indigenisation would effect modernisation of the Air Force or the manoeuvrability of climb rate of the plane?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (PROF. SHER SINGH): (a) Yes, Sir. The Soviet side will provide the required technical assistance.

(b) No, Sir.

**Memo from Private Bus Operators
under D.T.C. Operation**

4332. SHRI SHYAM SUNDER GUPTA: Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) Whether Government have received any memorandum of grievances from the DTC Private Bus Operators Welfare Association wherein they have stated that DTC has decided to reduce the operational distance of some private buses from 250 K.M. to 200 K.M. resulting in the inconvenience and uneconomic to those operators;

(b) Whether some private bus operators in DTC has been permitted to ply their buses for 250 K.M. if so, the reasons thereof and reasons for such discrimination;

(c) Whether those private bus operators have threatened the Government to withdraw their buses from the DTC route;

(d) Whether it will not create a problem to general public;

(e) Whether it is also a fact that in public advertisement by DTC three year term was given for the buses operators and after one year DTC changes their promise and if so, the reasons thereof; and

(f) What steps are taken or proposed to be taken by Government to meet the grievances of the DTC private bus operators?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN CHARGE OF THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI CHAND RAM): (a) yes Sir.

(b) yes. Sir. It was decided by the Corporation to reduce the guaranteed daily kilometrage from 250 to 200 per bus in the renewed contract. The private buses in whose case the contracts have not fallen due for renewal are yet are continuing to operate 250 K.M. Guaranteed Kilometrage of 250 has also been allowed by the Corporation in respect of the buses belonging to the members of Scheduled Caste/Scheduled Tribes.

(c) and (d). No Sir.

(e) Three-year term was stipulated about buses fabricated according to the specifications laid down by the Corporation. No private operator built buses according to these specifications and no agreement for three-years term was accordingly extended. Since agreements had been executed for one year it was open to the Corporation to stipulate fresh terms at the time of renewal of the agreement.

(f) The DTC Board has since decided to increase the minimum guaranteed kilometrage of these buses to 225 Kms. per day.

Aid policy for Small Industries

4333. SHRI SAMAR MUKHERJEE: Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) Whether Planning Commission is considering an aid policy for small industries; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE PRIME MINISTER (SHRI MORARJI DESAI) : (a) and (b). The rapid and widespread development of cottage and small scale industries is one of the major objectives of the new Plan. Apart from such measures as reservation of items for exclusive development in the small sector, preference in Government purchase etc., assistance is to be extended to these industries in various forms by the State and Central Governments. These include loans and subsidies ; common service facilities ; supply of raw materials ; provision of workplaces ; supply of machines on hire purchase ; marketing assistance ; research and development ; technical advice ; extension services ; training etc.

A new Centrally sponsored scheme of District Industries Centres is being implemented. These Centres would provide all services and facilities to small entrepreneurs under one roof.

Credit requirements for small industries are proposed to be met increasingly through institutional finance. The Industrial Development Bank of India has set up a separate wing to deal exclusively with refinancing of credit requirements of the cottage and small industries sector. A new scheme of margin money assistance to entrepreneurs has been taken up to help in setting up small industries with institutional funds.

Policy measures and aid programmes for the development of small industries have been spelt out in detail in the New statement on Industrial Policy, December, 1977, and the Draft Five Year Plan, 1978-83.

Persons having adequate means of Livelihood

4334. SHRI B. C. KAMBLE : Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state :

(a) having regard to the provisions in Art. 39(a) of the Constitution and the present economic situation in our country the total number of persons in each State and Union Territory, during each of the last 3 years, who have no adequate means of livelihood ;

(b) what constitutes, according to Government, adequate means of livelihood ;

(c) what steps Government propose to take to provide citizens, adequate means of livelihood ; and

(d) what are the main categories of holders of those who possess more than adequate means and numbers of each of such categories ?

THE PRIME MINISTER (SHRI MORARJI DESAI) : (a) to (d). Article 39(a) refers to securing that every citizen man and woman equally has the right to an adequate means of livelihood. The planning programmes of Government have the objective of providing employment and through them means of livelihood to the maximum possible number of citizen over a period of time. Thus in 1977-78, 47.8% of the rural population and 40.7% of the urban population were below the poverty line ; this line being the level of income at which nutritional requirements of 2400 calories per person per day for rural areas and 2100 calories for urban areas would be satisfied. It is also estimated for 1977-78 that the total quantum of unemployment and under-employment in the country, measured in terms of available labour time, is of the order of 206 million person days. Current State-wise estimates are not available either of the percentage of the population below the poverty line or of the distribution of unemployment.

The measures taken and proposed to be taken by Government to reduce poverty and eliminate unemployment within a time frame of about 10 years have been indicated in the Draft Five Year Plan.

Orders placed with Firms M/s. Auto Pins and M/s. Sarraco Auto involved in economic offences

4335. SHRI MANOHAR LAL : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether bulk orders worth crores of rupees are being hurriedly placed by Defence Authorities and Vehicles Factory, Jabalpur on M/s. Auto Pins (I) Regd., Sarraco Auto and its allied concerns, knowing fully well about involvement of these firms in a number of economic offences, evasion of Sales/Income Tax, violation of F.E.R.A. and Gold Control Act ;

(b) if so, justification for this ; and

(c) in view of (a) what action Government propose to take for blacklisting these firms and stoppage of further orders on these firms, and if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (PROF. SHER SINGH) : (a) and (b). No orders worth crores of rupees have been placed on these firms, hurriedly or otherwise.

The position regarding the action taken or proposed to be taken by Government against M/s. Auto Pins and other allied concerns for infringement of FERA, Gold Control Act and Income-tax and Sales-tax laws etc. has been fully explained by the Finance Minister in his reply to Unstarred Question No. 1845 on 1st December, 1978.

(c) Since no charges of any malpractices have yet been established against them, it has not been considered desirable to stop supplies as their discontinuance would come in the way of achievement of Defence targets.

कोका कोला कम्पनी को बन्द किया जाना

4336. श्री रामजी लाल सुमन क्या उद्योग मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार को पता है कि कोका कोला कम्पनी को बन्द कराने में मुद्दयतः पारले कम्पनी का हाथ था ; और

(ख) कोका कोला कम्पनी को किन कारणों से बन्द किया गया था ?

उद्योग मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्रीमति प्रभा साहू) : (क) जी, नहीं। कोका कोला निर्यात निगम को बन्द करने का निर्णय इसको निगमगत नीति और विदेशी मुद्रा विनियमन अधिनियम के अधीन जारी किए गए निर्देशों को पूरा करने में इसकी असमर्थता को ध्यान में रखकर कम्पनी द्वारा स्वयं किया गया था ;

(ख) भारतीय रिजर्व बैंक ने 24 अप्रैल, 1977 को इस आशय का आदेश जारी किया था कि कोका कोला निर्यात निगम को आदेश प्राप्त होने की तिथि के एक वर्ष के भीतर अर्थात् 5 मई, 1978 तक प्रवासी हितों को 40 प्रतिशत से अधिक न रखते हुए स्वयं को एक भारतीय कम्पनी के रूप में तब्दील कर लेना चाहिए। कम्पनी ने इस आदेश का अनुपालन करना मान लिया था पर

वह चाहती थी कि कोका कोला कम्पनी यू०एस०ए० को कोका कोला साम्राज्य के उत्पादन पर नियंत्रण रखने के लिए भारत में किस्म नियंत्रण-सहसंपर्क कार्यालय रखने का अनुमति दी जाए। आगे चलकर पर विचार करने के बाद भारतीय रिजर्व बैंक ने 5 अगस्त, 1977 को प्रस्ताव रद्द करने सम्बन्धी एक आदेश जारी किया था। इसके बाद कोका कोला निर्यात निगम ने भारतीय रिजर्व बैंक को इस आशय का एक अभ्यावेदन किया था कि चूंकि अमेरिकी कम्पनी का भारत में किस्म नियंत्रण कार्यालय खोलने का अनुरोध रद्द कर दिया गया है अतः वह भारत में कोका कोला और फेन्टा का उत्पादन करने में असमर्थ है। तथा यह भी जानना चाहिए कि क्या 40 प्रतिशत विदेशी धारिता की प्रस्तावित भारतीय कंपनी को कोका कोला और फेन्टा के मालवा कोई नया पेय बनाने की अनुमति होगी। यह प्रस्ताव भी भारतीय रिजर्व बैंक द्वारा 8 नवम्बर, 1977 को रद्द कर दिया गया था। कोका कोला निर्यात निगम ने निर्धारित समय सीमा के भीतर भारत में अपनी गतिविधि सञ्चालित कर देने के अपने निर्णय की घोषणा कर दी थी।

SC & ST Officers sent abroad

4337. SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 7411 dated the 19th April, 1978 and state :

(a) how many officers belonging to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes have been sent abroad for courses during the last three years; and

(b) what is the percentage of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes to the total officers sent abroad in each category as IAS/IPS, IES, Central Information Service, Indian Engineering Service, Indian Accounts Service, Income-tax and customs service officers etc. ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI S. D. PATIL) : (a) 141 officers belonging to SC/ST have been sent abroad for training during the last 3 years i.e., 1975, 1976 and 1977. (This figure does not include the number of officers sent abroad from CSIR.).

(b) The information is not readily available and is being collected.

Filling up Reserved Vacancies

4338. SHRI SAKTI KUMAR SARKAR :

SHRI RAM CHARAN :

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) when the reserved vacancies for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes against the select List 1977 (Grade I) of Central Secretariat Services are proposed to be filled up ;

(b) how will be the seniority of these officers against these vacancies be fixed in the select List for 1977 (Grade I); and

(c) whether these vacancies will be filled up before the finalisation of the Select List of 1978 (Grade I) ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI S. D. PATIL) : (a) to (c). It has been decided to hold a limited departmental competitive examination confined to Scheduled Caste/ Scheduled Tribes candidates with not less than four years of approved service in the grade of Section Officer/Grade 'A' Synchroniser for filling the vacancies reserved for the categories in Grade I of the Central Secretariat Service for the years 1977 and 1978. The Union Public Service Commission have been requested to hold the examination as early as possible and the reserved vacancies will be filled as soon as the recommendations of the Commission are received on the results of the said departmental competitive examination. The seniority of the candidates recommended against the reserved vacancies would be determined on the recommendations of the Commission. It would not be possible at this stage to say whether these vacancies would be filled before the finalisation of the recommendations of general category candidates for inclusion in the 1978 Select List. However, every effort is being made to expedite matters.

मंत्रालयों में अनुसूचित जाति तथा अनुसूचित जनजाति के लिए सल

4339. श्री राम चरण : क्या गृह मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) उन मंत्रालयों (विभागों) के नाम क्या हैं जिनमें अब तक अनुसूचित जाति तथा अनुसूचित जनजाति सल स्थापित किये जा चुके हैं ;

(ख) यदि किन्हीं मंत्रालयों में अभी तक ऐसे सल नहीं खोले गये हैं तो किन कारणों से ;

(ग) जिन मंत्रालयों में ऐसे सल अभी तक नहीं खोले गये हैं उनमें ये कब तक खोल दिये जायेंगे ; और

(घ) इन सलों में अनुसूचित जाति तथा अनुसूचित जन जाति के कितने कर्मचारी काम कर रहे हैं ?

गृह मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री जयकिशोर लाल मंडल) : (क) से (घ). मंत्रालयों/विभागों से सूचना एकत्रित की जा रही है और इसे सदन के पटल पर रख दिया जाएगा ।

Development of Ballistic Missiles by China

4340. SHRI P. M. SAYEED : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that China has started construction of a missile similar to the American Titan-2 using solid propellant and nuclear warhead of a megaton capacity ;

(b) if so, whether this development of new ballistic missiles will pose great threat to the Indian security and will create imbalance of power in Asia ; and

(c) if so, how India is going to meet the threat ?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI JAGJIVAN RAM) : (a) to (c). Government have seen reports to this effect appearing in a section of the Press, and are aware of China's missile capability and its possible impact on the security environment of Asia as a whole, not particularly directed at India.

In keeping with our oft-reiterated general policy, Government believe that the defence of our country can be ensured by adequate military preparedness, based on modernisation of equipment and weapons other than nuclear weapons. The development and production of suitable missiles, carrying conventional warheads, is part of our defence plans and programmes.

Rehabilitation of Sick Industrial Units

4341. SHRI B.K. NAIR : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) the names of sick industrial units, the control and management of which have been taken over by Government so far ;

(b) the extent to which they have been rehabilitated; and the amount of profits made or losses incurred; and

(c) the amount spent on their rehabilitation ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRIMATI ABHA MAITI) : (a) The names of sick industrial units, the control and management of which has been taken over by Government are as follows :—

1. M/s. Andhra Scientific Co. Pvt. Ltd., Machilipatnam (A.P.).
2. M/s. Carter Pooler & Co. (P) Ltd., Calcutta.
3. M/s. Containers & Closures Ltd., Calcutta.
4. M/s. Ganesh Flour Mills, Delhi.
5. M/s. Indian Rubber Mfg. Ltd., Calcutta.
6. M/s. India Machinery Co. Ltd., Howrah.

7. M/s. Abrasives & Castings Ltd. (Bally Unit), Calcutta.

8. M/s. Sri Janki Sugar Mills & Co., Doiwala, Dehradun.

9. M/s. Krishna Silicate & Glass Works Ltd., Calcutta.

10. M/s. Britannia Engineering Works (Wagon Divn.) Mokamch (Bihar).

11. M/s. Hind Cycles Ltd., Bombay.

12. M/s. India Belting & Cotton Mills Ltd., Hooghly.

13. M/s. Eastern Distilleries (P) Ltd., Calcutta.

14. M/s. Vijay Mfg. Co. (P) Ltd., Bombay.

15. M/s. Associated Industries (Assam) Ltd., Kamrup.

16. M/s. Amritsar oil Works Chehrata, Amritsar.

17. M/s. Motor & Machinery Mfg. Ltd., Calcutta.

18. M/s. Gluconate Ltd., Calcutta.

19. M/s. Engel India Machines & Tools Ltd., Calcutta.

20. M/s. Sen Raleigh Ltd., Calcutta.

21. M/s. Ancillary Industries (Cranks) (P) Ltd., Calcutta.

22. M/s. Ancillary Industries (Lugs) (P) Ltd., Calcutta.

23. M/s. Ancillary Industries (Forgings) (P) Ltd., Calcutta.

24. M/s. Sen & Pandit Industries Ltd., Calcutta.

25. M/s. Plyboard Industries Ltd., Pam-pore, Srinagar.

26. M/s. Britannia Engineering Co. Ltd., (Titagarh Unit), Calcutta.

27. M/s. National Co. Ltd., Calcutta.

28. M/s. Bengal Potteries Lt., Calcutta.

29. M/s. Fulgaon Cotton Mills Ltd., Bombay.

30. M/s. Cauvery Spg. & Wvg. Mills, Pudukkotai Dist., Cauverynagar.

31. M/s. Western India Spg. & Mfg. Co., Bombay.

32. M/s. Union Jute Co. Ltd., Calcutta.
 33. M/s. Khardah Co. Ltd., Calcutta.
 34. M/s. Alexandra Jute Mills, Calcutta.
 35. M/s. Sri Subhlaxmi Mills Ltd., Cambay.
 36. M/s. Priyalaxmi Mills, Baroda.
 37. M/s. Indore Textile Ltd., Ujjain (M.P.).
 38. M/s. Somasundaram Super Spg. Mills, Muthanendal, Ramanathapuram.
 39. M/s. Bengal Chemical and Pharmaceutical Works, Calcutta.
 40. M/s. National Rubber Manufacturers Ltd., Calcutta.
 41. M/s. Sri Rama Sugars and Industries Ltd., Bobbili (A.P.).
 42. M/s. Kottayam Textile Ltd., Ettumanoor (Kerala).
 43. M/s. Prabhuram Mills Ltd., Chennangannur, Kerala.
 44. M/s. Malabar Spg. & Wvg. Mills Ltd., Calicut.
 45. M/s. National Rubber Manufacturers Ltd., Kalyani, Nadia.
 46. M/s. Aloke Udyog Vanaspati & Plywood Ltd., Calcutta.
 47. M/s. Inchek Tyres Ltd., Calcutta.
 48. M/s. Swadeshi Cotton Mills, Kanpur.
 49. M/s. Sri Durga Cotton Spg. & Wvg. Mills Ltd., Hooghly.
 50. M/s. Aluminium Corporation of India Ltd., Calcutta.
 51. M/s. Bengal Immunity, Calcutta.
 52. M/s. Kinnison Jute Mills Ltd., Calcutta.
 53. M/s. Rai Bahadur Hurdutrai Motilal Jute Mills Pvt. Ltd., Katihar, Bihar.
 54. Dr. Paul Lohmann (India) Ltd., Calcutta.
 55. M/s. Apolo Tyres Ltd., Chelakudi, Kerala.
- (Government order has been challenged in Delhi High Court).
- (b) and (c). Information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

पंजाब और राजस्थान में रुई के मूल्य में गिरावट

4342. श्री जगदीश प्रसाद माधुर : क्या उद्योग मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि कपड़े और कपास के मूल्यों में समन्वय लाने के लिए सरकार की योजना क्या है ?

उद्योग मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (कुमारी आभा माईति) : चूँकि कपड़े का उत्पादन करने में कपास का प्रमुख निविष्ट साधन है, अतः सहायक रूप में कपड़े और कपास के मूल्य में रैखिक सम्बन्ध माना जा सकता है किन्तु कपास व्यापार के व्यापक और भिन्न-भिन्न ढाँचे के साथ साथ मिलों में स्वयं आपस में बढ़-पमाने पर विद्यमान ढाँचे गत भिन्नताओं एवं मिलों और हब-हरषों तथा विद्युतकर्षों के बीच विद्यमान भिन्नताओं के कारण एक रैखिक सम्बन्ध स्थापित कर पाना बहुत कठिन हो जाता है उत्पादों की कीमतें यद्यपि कुछ सीमा तक निविष्ट साधनों की लागत पर निर्भर करती हैं; तो भी वे पर्याप्त रूप से बाजार की स्थितियाँ खासतौर से प्रभावी माँग से विनियमित होती हैं। यही कारण है कि उत्पादों की कीमतों में उतार-चढ़ाव का दृढ़ अनिवार्य रूप से निविष्ट साधनों के मूल्यों के रूप जैसा नहीं रहता। इस सम्बन्ध में सरकार इस क्षेत्र के लिए दीर्घकालिक योजना तथा नीति सम्बन्धी व्यापक उद्देश्य तयार करने का काम ही कर सकती है। 7 अगस्त, 1978 को दिये गये दृढ नीति सम्बन्धी विवरण में इस विषय में उठाए गये कदम दिये गये हैं।

मंत्रालयों में अनुवाद तथा पुनरीक्षण कार्य

4243. श्री रामानन्द तिवारी: क्या गृह मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) भारत सरकार के विभिन्न मंत्रालयों और विभागों में अनुवाद तथा पुनरीक्षण कार्य के लिए कितना कोटा निर्धारित किया गया है और इस सम्बन्ध में आदेश किस तिथि को जारी किये गये थे तथा क्या उक्त आदेशों की एक-एक प्रति सभा पटल पर रखी जा चुकी है ; और

(ख) क्या ऐसे आदेशों की प्रतियां सभी कार्यालयों को भेजी गई थी और यदि हां, तो उसका ब्यौरा क्या है और यदि नहीं, तो उन्हें उच्चतम न्यायालय, संघ लोक सेवा आयोग आदि जैसे स्वायत्त शाली निकायों को न भेजने के क्या कारण हैं ?

गृह मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री धनिक लाल मंडल) : (क) और (ख). भारत सरकार के मंत्रालयों और विभागों (विधायी विभाग को छोड़कर) के लिए अनुवाद का कोटा 1,350 शब्द प्रति अनुवादक प्रति दिन तथा पुनरीक्षण का कोटा 4,7000 अनुवादित शब्द प्रति दिन निर्धारित किया गया है। इस सम्बन्ध में 1 जनवरी, 1973 तथा 2 फरवरी, 1976 को जारी किए गए आदेशों की प्रतियां विवरण क तथा ख में दी गई हैं जो सभा पटल पर रखी गई हैं। [ग्रन्थालय में रखा गया देखिए संख्या एल टी—3109/78] इन आदेशों की प्रतियां सम्बन्धित मंत्रालयों और विभागों तथा संघ लोक सेवा आयोग को भेजी गई थीं।

विधायी विभाग के लिए अनुवाद का कोटा 1,800 शब्द प्रति अनुवादक प्रति दिन तथा पुनरीक्षण का कोटा इसका लगभग द्वागुना निर्धारित किया गया है। इस सम्बन्ध में 5 अगस्त, 1976 को जारी किए आदेश

की प्रतिलिपि विवरण में दी गई है जो सभा पटल पर रखी गई है। [ग्रन्थालय में रखा गया देखिए संख्या एल टी-3109/78] इस आदेश की प्रतियां सभी सम्बन्धित अधिकारियों को भेजी गई थीं।

उच्चतम न्यायालय की स्थिति अन्य कार्यालयों से भिन्न है इसलिए उसे राजभाषा सम्बन्धी आदेशों की प्रतियां नहीं भेजी जाती हैं।

Memorial for Rash Behari Bose in Delhi

4344. PROF. SAMAR GUHA : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the previous Government had agreed to set up a memorial for late revolutionary leader, Rash Behari Bose, at a place in old Delhi from where a bomb was hurled against Lord Hardinge, the former Viceroy of India ; and

(b) if so, the reason for delay in setting up the memorial ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI DHANIK LAL MANDAL) : (a) and (b). The previous Government had agreed to put up a plaque at the appropriate Place from where a bomb was thrown on Lord Hardings, the former Viceroy of India. However, enquiries made by the Delhi Administration have failed to pin point the place where the plaque is to be installed. As such a Committee headed by the Chief Executive Councillor, Delhi, has been constituted to take a final decision in this regard.

Shortage of Explosives

4345. SHRI S. R. DAMANI : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) how far the shortage in explosives has hit the mining industries ;

(b) if so, the steps taken to make good the shortfall both by way of imports and raising the indigenous production ; and

(c) the countries from which imports are being made and the value thereof and for what period in view of the low storage life of explosives ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRIMATI ABHA MAITI) : (a) The following undertakings under the administrative control of the Department of Mines have experienced difficulties due to the shortage of explosives :—

- (1) Hindustan Zinc Limited.
- (2) Hindustan Copper Limited.
- (3) Bharat Gold Mines Limited.
- (4) Bharat Aluminium Company Limited.
- (5) Mineral Exploration Corporation Limited.

(b) and (c) The import of 13,000 tonnes of explosives, canalised through S.T.C., has already been cleared from indigenous angle. The S.T.C. has placed an order for 4500 metric tonnes of explosives under U.K. Grant, out of which 300 metric tonnes of explosives @ £ 650 per metric tonne (c.i.f.) has already been imported.

The production of explosives in the country between April—November 1978 has gone up by 5% over the production during the corresponding period last year. The Indo-Burma Petroleum Company have been encouraged to produce @ 500 tonnes per month so that 1500 tonnes additional production could be available in 1978-79. M/s Narendra Explosives at Dehradun and M/s laichem Ltd., Hyderabad are expected to go in production by 1980. Similarly the commissioning scheduled of Coal India/Ordinance Factories Project at Bhandara and M/s. Chowgule's project in Karanataka, have been advanced. The implementation of these Projects is constantly under review, and is expected to mitigate the shortage of explosives.

हिन्दी अनुवादकों के वेतनमान

4346. श्री रणजीत सिंह :

श्री दुर्गाचन्द :

क्या गृह मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या स्थानान्तरित और प्रतिनियुक्त के आधार पर नियुक्त होने वाले हिन्दी अनुवादकों को निर्धारित वेतनमान देने के लिए भारत सरकार के विभिन्न मंत्रालयों/विभागों में अलग अलग नियमों का पालन किया जाता है;

(ख) यदि हां, तो स्थानान्तरित आधार पर नियुक्त किये गये ऐसे कुल कितने अनुवादक हैं जिनको अनुवादक के पद का निर्धारित वेतन मान देने के बजाये केवल प्रतिनियुक्ति भत्ता दिया जा रहा है ;

(ग) क्या यह सच है कि इन अनुवादकों को अनुवादक के निर्धारित वेतनमान में वार्षिक वेतन वृद्धियां भी नहीं दी जा रही है ;

(घ) यदि हां, तो एक प्रणाली के माध्यम से नियुक्त होने वाले समान अर्हताएं रखने वाले तथा समान काम करने वाले अनुवादकों में भेदभाव करने के क्या कारण हैं ; और

(ङ) क्या इस भेदभाव को दूर करने का सरकार का कोई प्रस्ताव है ?

गृह मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री धनिक लाल मण्डल) : (क) से (ङ). केन्द्रिय सरकार राजभाषा नीति के कार्यान्वयन के संबंध में विभिन्न मंत्रालयों, विभागों आदि ने अपनी अपनी आवश्यकता अनुसार हिन्दी संबंधी पदों (अनुवादक, हिन्दी अधिकारी, आदि) का सृजन किया है। इन पदों के संचालन के लिए संबंधित मंत्रालयों, विभागों आदि ने अलग अलग भर्ती नियम बनाए हैं। हिन्दी संबंधी पदों पर कार्य कर रहे कर्मचारियों/अधिकारियों में प्रतिनियुक्ति पर आए, स्थानान्तरण पर आए और सीधे भर्ती किये गये, सभी प्रकार के व्यक्ति सम्मिलित हैं। इन पदों पर नियुक्तियां आदि संबंधित मंत्रालयों/विभागों द्वारा बनाए गये भर्ती नियमों के अनुसार, ही की जाती है। जहां तक पद का वेतन मान अथवा प्रतिनियुक्ति भत्ता दिये जाने का प्रश्न है, इसका निर्धारण सामान्य वित्तीय नियमों के अनुसार, किया जाता है। विभिन्न मंत्रालयों/विभागों द्वारा बनाए गए अलग अलग भर्ती नियमों और भर्ती के तरीकों में एकरूपता लाने के उद्देश्य से सरकार ने विभिन्न मंत्रालयों, विभागों और उनके सम्बद्ध कार्यालयों के अनुवादकों, और हिन्दी अधिकारियों आदि

पशु का एक पशु केन्द्रीय संवर्ग बनाने का निर्णय किया है। प्रस्तावित संवर्ग के गठन से संबंधित नियम विचाराधीन हैं।

परिवहन तथा बिजली की समस्या का समाधान करने के लिये की जाने वाली कार्यवाही

4347. श्री लाल जी भाई : क्या योजना मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि विश्व बैंक ने भारत से अनुरोध किया है कि परिवहन तथा बिजली की समस्या का समाधान करने के लिये तत्काल कार्यवाही की जानी चाहिये ; और

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो इस बार में सरकार क्या उपाय कर रही है ?

प्रधान मंत्री (श्री मोरारजी देसाई) :
(क) जी, नहीं।

(ख) प्रश्न उपस्थित नहीं होता।

News item Captioned "employment dream and reality"

4348. SHRI MUKHTIAR SINGH MALIK :

SHRI SHYAM SUNDAR GUPTA :

SHRI G. M. BANATWALIA ;

Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have seen the press reports in the Statesman dated the 4th November, 1978 under caption "Employment Dream and Reality";

(b) the number of unemployed persons at present in the country ; and

(c) whether any plan has been chalked out to provide employment to the maximum persons every year and if so, any funds raised for the purpose ?

THE PRIME MINISTER (SHRI MORARJI DESAI) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The number of totally unemployed persons as of March 1978 has been estimated at 4.4 million. If, however, 'unemployed' is taken to include persons who do not have regular work throughout the year and are therefore under-employed, the total volume of unemployment in terms of labour time may be estimated to be of the order of 20.6 million person-years.

(c) The Draft Five Year Plan 1978-83 has been drawn up with the objection of maximising opportunities for productive employment. The strategy of the Plan is to : (i) to adopt employment intensive sectoral planning ; (ii) to regulate technological changes and (iii) to stimulate fuller employment through area-planning. It is expected that if the planned pattern of investment and production materialises about 49.3 million additional person years of employment would be generated by the end of the Plan 198-83. It is not possible to provide annual targets for employment. The resources likely to be available have been taken into account in formulating the Draft Plan.

Central Wage Board for Coal Mining industry

4349. SHRI PABITRA MOHAN PRADHAN : Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether the recommendations made by the Central Wage Board for the coal mining industry 1962-67 regarding minimum five days casual leave per annum and house rent allowances of Rs. 8/- per month and alternative light-job for disabled workman among others have been implemented so far by the employers in general and the Coal India Limited in particular ;

(b) if not, the reason for which the above-said recommendations had not yet been given effect to ; and

(c) when these recommendations will be given effect to ?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY (SHRI P. RAMACHANDRAN) : (a) and (b). These recommendations of the Central Wage Board were not accepted by the Government.

(c) Does not arise.

Jute Mills in West Bengal

4350. SHRI CHITTA BASU : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) the names of the Jute Mills in West Bengal and other places in the Western Region which are still closed ; and

(b) steps taken to reopen the mills ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRIMATI ABHA MAITI) : (a) and (b) The following jute mills are lying closed at present in the various States :

1. Bharat Jute Mills, West Bengal ;
2. Premchand Jute Mills, West Bengal ;
3. Rai Bahadur Hurdutroy Motilal Jute Mills (P) Ltd., Bihar ;
4. Katihar Jute Mills, Bihar ;
5. Kanpur Jute Udyog, Uttar Pradesh.

The management of Rai Bahadur Hurdutroy Motilal Jute Mills (P) Ltd., has been taken over by the Government under the I (D&R) Act and this mill is expected to the production in the near future.

Bharat Jute Mills appears to be non-viable, because of its completely out-moded machinery and equipment and its unbalanced product mix.

Technical-economic study of Premchand Jute Mills has been completed. The report is under consideration of the Government.

As regards Katihar Jute Mill, the Government of Bihar have instituted legal proceedings against the management for declaring an illegal lockout.

Kanpur Jute Udyog is presently a subsidiary unit of Jaipur Udyog Ltd., a cement manufacturing Company. The question of rehabilitation of cement manufacturing unit is presently being examined by the Government. Revival of the Jute unit shall be considered in the light of decisions taken in respect of the Cement Unit.

जगुझार विमानों की खरीद

4351. डा० रामजी सिंह : क्या रक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) 22-28 अक्टूबर 1978 के 'दिनमान' में प्रकाशित कर्नल राम राव के लेख पर सरकार की क्या प्रतिक्रिया है ;

(ख) क्या जगुझार विमान खरीद कर भारत ने अगले 20 वर्षों तक कोई नये तथा बेहतर विमानों की खरीद के अपने अवसर खो दिये हैं ।

(ग) क्या मिग-25 अमरीकन फेन्टम एफ 4 जितने प्रभावः नहीं हैं ;

(घ) क्या मिग-23 की कीमत केवल 2 या 2 ½ करोड़ रुपये है जबकि जगुझार का मूल्य 8 करोड़ रुपये है ; और

(ङ) क्या जगुझार विमानों की खरीद के लिये 10 वर्षों के भीतर 20 करोड़ रुपये की अदायगी की क्षमता पैदा करना देश के उद्योगों तथा पूंजी निवेशों के हित में नहीं होगा ?

रक्षा मंत्री (श्री जनजीवन राम) (क) से, (ख) और (ङ). जगुझार खरीदने के निर्णय के सभी महत्वपूर्ण पहलुओं पर सदन में एक से अधिक बार विस्तार से चर्चा की जा चुकी है जिसमें विभिन्न समाचारा पत्रों में छपी विभिन्न टिप्पणियां भी शामिल हैं । सरकार संबंधित लेख के सभी मुद्दों पर टिप्पणी या 'प्रतिक्रिया' प्रकट करना आवश्यक नहीं समझती है । फिर यह सुझाव देना ठीक नहीं है कि जगुझार कार्यक्रम पर बीस हजार करोड़ रुपये का निवेश किया जाएगा । यह भी सही नहीं है कि इस निर्णय के परिणामस्वरूप सरकार ने अगले 20 वर्षों में 'उत्तम किस्म के विमान' खरीदने का विचार छोड़ दिया है ।

(ग) और (घ) नई आवश्यकता के सन्दर्भ में मिग-23 विमान के बारे में कभी विशेष रूप से कोई विचार नहीं किया गया ।

अमरिका या अन्य विमानों की तुलना में इसकी क्षमता, लागत आदि के बारे में विवरण देना सार्वजनिक हित में नहीं होगा।

Reservation of vacancies for S.C. and S.T. under voluntary Agencies

4352. SHRI K. PRADHANI : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have taken any steps to give effect to the directive issued to voluntary agencies according to which reservation of vacancies has been provided for persons belonging to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in services and posts under the voluntary agencies receiving grants-in-aid from Government ;

(b) if so, what are the names of these agencies ; and

(c) what action has been taken against those agencies which have refused to follow the Government directive ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI DHANIK LAL MANDAL) :

(a) Yes, Sir, Instructions were issued in October, 1974 to Ministries/Departments that in the case of voluntary agencies receiving substantial grants-in-aid from them, the main features of the scheme of reservations should be followed by these agencies.

(b). The available information collected same time back is given in the Statement laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT—3110/78].

(c) All the Voluntary agencies referred to in the Annexure had agreed to follow the instructions in this regard.

Shortfall of plan Expenditure for 1978-79

4353. SHRI CHITTA BASU : Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state :

(a) whether there would be substantial short fall of plan expenditure for the current year 1978-79 ;

(b) if so, the anticipated shortfall (sector wise) ; and

(c) reasons for such shortfalls ?

THE PRIME MINISTER (SHRI MORARJI DESAI) : (a) to (c). Estimates of anticipated plan expenditure during the current year (1978-79) have not been received so far from State Governments. It is not possible therefore to indicate whether there will be a shortfall in any sectors of the plan.

New Lignite Projects

4354. SHRI A. ASOKARAJ : Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) the number of lignite projects approved by Government this year ; and

(b) the names of these projects and estimated cost of each project ?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY (SHRI P. RAMACHANDRAN) : (a) and (b) Only one new lignite project for a "Second Mine at Neyveli" at an estimated cost of Rs. 144.47 crores was approved by Government during this year.

केन्द्रीय सरकारी उपभोक्ता सहकारी भंडारों को आवांठित सरकारी क्वार्टर

4355. श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : क्या गृह मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार ने केन्द्रीय सरकारी उपभोक्ता सहकारी समिति, पंजीकृत के भंडार चलाने के लिए सरकारी क्वार्टर और अन्य स्थानों में स्थित क्वार्टर आवांठित किए हैं ; यदि हां, तो उन भंडारों के नाम क्या हैं तथा उनको नाममात्र किराए पर अथवा अन्य शर्तों पर किस तिथि से आवांठन किया गया है ; और

(ख) क्या सरकार ने उन कालोनियों अथवा कार्यालयों में उपभोक्ता सहकारी भंडार खोलने के निर्णय किया है जहाँ गवर्नमेंट आफ इंडिया प्रेस के तीसरी सी या इससे अधिक कर्मचारी रह रहे हैं या काम कर रहे हैं ; और यदि हां तो उनको किन स्थानों पर खोला जायेगा और इसके लिए कितनी सहायता और ऋण दिया जायेगा तथा इसको किस तिथि से दिया जायेगा ?

यह मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (जी एम्. डी. वाटिल) : (क) एक विवरण जिसमें समिति के प्रांशित क्वोटों तथा अन्य परिसरों की सूची तथा मंडारों के कार्य प्रारम्भ करने की तारीख दी गई है, सभा पटल पर रखा गया है। [मंत्रालय में रखा गया देखिये संख्या एल टी- 3111/78]।

(ख) ऐसा कोई प्रस्ताव सरकार के विचारार्थ नहीं है।

Demands of Civilian Engineers of MES

4356. SHRI R. K. MHALGI : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the Government of India have received from All India MES Civilian Engineers Association the copy of resolutions of demands passed in their conference held at Pune (Maharashtra) on 19th March, 1978 ; and

(b) if so, what action Government have taken or propose to take in near future ?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI JAGJIVAN RAM) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Briefly, the demands are :

(a) Revise the pay scales of Supdts. grade I from Rs. 550—750 to Rs. 550—900 with retrospective effect.

(b) Stop induction of UPSC candidates in the department till the ratio of 1:1 is reached between Asstt. Engineers Class II and Asstt. Executive Engineers Class I as decided by the Government vide their letter dated 10 Feb. 1977.

(c) Fill all the vacancies of Asstt. Engineer Class II through departmental promotions from serving civilian Supdts. grade I only.

(d) Scrap the age limit for departmental candidates who wish to appear for the UPSC examinations/interviews.

(e) The Government's decision of 22 Feb. 78 to give time scale promotions to Central Govt. Employers whose promotional chances are remote, based

on the Third Pay Commission's recommendations, must be made applicable to our cadre also.

(f) The ratio between Supdts. Gde. I and Gde. II shall be made 1:1 by increasing the vacancies of Supdts. Grade I and resultant vacancies must be filled by promotion from Supdts. Grade II.

The civilian posts of Assistant Engineer (class II, Gazetted) are filled fully by promotion of civilian Supdts. G-I only. The posts of Asstt. Executive Engineer are filled partially by promotion and partially by direct recruitment through the Union Public Service Commission. Induction of candidates recommended by the Union Public Service Commission is done only to the extent permitted under the MES (RPS) Rules, which are statutory rules, and other relevant Government orders.

The other demands are under examination.

New land policy of Cantonments

4357. SHRI R. K. MHALGI : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) since when the procedure and administrative arrangements for implementing the new land policy of cantonments are under consideration of Government ;

(b) whether Government have now taken decision in that regard ;

(c) if so, when and the details thereof and whether the implementation of the said land policy has commenced ; and

(d) if no decisions are taken so far, the reasons of delay and when the decisions shall be taken in near future ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (PROF. SHER SINGH) (a) to (d). The revised land policy in Cantonment areas was formulated in November, 1976. Necessary administrative arrangements have not yet been made as a fresh review of the policy so as to liberalise the policy further in favour of civilians has been taken up for consideration.

The changes under consideration are substantial and arrangements for implementing the land policy will be made as soon as final decision is taken on the proposals.

Documentary Film on Veer Savarkarji

4358. SHRI R. K. MHALGI : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) since when the films division are doing necessary research in order to produce a good documentary film on Veer Savarkarji ;

(b) the details of the progress of the said research ;

(c) personnel in charge of the said research ; and

(d) when the Ministry is likely to produce the documentary film ?

THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI L. K. ADVANI) : (a) Since November, 1977.

(b) to (d). The Director of the film is doing necessary research work. Some material was collected from India House, the British Museum and the British Museum Newspaper Library on his recent visit to London. The film is likely to be completed in 1979.

Plan to increase coal production in Jharia Coalfields

4359. SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY :

SHRI M. RAM GOPAL REDDY :

Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have prepared any plan to increase coal production in Jharia coalfields ; and

(b) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY (SHRI P. RAMACHANDRAN) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) There are at present 121 mines grouped into 99 collieries in the Jharia coalfield. The Central Mine Planning & Design Institute Ltd. with Polish collaboration, has submitted a feasibility report covering a master plan for the reorganisation of mines in the Jharia coalfield of Bharat Coking Coal Ltd. This report, in six volumes, was received in July, 1978. It recommends the division of Jharia coalfield into different 40 mining blocks and combines both underground and opencast mining methods. It further recommends implementation of mechanised opencast mining method in the reserves lying at shallow

depths. This report is intended to serve as a guide for detailed mine planning and designing for the reconstruction of the individual mines. The report is presently under study.

Joint Ventures with Sudan

4360. SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) whether Sudan has its interest in having joint ventures with India ; and

(b) if so, Government's action thereon and the details in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRIMATI ABHA MAITI) : (a) and (b). During his visit to India in October 1978, Dr. Lawrence Wol Wol, the Southern Regional Minister of Finance in Sudan expressed interest in setting up a project in Sudan in collaboration with Tata as assembly of Tata vehicles. A team from TELECO is likely to go to Sudan shortly for conducting studies for preparing a feasibility report.

A 5-member delegation from Sudan under the leadership of Shri Taj El Sir M. M. Technical Adviser Industrial Bank of Sudan visited India in November 1973. In the course of their discussions with the business community the delegation evinced interest in obtaining collaboration for the manufacture of leather and leather goods, wood and wood working machinery, cosmetics, bicycles and bicycle parts, chemicals and dyes.

Criteria for Promotion to Class I and II Posts in Central Information Service

4361. SHRI S. S. LAL : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) Whether some officers of the Central Information Service have represented against the application of the dual standards in promotions from Grade III to II and from Grade II to I.

(b) Whether in promotions from Grade III to II, the principle of merit was applied while in promotions from Grade II to I the principle of merit was abandoned and seniority was applied ;

(c) Steps taken to follow rules of service strictly ?

THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI L. K. ADVANI): (a) No, Sir.

(b) and (c) - Promotion to both Grade II and Grade I are always made by selection (seniority-*com-merit*) on the basis of the recommendations of the respective Departmental Promotion Committees in accordance with the Central Information Service Rules.

Report of Working Group on Tribal Development

4362. SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the recommendation made by working group on Tribal Development (1978-83) in their Report on ministries at Centre on different aspects of developmental strategies;

(b) whether the recommendations were sent to the various ministries by his ministry to formulate schemes and to earmark the allocation for tribal sub-plan areas;

(c) if so, the ministries which have so far formulated the schemes based on the tribal problems and allocated money therefor; and

(d) when the other ministries will earmark the allocations and the steps taken by his ministry in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI DHANIK LAL MANDAL):

(a) A statement is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library See No. LT-3112/78].

(b) to (d). The recommendations were sent *inter-alia* to the various Ministries so that they could take them into account while finalizing their sectoral programmes. So far, the Ministries of Agriculture and Irrigation, Education and Social Welfare, Shipping and Transport and Energy have undertaken the exercise of formulation of schemes and qualification of funds out of their sectoral programmes to be incurred in the tribal sub-Plan areas. The exercise is being pursued as a part of the formulation of the medium-term plan 1978-83.

Demand of Textile Industry

4363. SHRI S. R. DAMANI: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether his attention has been drawn to a news item appearing in the

Economic Times dated the 25th November, 1978 captioned 'Massive outlay needed to meet demand' (Textile Industry); and

(b) if so, Government's reaction thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI-MATI ABHA MAITI): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The outlays required in the Textile Sector are, in any case, being looked into by the Planning Commission as part of the plan exercise.

Plan for Development of Weaker Sections

4364. SHRI BAPUSAHEB PARULE-KAR: Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) whether a six-point Concrete action plan has been suggested by Central Government to States and Union Territory Administrations for ensuring all round development of weaker sections of society;

(b) the main features of the action plan;

(c) whether the plan has been implemented by States and whether there are any States which have so far not taken any steps to implement the plan and if so, the names of such States; and

(d) whether Government propose to take special steps to implement the plan?

THE PRIME MINISTER (SHRI MORARJI DESAI): (a) to (d). No separate six-point plan has been proposed. The main objective of the 1978-83 Plan is to achieve the all round development of weaker sections of society within a definite time frame. Besides the sectoral development plans, the Integrated Rural Development and other area-based programmes like Tribal Sub-Plans, Hill Area Plans, Small Farmer Development Agencies (S.F.D.A.), Drought Prone Area Programmes, Command Area Development etc., Revised Minimum Needs Programmes, Social Welfare Programmes including Women's Programme and schemes for health care, nutrition, children's development and schemes under Development of Backward Classes sector are designed to benefit the poor and needy. Every effort is being made to improve the implementation of these schemes.

Ships of the Moghul Lines

4365. **SHRIBAPUSAHEB PARULEKAR** : Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) the year in which the ships of Moghul lines operating on Konkan line were built and first commissioned ;

(b) what was the speed of the ships when they were first commissioned and what is the present speed of the ships operated by Moghul lines on Konkan line ;

(c) what was the consumption of these ships at the time when they were first commissioned and what is the consumption at present ; and

(d) what was the price of these ships when ships were built and what is the present price considering the depreciation ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN CHARGE OF THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI CHAND RAM) : (a) Two vessels named MV Konkan Sewak and M. V. Konkan Shakti are being operated by Moghul Lines in Konkan Service. MV Konkan Sewak was built in 1964 and commissioned in 1965 and MV Konkan Shakti was built and commissioned in 1965.

(b) No record of service speed at time of first commissioning is available, as these vessels were purchased and commissioned by Messrs. Chowgule Steamships Limited. Present service speed is about 13.5 Knots.

(c) For the reason stated against para (b) above, no record of consumption of fuel at the time of first commissioning of these vessels is available. Present consumption is about 7.5 tons diesel Oil per day per ship.

(d) For the reason stated against part (b) above, no record of the price paid originally for these vessels is available. At the time of transfer of both these vessels to Moghul lines, their price was determined at Rs. 84,76,800/-. The depreciated book value on 31st March, 1978 was Rs. 52,31,407/-.

Import of H. M. T. Watches

4366. **SHRI AMARSINH V. RATHAWA** : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) whether HMT watches are being imported ;

(b) if so, the quantity of watches imported during the year 1977-78 and 1978-79 make-wise ;

(c) the names of the countries from whom imported ;

(d) the purchase price of each make ;

(e) the selling price of that imported watch ; and

(f) the profit earned by HMT on these watches during the said period ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI-MATI ABHA MAITI) : (a) and (b). Facility to import assembled watches was given to HMT in 1977-78. This facility was provided, in addition to imports of components, to augment the indigenous manufacturing capacities of HMT in order to increase the availability of HMT watches and to bridge the gap between supply and demand. HMT placed orders for import of 11,00,123 watches during 1977-78, out of which 3,88,966 hand wound watches and 34,950 automatic day and date watches were received in 1977-78 and 3,84,670 hand wound watches and 91,537 automatic day and date watches in 1978-79.

(c) The watches were imported from HMT's collaborator in Japan ;

(d) The landed cost of the imported hand wound watches was in the range of Rs. 162 to Rs. 188 and of the automatic day and date watches in the range of Rs. 288 to Rs. 357.

(e) With the addition of import duty and to cover the cost of straps, boxes, administrative, marketing and overhead charges, the ex-factory selling price of the imported watches is in the range of Rs. 198 to Rs. 211 for hand wound watches and Rs. 320 to Rs. 380 for automatic day and date watches.

(f) It is not possible to specifically apportion the profit earned by HMT on imported watches since the overhead expenditure relating to establishment, marketing etc. is distributed over the entire range of HMT's activities relating to manufacture and sale of watches.

One Time Radio License Fee

4367. **SHRI D. AMAT** : **SHRI VIJAY KUMAR N. PATIL** :

Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that a proposal is under consideration with Government to have 'One time radio license fee'; and

(b) if so, the details of the proposal ?

THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI L. K. ADVANI) : (a) and (b). The Working Group on autonomy for All India Radio and Doordarshan have recommended a one-time license fee for single band sets collected at the point of sale. This recommendation is under examination.

Setting up of Clinker Grinding Plants

4368. SHRI D. AMAT :

SHRI YUVRAJ :

Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) whether Central Government have decided to import clinker as an alternative to meet the shortage of cement ;

(b) whether Cement Corporation of India proposes to convert three clinker units into Cement ; and

(c) if so, what would be the estimated cost and capacity of each unit and their location ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI-MATI ABHA MAITI) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). Cement Corporation of India is examining the feasibility of setting up three clinker grinding plants at Goa, Bombay and Haldia. The details regarding capacity, project costs etc. have not yet been finalised.

Officers on Deputation to CRP

4369. SHRI A. ASOKARAJ : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the Government has fixed a period of five years for IAS/IPS officers to remain away from their parent cadres on deputation to organisations other than their parent cadre ;

(b) if so, is there any IPS Officer who came on deputation to the CRPF in 1967 and is continuously away from his parent cadre till date having earned promotions in CRPF as D.I.G. and I.G. ; and

(c) if so, whether Government intend to repatriate such officers to their parent (Cadre) ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI DHANIK LAL MANDAL) : (a) IAS/IPS officers may hold posts on deputation under the Central Government or under some other State Government for a specified period which is reckoned exclusively for the deputation under a particular Government.

(b) and (c). Yes, one IPS officer who came on deputation with the CRPF in 1967 is away from his parent cadre till date. He was brought on deputation in 1967 as a Commandant and was subsequently appointed as a DIG. After completing 5 years with the Force, he went on deputation under another State Government from where he returned to CRPF about 4 years back and is currently serving as an IGP in that Force. Officers will normally be repatriated to their parent cadres after end of the period of deputation.

Setting up of High Level Committee regarding problems of Salt Industry

4370. SHRI K. LAKKAPPA : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have constituted a High Level Committee to solve the problems of salt industry in the country ;

(b) if so, the personnel of the Committee and their terms of reference ; and

(c) the approximate date by which the Committee will submit the Report to Government ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRIMATI ABHA MAITI) : (a) Yes Sir.

(b) A copy of the Government Resolution giving the composition and terms of reference of the Committee is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library See No. LT—3113/78].

(c) Within six months.

Water Supply Scheme for Kendra Area of E.C.L.

4371. SHRI ROBIN SEN : Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that in Kendra area of Eastern Coal Fields Limited a scheme for water supply has been finalised by Civil Engineering Department recently ;

(b) if so, how many people will be benefited by this scheme ;

(c) whether any other water supply scheme is at hand for the current financial year ; and

(d) if so, how many people will be covered by the scheme and when it will be completed and also the location of scheme ?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY
(SHRI P. RAMACHANDRAN) : (a)
Yes, Sir.

(b) About 2500 people will be benefited by this scheme.

(c) and (d). Six more schemes are at hand which are expected to be completed during the current financial year. About 26,000 additional population will be covered by these schemes.

Take over of supply of Sand by E.C.L.

4372. SHRI ROBIN SEN : Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether he is aware of the fact that rampant corruption in supply of sand in different areas in Eastern Coalfield Ltd. is going on which drains huge amount of money ;

(b) whether in certain area vigilance inquiries were made in this regard ; and

(c) if so, whether E.C.L. propose to take over this supply of sand for sand stowing directly ?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY (SHRI P. RAMACHANDRAN) : (a) It is not a fact that there is rampant corruption relating to supply of sand in Eastern Coalfield Ltd.

(b) Some vigilance enquiries are in progress.

(c) It is proposed to increase the quantum of sand supply through aerial ropeways. The Company does not propose to take over the entire sand supply departmentally at present.

Supply of Coal to Southern States

4373. SHRI M. RAM GOPAL REDDY :

SHRI JANARDHANA
POOJARY :

Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether the supply of soft coal to the four southern States have virtually dried up ; and

(b) if so, monthly distribution of soft coal to these four States and reasons for non supply of coal to southern States ?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY
(SHRI P. RAMACHANDRAN) : (a) and (b). Consumption of soft coke in Southern States has been nominal in the past. In 1976-77 efforts were made by Coal India to popularise its use in the South. The supply to the four Southern States from April to October, 1977 was 5500 tonnes. Against this the supply during the corresponding period of 1978 was 3200 tonnes. There has been a decrease in supply to all States this year because of constraints in production and transport.

Setting up a refined Oil Factory at Parasha

4374. SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) whether the proposal for setting up a refined oil factory at Parasha, District Murena, M. P. is under consideration of Government ;

(b) if so, whether the proposal for setting up the factory and issue of letter of intent is under consideration of Government for a long time ;

(c) if so, whether in the absence of any factory in the areas and also for the economic development of the region, Government will consider the proposal favourably ; and

(d) if not, reasons there for ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN
THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY
(SHRIMATI ABHA MAITI) : (a) No application for grant of an Industrial Licence for setting up a refined oil factory at Parasha, District Murena, M. P. is pending with the Secretariat for Industrial Approvals.

(b) to (d). Do not arise.

Alleged Imposition of Hindi by Certain Ministries

4375. SHRI KUMARI ANANTHAN : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the attention of Government has been drawn to the statement of the Tamil Nadu Government regarding imposition of Hindi on non-Hindi people by certain Central Ministries in spite of the Prime Minister's assurances ;

(b) whether Government are aware of the warning of the Tamil Nadu Government that any such imposition would "lead to serious consequences" ;

(c) what concrete steps have been taken so far to implement the assurances given by the Prime Minister ; and

(d) whether Government are contemplating to amend the Constitution to give effect to the Prime Minister's assurance ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI DHANIK LAL MANDAL) :

(a) and (b). Government is aware of the observations made by the Governor of Tamil Nadu in his Address to the Joint Session of the State Legislature on 30th August, 1976, regarding the alleged imposition of Hindi by certain Central Ministries in spite of the assurances of the Prime Minister. In his Address, the Governor of Tamil Nadu also mentioned that imposition of any language on Tamil Nadu could lead to the serious consequences.

(c) and (d). The Official Languages Act, 1963, was amended in 1967 and according to the amended law, English may continue to be used as an associate language till such time as the Legislative Assemblies of the non-Hindi-speaking States passed resolutions for its discontinuance and, thereafter, each House of the Parliament passed similar resolutions. The Rules framed under the Official Languages Act also provide for the continued use of English. In view of the legal provisions already made, no other action is required for fulfilling the assurances nor any amendment to the Constitution is warranted.

Pension and related benefits to Permanent Commissioned Officers of N. G. C.

4376. SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that under liberalised pension and related benefit

rules, the permanent commissioned NCC Officers completing 20 years service without break are entitled to avail of such benefits under these rules ;

(b) if so, whether the NCC Officers commissioned under Army Instruction 201/54 completing 20 years of service with break or without break are also entitled to avail of such benefits ; and

(c) if not, reasons therefor and steps proposed to be taken to protect the interests of such officers ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (PROF. SHER SINGH) : (a) to (c). So far all whole-time officers in the National Cadet Corps, other than officers drawn from the regular Service, are holding their appointments on a temporary basis and are not eligible for pension. Only recently, Government have decided to grant permanent commission to certain categories of NCC whole-time officers, who have a good record of service and are otherwise found suitable. These officers, on grant of permanent commission, will become eligible for pensionary and other terminal benefits. Suggestions/representations have been received that officers granted short service regular commissions under AI 201/54 should also be made eligible for pensionary benefits. The matter is receiving attention.

Deteriorated Economic Condition of 7 Textile Mills

4377. SHRI HUKAM CHAND KACHWAI : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) the number of such parties which have not been paid by N. T. C. Madhya Pradesh even after the expiry of fixed period i.e., 60 days and the outstanding amount due to parties against each mill and the amount of interest to be paid by the Corporation thereon ; and

(b) whether the same goods are purchased from the market at high rates or from new parties on account of non-payment of dues in time to the parties, if so, the names of the parties which have stopped the supply of goods and the names of the parties from whom goods are now being purchased ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRIMATI ABHA MAITI) : (a) and (b). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Loss due to strike by Dock Workers

4378. SHRI AMARSINH V. RATHAWA: Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) the loss incurred by the Dock Workers' strike throughout the country during the month of November this year; and

(b) the measures adopted by Government to prevent such activities in future?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN CHARGE OF THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI CHAND RAM): (a) The financial loss on account of a strike by dock workers' throughout the country is multi-farious, covering a variety of interests such as shipping companies, importers, exporters port authorities and, indirectly, agriculture, industry and consumers. It is not possible to compute all these losses arising out of payment of demurrage loss in production, loss in commerce, loss on account of detention of ships etc.

(b) As soon as strike notices were received, the disputes in all the major ports were taken in conciliation by the Central Industrial Relations Machinery. Further, discussions were held with the representatives of four federations of port and dock workers on 10-11-78 over the demands. Next round of discussion with all the four Federations was fixed for 24-11-78 to arrive at a negotiated settlement of the major demands listed by the Federations. In spite of these measures, some of the unions went on strike. However, as Government's policy is always to have cordial and amicable industrial relations in the major ports, it is proposed to have periodical discussions with the Federations at overment level over their demands.

Memorandum of demands Submitted by Thana District Small Scale Industries Association (Maharashtra)

4379. SHRI R.K. MHLAGI: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether he has received Memorandum of demands and grievances prepared by Thana District Small Scale Industries Association (Maharashtra) in their conference dated the 23rd September, 1978;

(b) if so, what action Government have taken so far in regard to the said Memorandum; and

(c) what is the reaction of the Government on each demand in Memorandum?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRIMATI ABHA MAITI): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). The memorandum has raised several issues relating to the problems faced by small scale industries units. In responding favourably to the memorandum, the Association has been advised of the various measures taken by the Government to streamline the procedures and liberalise the assistance to the SSI Sector.

Promotions/Tests of L.D.Cs. in V.S.S.C. (Thumba)

4380. SHRI VAYALAR RAVI: Will the Minister of SPACE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a decision in VSSC (Thumba) with regard to promotions/test of LDCs a clerk has to learn all the subjects namely stores/Administrations/Accounts/purchase etc;

(b) if so, the reasons to introduce all the subjects for the test of low said employees;

(c) whether Government are aware that this decision denies opportunities to the low paid employees; and

(d) if so, will Government enquire into details and specify by tests in the line of work experience as followed hitherto?

THE PRIME MINISTER (SHRI MORARJI DESAI): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) to (d). Till October 1978, Office Clerks 'B' in the scale of pay of Rs. 330—640 in the Indian Space Research Organisation of which the Varam Sarabhai Space Centre is a Centre, were treated as non-interchangeable category between various sections such as General Administration, Accounts, Purchase Stores and Public Relations. Office Clerks 'A' in the scale of pay of Rs. 260—400 working in the various sections were, therefore, considered for review for promotion to Office Clerks 'B' in their own particular area of work. The test for Office Clerks 'A' (LDC) for promotion to Office Clerks 'B' was, therefore, confined to their particular subject areas.

Subsequently, in October, 1978, in order to give the Office Clerks 'A' wider avenue for promotion, it was decided to convert Office Clerks 'B' into an interchangeable category between the various sections indicated above. Consequently, it was also decided that the test for Office Clerks 'A' should not be confined to a particular area but should cover all the areas like (i) Personnel & General Administration and Public Relations; (ii) Accounts; and (iii) Purchase and Stores. The above decision was taken in the general interest of the employees and does not in any way involve a denial of opportunities of promotion to them. On the contrary, the opportunities for promotion have been enhanced as the number of vacancies of Office Clerks 'B' against which the Office Clerks 'A' can be considered for promotion would be more in all the areas taken together as against the number of vacancies in a particular area alone. It is, therefore, not considered necessary to revise the test procedure.

Complaints for Overlooking Seniority in V.S.S.D. (Thumba)

4381. SHRI VAYALAR VARI : Will the Minister of SPACE be pleased to state :

(a) whether there are complaints that seniority is overlooked for promotions in VSSC with a view to favour a few ;

(b) if so, what are the actions taken up ; and

(c) with a view to obviate such complaints in future whether Government will evolve a policy in VSSC as existing in other Central Government organisations with respect to seniority ?

THE PRIME MINISTER (SHRI MORARJI DESAI) :

(a) No, Sir.

(b) and (c). Do not arise.

यंत्रियों के लिए बस-मार्ग प्रदर्शित

4382. श्री इया राम शास्त्री : क्या मौबहन और परिवहन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार का विचार संसद सदस्यों को रेवेनेयु इण्डियन एयरलाइन्स की

भांति ही दिल्ली परिवहन निगम का 'बस मार्ग मार्ग प्रदेशक' उपबंध कराने का है, और

(ख) यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ?

मौबहन और परिवहन मंत्रालय में प्रमारी राज्य मंत्री (श्री बाबू राम) :

(क) जी नहीं ।

(ख) दिल्ली परिवहन निगम को भारी घाटा हो रहा है। बसों की समय सूची के मुद्रण में भारी खर्च आता है। अतः भारी संख्या में मानार्थ प्रतियां जारी करना संभव नहीं है। परन्तु जब जब नयी समय सूची जारी की जाती है तो संसद सदस्यों की जानकारी के लिए लोक-सभा सचिवालय को कुछ मानार्थ प्रतियां भेजी जाती हैं ।

Withholding the salaries of Class III and Class IV employees of the Vikram Sarabhai Space Centre

4383. SHRI VAYALAR RAVI :

SHRI N. SREEKANTAN NAIR :

Will the Minister of SPACE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the salary of about 2000 class III and IV employees of VSSC, Thumba for the month of April is withheld by Government ;

(b) if so, the reason for the above ; and

(c) whether Government will take necessary steps to pay the salary to the employees ?

THE PRIME MINISTER (SHRI MORARJI DESAI) : (a) Salary of no employees of the Vikram Sarabhai Space Centre, Trivandrum, has been withheld for the month of April, 1978. However, 2150 employees belonging to Groups 'C' and 'D' of the Vikram Sarabhai Space Centre, Trivandrum had resorted to an illegal tools downs trike during the period from April 3, 1978 to May 3, 1978. In accordance with the established principle of 'No Work No Pay' the above mentioned employees are not entitled to pay and allowances for the period and have therefore not been paid the same...

(b) and (c). The salary for the employees in question could not be paid in view of the established principle of 'No Work No Pay'. I have already made it clear in my statement in the Lok Sabha on April 7, 1978 in reply to a Calling Attention Motion on the subject and in the answer to Unstarred Question No. 144 in Rajya Sabha answered on April 27, 1978 that the principle of 'No Work No Pay' cannot be departed from, in respect of the above employees. The question of Government taking any steps for making payment to the employees for the duration they were on illegal strike, therefore, does not arise.

12.30 hrs.

SHRI VIJAY KUMAR N. PATIL (Dhulia) : Regarding my question, I want to raise a point of order, because you did not allow me during the Question Hour.

In rule 37 (2) it is mentioned :

"The order in which questions for oral answer are to be placed shall be indicated by the member giving notice and, if no such order is indicated, the questions shall be placed on the list of questions for oral answer in the order in which notices are received in point of time."

I have given notice of my questions well in advance, but every time I observe that my question, when it is allowed as a Starred Question—mostly they are disallowed or allowed as Unstarred questions for written answers is put at the end.

The proviso to rule 37(1) says :

"Provided that when a question is postponed or transferred from one list of questions for oral answer to another..."

I want to seek your guidance whether you are going to do this *suo motu* transfer it next time in the List of Business.

MR. SPEAKER : I will consider it.

SHRI G. NARASIMHA REDDY (Adilabad) : The hon. Minister has stated three reasons for the rise in cement prices.

MR. SPEAKER : That question is over.

SHRI G. NARASIMHA REDDY : I have given notice of an adjournment motion.

MR. SPEAKER : I have already disallowed it. SHRI C.M. STEPHEN (Idduki) : May I seek of the Government a clarification which arises out of the motion we passed yesterday, the implementation part of the resolution.

The resolution stated that the three persons whom we found guilty shall be kept in jail until the date of prorogation of the House. There are news reports to the effect that the Government are thinking some influential sections of the Janata Party are thinking of getting the House adjourned and not prorogued. This is a matter which is linked up with the motion that we passed. Therefore, it is necessary for us to know when the Government proposes to prorogue the House, because it is a point of time. (Interruptions) All that I am emphasizing is that the term of the imprisonment is given but it cannot be an indefinite thing. Therefore, the House must know what exactly the term will be in effect.

It is for a particular period. I want to know when the Government proposes to prorogue the House. I would like to have the information from the Government.

THE PRIME MINISTER (SHRI MORARJI DESAI) : May I say, Sir, that the House is sitting upto 22nd and if the business before the House is finished by that time there can be no proposal of extending it. There can be no question of not proroguing the session. There will be no departure from the usual practice which has gone on so far. That is all I can say.

12.36 hrs.

RE QUESTIONS OF PRIVILEGE

श्री बलूच नूषण तिवारी (बलीलाबाद) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैंने नियम 222 के अन्तर्गत आप को एक नोटिस दिया है। कल शाम को इस सदन के अन्दर बहुत से ऐसे लोग जो कि इस सदन के सदस्य की नहीं रहे हैं, स्टेजर रहे हैं, काफी संख्या में घुस आए थे। यह संसदीय इतिहास में इस प्रकार की पहली घटना है जब संसद् की गरिमा और उस की पवित्रता को इतना बड़ा धाचात पहुँचाया गया है। मैं आप का ध्यान प्रश्नवार में छपी इस खबर की तरफ बिलम्बा चाहता हूँ :

लोक सभा द्वारा श्रीमती इन्दिरा गांधी को वर्तमान सत्र का प्रबन्धान होने तक जेल में रहने के निर्णय के कोई सवा चार घंटे बाद रात तिहाड़ जेल भेजे जाने से पूर्व श्रीमती गांधी अपने समर्थकों के साथ सभा कक्ष में ही बैठी रहें।

उन के बड़े पुत्र श्री राजीव और दोनों पुत्र बचपू भी वहां आ गई थीं। लोक सभा के इतिहास में यह पहला अवसर था जब उस के पक्ष में बाहरी व्यक्ति बड़ी संख्या में आ कर बैठ गए थे। इन में कांग्रेस (ई) के राज्य सभा सदस्य, दोनों सदनों के भूतपूर्व सदस्य पत्रकार और ऐसे व्यक्ति भी थे जो किसी सदन के वर्तमान या भूतपूर्व सदस्य नहीं हैं। इन में भूतपूर्व लोक सभाध्यक्ष श्री गुरदबाल सिंह डिल्ली, कर्नाटक के मुख्य मंत्री श्री देवराज बस, श्री बंसी लाल, बिहार के पिछले मुख्य मंत्री डा० अवनाश मिश्र, आदि भी शामिल थे।

साथ ही श्री बी पी मोयें जो राज्य सभा के सदस्य हैं, वह स्पीकर की कुर्सी पर बैठ गए और उन्होंने कहा कि हम जनता सरकार के खिलाफ प्रविष्टास प्रस्ताव पास करेंगे।

इन लोगों ने इतना बड़ा अपराध किया है, इतना बड़ा इस सदन का अपमान किया है कि इन के विरुद्ध कब्ज कार्रवाई होनी चाहिये। इसी लिये मैंने आप को यह नोटिस दिया है।

श्री बोरु बलबीर सिंह (होमियारपुर) : यहां पर प्रेस कॉफेन्स भी हुई है। (Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: I have called for a report. (Interruptions)

SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA. (Delhi Sadar) : Kindly permit me. I wrote to you. I have given a notice of breach of privilege. (Interruptions) Kindly allow me. (Interruptions)

Mr. Speaker, you permitted me. You allowed me to speak. Did you not allow me to speak. (Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: Please hear me now. I have got a number of notices of privilege motions on the subject. I have asked for the factual position from the office, and after getting the factual position, I will examine. (Interruptions)

SHRI K.P. UNNIKRISHNAN (Badagara) : On a point of order. your smile is most welcome and is very refreshing to the whole House. But this subject cannot be dismissed away in a smile...

MR. SPEAKER: I have not dismissed it away.

SHRI K.P. UNNIKRISHNAN : I refer to rule 2 and direction 124 and 124A. Certain duties have been assigned to your staff. What I want to know, without casting aspersions on any members, past or present, is whether these duties were fulfilled last evening.

I have written to you separately also about a very important matter, about the execution of the order. The House is entitled to know what actually transpired, after you adjourned

the House at 5.10 p.m., not only in the House but also in relation to the motion, how you had executed it. The House is entitled to know because it was the order of the House. The moment the motion was passed, it was an order of the House. The House is entitled to know how you had executed it, not only in relation to the former Member, Mrs. Indira Gandhi, but also in relation to Mr. R.K. Dhawan and Mr. D. Sen. I wrote to you this morning and I thought that you would clarify your position.

There are two positions. One is regarding the execution of the order of the House, how you as an instrument of the House have behaved and what exactly transpired. I would also want this precedent to be laid down that this is not only the procedure but the warrant also shall form part of the record of the House.

The second is in relation to Direction 124 read in conjunction with rule 2. I want to know whether the duties assigned to your staff have been fully discharged or whether there was any failure, because this is a far-reaching thing, once you allow these things to happen, they will go on. I do not know whether you had given permission; I am in the dark; I do not want to cast any aspersions or reflections or make any allegations. I would like you to clarify this position also.

I would also like you to read out the warrant, if you have served any, what steps you have taken, etc. Let this be a new direction, let this be a new precedent, that it shall form part of the record of the House.

MR. SPEAKER: Mr. Shyamnandan Mishra.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA (Begusarai) : In this respect, my respectful submission is this. Three points arise. Under whose charge is the Parliament House estate? The person who is in charge of the Parliament House estate owes an answer to the House how the sanctity of the House was violated yesterday.

The second thing is that any execution of the order of the House is a part of the proceedings of the House. That has been held in so many rulings. I can quote them. A Sergeant-at-arms, while executing an order of the House, is in fact taking part in the proceedings of the House. That is a part of the proceedings of the House.

So my submission is that when the proceedings were under way, at that very time, there was a riotous scene inside the Chamber of Parliament. So Sir, violation comes now. In the first instance the persons who allowed those to come in and create

[Shri Shyamnandan Mishra]

riotous scenes can be held to be guilty of breach of privilege because they allowed them. (Interruptions).

SHRI RAMACHANDRA RATH (Asks)
Mr. Speaker, Sir, please allow me.

MR. SPEAKER : I will allow you.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA:
Just now, Mr. Speaker, I am not directing my thoughts to the injured party. I am only directing my thoughts to the member of the Parliament House Estate, and I think it is the Manager of this Parliament Estate who can be held guilty of breach of privilege of the House. The *sanctum sanctorum* was invaded and one has to hold this head in shame for this purpose.

Mr. Speaker, I was pulled up once, very politely, when a sort of press conference was held by me in the Central Hall of Parliament. The press conference is never allowed to be held I am told. I am not again directing my thoughts to the injured party. I am told that I am not directing my thoughts to the injured party—the manager of the Parliament House allowed the pressmen inside the Chamber. Never had the pressmen got entry inside the Chamber of the House. This was for the first time that—I have been here for 29 years and I never found that—pressmen got entry inside the Chamber of the House. So, this is the third point I want to raise in this very connection. Now, Mr. Speaker, would it be your pleasure to permit me to raise two other points

MR. SPEAKER: Not at this stage. We are on one point.

Mr. Rath.

SHRI RAMACHANDRA RATH:
Mr. Speaker, Sir, yesterday . . .

MR. SPEAKER: I am hearing Mr. Rath.

SHRI RAMACHANDRA RATH:
Mr. Speaker, Sir, yesterday, after you adjourned the House and got into your Chamber, I was personally present. I saw many of the prominent members of the Janata Party called their kith and kin and also some of the party supporters inside when Mrs. Gandhi was sitting surrounded by we people as to what we were going to do. Mr. Speaker, I would like to draw your kind attention that some of their relations, friends, party workers started shouting 'Anti-Indira Gandhi slogan' (interruptions)

SEVERAL HON. MEMBERS: No, no.

SHRI RAMACHANDRA RATH:
Mr. Speaker, Sir, the party having a majority in this Parliament does not get the prerogative, the priority, to do whatever they like. I have myself seen many of the M.Ps from the Janata Party coming with their wives shouting couples. I remember one of the Janata Party Member got up and started singing. They were so jubilant that even the other senior members who were present who are here in Parliament for 30, 40 or 50 years had never restrained their people from doing that unfair action.

I would appeal to you, to Mr. Desai at his age of 84 and his cabinet colleagues who are 70, 60 or 75 to tell the members and to guide them properly. I won't say anything beyond this. It is for you and the public to judge what sort of Gandhian Prime Minister we have. I would request the Prime Minister not to go down in the history of the country. You have achieved your objective of your life. You please tell your friends and ask them to set an example of not joining these who speak untruths, falsehoods.

MR. SPEAKER: That is all right. Now Mr. Bosu.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU (Diamond Harbour): Sir, I will be very brief. It is in your handbook which is written in clear English language in black and white:

"Except for the Security Staff, who take possession of the Chamber, none is permitted to remain in the Lok Sabha Chamber after the House rises for the day."

During inter-session period there is an exception. Now, we are in the midst of the Session. Therefore, Sir, entry of people who are not the members of this House was totally illegal. List be drawn and suitable steps be taken against those who came here. Shri B.P. Maurya who is a member of the other House sat on your Chair. (interruptions) Sir, I could see people smoking like chimneys here. Slogans were raised and Mr. Umashankar Dikshit, an old politician, sat on the Table of this House. I had never seen such a scene in my entire parliamentary life. Sir, if you do not take steps, I caution you that you will be known as a Speaker not worth the name.

श्री कंचर लाल गुप्त (दिल्ली सदर) :

Sir, I draw your attention to the following:

"A member can remain within the 'Precincts of the House' when the House or any Committee of which he is a member is sitting

and for a reasonable time before or after that. If a Member wants to remain there beyond an hour after the House or Committee has adjourned to meet on a subsequent day, he has to seek the specific permission of the Speaker for the purpose. Permission given to a member to remain within precinct of the House can be withdrawn by the Speaker at any time. The precincts of the House cannot be used by members for any demonstration, dharna, strikes, fasts or for the purpose of performing any [religious ceremony.]

प्रध्यक्ष महोदय, मैंने आप को श्रीचंद्राफ प्रिविलेज का एक मोशन दिया है, जिसमें मि० साठे और उन के छः साथियों, जो मध्य हड़ताल पर हैं, मिसेज गांधी, संजय गांधी, मिसेज संजय गांधी, सोनिया गांधी, राजीव गांधी, मि० विल्लो और चीफ मिनिस्टर आफ कर्नाटक के नाम हैं। वे यहाँ पर 9 बजे तक रहे, इस बारे में आपने एक घंटे का समय रखा है लेकिन वे लोग 9 बजे तक रहे, प्रार्थना के बाद घंटे तक यहाँ रहे। यहाँ पर उन्होंने नारे भी लगाए। मोर्य साहब यहाँ पर बैठे। मिसेज इन्दिरा गांधी ने यहाँ पर प्रेस कॉन्फ्रेंस की, और मैंने यह सुना है कि स्टीफन साहब प्रेस को यहाँ पर लाये। वाच एंड वार्ड ने मना किया। लेकिन उस के बाद भी वह उन्हें यहाँ पर लाये। लायर ने मिसेज गांधी के साथ कन्सल्टेशन किया। उन्होंने स्पीकर के खिलाफ डेरोगेटरी रिमार्क्स किये। मैं समझता हूँ कि यह इस हाउस की मर्यादा के खिलाफ है और क्लायर केस आफ शीज आफ प्रिविलेज है। आप इस की एनक्वायरी करवायें कि कौन कौन यहाँ आये और उन सब के खिलाफ कार्यवाही होनी चाहिए।

श्री नाथू सिंह (दोसा) : प्रध्यक्ष महोदय, यहाँ पर हमारे सामने तीन सवाल खड़े होते हैं। .. (व्यवधान) .. जब कल यहाँ फेसला हुआ तो मिसेज गांधी यहाँ पर बैठी हुई थी। मैं यहाँ पर खड़ा था। उस के बाद कुछ लोगों की भीड़ एकदम घनवर आई

MR. SPEAKER: That will be inquired into.

श्री नाथू सिंह : उस के बाद उन के साथ कुछ गुंडे भी आए और उन गुंडों ने धाक कर के जो यहाँ लोक सभा के सदस्य थे उन को धमकी दी कि हम तुम को निपटेंगे, बाहर निकलिए। बाहर से घनवर आ कर धमकी दी और धमकी देने वालों में राज्य सभा के सदस्य कल्याण राय भी थे। इस के प्रस्ताव मोर्य साहब आप की कुर्सी पर बैठ गए और उन्होंने ने आप की नकल की वहाँ पर। वहाँ से बार बार वे कहते रहे, येस, येस, शांत रहिए। इतना ही नहीं साठे साहब, जब मिसेज गांधी की पार्टी यहाँ पर बैठी हुई थी, गाना गा रहे थे .. (व्यवधान) ..

श्री बल्लभ साठे (प्रकोला) : यह भी हमारे साथ गा रहे थे। मैं गा रहा था, यह भी गा रहे थे .. (व्यवधान) ..

MR. SPEAKER: Do you want me to hold an inquiry here? Not now.

श्री बल्लभ साठे : हम दोनों गाना गा रहे थे और या बलबीर सिंह नाच रहे थे। यह नाच रहे थे, भंगड़े कर रहे थे। यह बलबीर सिंह नाच रहे थे और हम गाना गा रहे थे।

श्री नाथू सिंह : इतना ही नहीं, नौ बजे तक मैं यहाँ पर था .. (व्यवधान) .. उस के जब नौ बजे के बाद मिसेज गांधी को तिहाड़ जेल जाया गया तो वहाँ पर उन के साथ बहुत सारे ए० पी०, राजीव गांधी और एक महिला जिनका नाम क बताते हैं, गई और उन्होंने ने वहाँ जेल को मजकूर दिया, घंटर बैठी रही रात के बारह बजे तक।

MR. SPEAKER: That is to be inquired into. That will be inquired into.

श्री नाथू सिंह : श्रीमती इंदिरा गांधी को सबन सजा दी है, वह डिटेनन में नहीं है लेकिन उन को बारी सुविधायें दी जा रही हैं .. (व्यवधान) ..

MR. SPEAKER: I have given you enough time. Now, Shri Somnath Chatterjee.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE (Jadavpur): The question that has been raised is an important one. At about 5 O' clock after the Resolution was passed yesterday, you adjourned the House. Mr. Stephen, the hon. Leader of the Opposition, put a query as to what should happen, she was in your hands. There after, Sir, large number of members were present, inside the House. I have not said anything controversial. We did not know, we were not informed, we were here, as to what steps you are taking.

MR. SPEAKER: You did not allow me to say. I will tell you what steps took.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE: Suddenly we found that this chamber was under seige. All sorts of people were coming in. On that side even the hon. Leader of the Opposition was found to be inviting pressmen to come inside. A press conference was openly held here. Members from the other House came in. Persons who are not even members of our House were allowed to come in.

AN HON. MEMBER: Who allow them?

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE: Let us see. If there has been failure of the Watch and Ward staff you would take action. The House has to take action. But I would like to know whether any person can take the liberty of coming in here and transforming this chamber into a place of theatrical performance. There were slogans which were shouted. I will take only one more minute. *(Interruptions)*

13 hrs.

MR. SPEAKER : That will be enquired into. May I first inform the House what steps I have taken, as desired by Mr. Unnikrishnan in his point of order? Mr. Unnikrishnan wanted to know them. The House adjourned at 5 o'clock. I got the warrant against Mrs. Gandhi immediately prepared. By about 6.10 p.m., I signed the warrant in question, and entrusted the papers to the staff. So far as the other two persons are concerned, the warrants were delivered to the Secretary, Ministry of Home Affairs at about 10 p.m. Our information is that both of them have been arrested and sent to jail. This is what we have done.

SHRI VAYALAR RAVI (Chirayinkil): What about protecting the House..... *(Interruptions)?*

MR. SPEAKER: I have received a number of privilege motions. It is a matter that I have got to inquire into. We will do it. Now Mr. Nair.

(Interruptions)

SHRI B. K. NAIR (Mavelikara): This question had been under discussion for more than 15 hours. The result was known earlier, because we knew what it was going to be, it having come from the Prime Minister, with the support of the Janata Parliamentary Party; it was a failure, Sir, on your part not to have had Mrs. Gandhi removed immediately after the House adjourned yesterday. It is an abdication of your responsibility and powers, not to have done this immediately after the resolution was passed and she ceased to be a Member of the House. *(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER: I would have to prepare the warrant....

*(Interruptions)***

MR. SPEAKER: I have called Mr. Nair, and everybody wants to speak. Don't record.

*(Interruptions)***

SHRI B. K. NAIR: Because you are also involved, Sir, the enquiry should be not by you alone, but by a committee of the House.

SHRI K. GOPAL (Karur): Mr. Speaker, I am sorry, my senior colleague, Shri Shyamnandan Mishra, has levelled a charge against the Manager of this Parliament House Estate and also against the security staff. I was present here yesterday and I could see the staff here, especially the security staff, doing their duty as efficiently as they could. Regarding his statement that they did not allow anybody for the past 29 years to come inside the chamber, during my eight years of experience in Parliament, I have brought people inside the chamber when the House is not in session. I am sorry to say that the charge that the Manager of the Parliament House Estate or the security staff did not do their duty is not fair to them.....*(Interruptions)*

PROF. P. G. MAVALANKAR (Gandhinagar): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I am not speaking a single word on any of the notices of privilege which you have in your possession. I am on a totally different subject un-connected with this. With great respect to you, Sir, I want to submit that the point which my friend, Shri Unnikrishnan, raised while he spoke with your permission, has remained unanswered, or at least I am not clear. The point is that certain things happened as a result of a decision of the House. The decision is something which we cannot now discuss on merits. It has happened and the decision was taken. Now this House, which took the decision, ought to know also further, not through newspapers but through the debates of this House as to what exactly happened, step by step, in terms of the implementation of that decision of the House through (a) the hon. Speaker, (b) the Lok Sabha Secretariat and (c) the Watch and Ward personnel. My submission is that in response to Shri Unnikrishnan, you should tell the House as to when you signed the warrant, and what was the warrant. You must read out the warrant; you must explain to the House all those things, and they must become part of the proceedings of the House.

MR. SPEAKER: It has never been the practice.

PROF. P. G. MAVALANKAR: Otherwise, what will happen is that not only the posterity will not know what exactly had happened in terms of the implementation of the decision of the House but even the Members of the House of the present day would not know what

n **Not recorded.

happened with regard to implementation. Instead of depending upon the debates and the official bulletins, we shall have to fall back upon newspaper reports. When a member is arrested, it has to be reported in the bulletin, and similarly whatever steps you have taken in this regard must become part of the proceedings and must be recorded.

MR. SPEAKER: That is not practice here.

13.09 hrs.

[MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER in the Chair]

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: We have heard enough of this. Now, Papers to be Laid on the Table.

SHRI EDUARDO FALEIRO: (Mormugao): Sir, I want to submit...

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Unless you are in your own seat, and I do not think you are on your seat, I will not hear you. Every Member ought to remain in his seat.

SHRI EDUARDO FALEIRO: If you will hear me, I will be most obedient and respectful. I am very grateful...

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Please go back to your seat.

SHRI EDUARDO FALEIRO: Sir, please listen to me.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: There is enough time. You go back to your seat.

SHRI EDUARDO FALEIRO: My seat is the last seat.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I will hear you from your last seat.

SHRI EDUARDO FALEIRO: Very good.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Please go back to your seat. I can see and listen to every Member from wherever he is.

SHRI EDUARDO FALEIRO: I have complied with your instruction, you please listen to me.

I have tabled a question in good time for reply today, 20th December, 1978. This question has not come in the List of questions, either Starred or Unstarred.

This question concerns accusations against Kanti Desai (Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I am very sorry. When a question has been disallowed, you cannot raise it in this form under a point of order. That is not the procedure. I will not allow that.

SHRI EDUARDO FALEIRO: You are not listening to me. I am trying to point out the procedure, on what basis the question has been disallowed. It cannot be disallowed.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: It has been disallowed.

SHRI EDUARDO FALEIRO: It has not been disallowed. I have got evidence here, documents here. You listen to me.

I received intimation from the Senior Examiner of Questions saying that the question had not been admitted. Immediately on the same day, that is, 16th of this month, I wrote to the Speaker saying that that was the decision given by the office, not by the Speaker, and the question has to be reconsidered. I am reading out to you the law on this point. The law and procedure on this point has been given in May's Parliamentary Practice, Nineteenth Edition, page 372;

"The usual practice has been stated by Mr. Speaker as follows: (this is concerning allowing and disallowing of questions) If the Clerk at the Table...

—this corresponds to the Senior Examiner of Questions here—

"...decides that a motion or question should be withheld, he informs the Member concerned....

—that is what has been done on the 16th—

"...If the Member does not accept that view,....

—which is the case here—

"...he should ask the matter to be referred to Mr. Speaker.

—That is what I did on the very same day, 16th—

"If Mr. Speaker decides to uphold the view of the Clerk, the Member is informed.

—But that information is not with me.—

"If the Member is still dissatisfied, he can see the Speaker to argue his case further. If, at the end of the process, he is still dissatisfied, he can raise the matter in the House, and if he disagrees with the Speaker's ruling, he can challenge it by a motion."

I would like to know whether you are upholding the view of May's Parliamentary practice, or you have a different view. If you uphold it, I am entitled to speak.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Listen to me also.

SHRI EDUARDO FALEIRO: I will listen to you, but at the end, because you do not allow me to speak after that. My submission is that this matter has been suppressed because the daddy of Kanti Desai happens to be the Prime Minister. *(Interruptions)*

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: You have received some communication from the Senior Examiner of Questions. Then you have written to the Speaker. The Speaker has not yet replied. So, the matter has to be pursued by you with the Speaker. According to what you have just now stated, you have to write to the Speaker and see him and pursue the matter. If still you are not satisfied, then the other stage arises. So, I would advise you to go and meet the Speaker and resolve this.

13.15 hrs.

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

ANNUAL REPORT ETC. OF COMPUTER MAINTENANCE CORPORATION, LTD. SECUNDERABAD AND NATIONAL RESEARCH DEVELOPMENT CORPORATION OF INDIA FOR 1977-78 AND STATEMENTS

THE PRIME MINISTER (SHRI MORARJI DESAI): I beg to lay on the Table:

- (1) A copy each of the following papers (Hindi and English versions) under Sub-section (1) of section 619A of the Companies Act, 1956:—
 - (i) Annual Report of the Computer Maintenance Corporation Limited, Secunderabad, for the year 1977-78 along with the Audited Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon.

- (ii) A statement explaining that Government are in agreement with the above Report and therefore no separate Review on the working of the Company is being laid.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-3114/78]

- (2) (i) Annual Report of the National Research Development Corporation of India, New Delhi for the year 1977-78 along with the Audited Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General, thereon.

- (ii) A statement explaining that Government are in agreement with the above Report and therefore no separate Review on the working of the Company is being laid.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-3115/78]

Review on and Annual Report of Film Finance Corporation Ltd., and Indian Motion Pictures Export Corporation Ltd., for 1977-78 .

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND LABOUR (SHRI RAVINDRA VERMA):

On behalf of Shri L. K. Advani, I beg to lay on the Table a Copy each of the following papers (Hindi and English versions) under sub-section (1) of section 619A of the Companies Act, 1956:

- (1) (i) Review by the Government on the working of the Film Finance Corporation Limited, Bombay, for the year 1977-78.
- (ii) Annual Report of the Film Finance Corporation Limited, Bombay, for the year 1977-78 along with the Audited Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-3116/78].

- (2) (i) Review by the Government on the working of the Indian Motion Pictures Export Corporation Limited, Bombay, for the year 1977-78.

- (ii) Annual Report of the Indian Motion Pictures Export Corporation Limited, Bombay, for the year 1977-78 along with the Audited Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT—3117/78.]

NOTIFICATIONS UNDER NATIONAL HIGHWAYS ACT AND MERCHANT SHIPPING ACT

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN CHARGE OF THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI CHAND RAM) : I beg to lay on the Table:—

- (1) A copy of the National Highways (Fees for use of Permanent Bridges) Rules, 1978 (Hindi and English versions) published in Notification No. S. O. 718 (E) in Gazette of India dated the 8th December, 1978 under section 10 of the National Highways Act, 1956.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT—3118/78.]

- (2) A copy of the Shipping Development Fund Committee (Death-cum-Retirement Gratuity) (Amendment) Rules, 1978, (Hindi and English versions) published in Notification No. G.S.R. 1202 in Gazette of India dated the 30th September, 1978, under sub-section (3) of section 458 of the Merchant Shipping Act, 1958. [Placed in the

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-3119/78.]

Review on and Annual Reports of Hindustan Paper Corporation Ltd., Artificial Limbs Manufacturing Corporation of India Ltd., Kanpur, Bharat Leather Corporation Ltd., Agra, Instrumentation Ltd., Kota, and Tannery and Footwear Corporation of India Ltd., Kanpur, for 1977-78, etc.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI-MATI ABHA MAITI) : I beg to lay on the Table :

- (1) A copy each of the following papers (Hindi and English versions) under sub-section (1) of section 619A of the Companies Act, 1956:—

- (a) (i) Review by the Government on the working of the Hindustan Paper Corporation Limited, New Delhi, for the year 1977-78.

- (ii) Annual Report of the Hindustan Paper Corporation Limited, New Delhi, for the year 1977-78 along with the Audited Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT—3120/78.]

- (b) (i) Review by the Government on the working of the Artificial Limbs Manufacturing Corporation of India, Kanpur, for the year 1977-78.

- (ii) Annual Report of the Artificial Limbs Manufacturing Corporation of India Kanpur, for the year 1977-78 along with the Audited Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT—3121/78.]

- (c) (i) Review by the Government on the working of the Bharat Leather Corporation Limited, Agra, for the year 1977-78.

- (ii) Annual Report of the Bharat Leather Corporation Limited, Agra, for the year 1977-78 along with the Audited Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT—3122/78.]

- (d) (i) Review by the Government on the working of the Instrumentation Limited, Kota, for the year 1977-78.

- (ii) Annual Report of the Instrumentation Limited, Kota, for the year 1977-78 along with the Audited Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT—3123/78.]

- (e) (i) Review by the Government on the working of the Tannery and Footwear Corporation of India Limited, Kanpur, for the year 1977-78.

- (ii) Annual Report of the Tannery and Footwear Corporation of India Limited, Kanpur, for the year 1977-78, along with the Audited Accounts and

the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-3124/78.]

- (2) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Controller General of Patents, Designs and Trade Marks for the year 1977-78 under section 155 of the Patents Act, 1970.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-3125/78.]

- (3) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the National Institute of Design, Ahmedabad, for the year 1977-78. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-3126/78.]

- (4) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Institute for Design of Electrical Measuring Instruments, Bombay, for the year 1977-78. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-3127/78.]

- (5) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Central Institute of Tool Design, Hyderabad, for the year 1977-78. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-3128/78.]

Notification under Border Security Force Act

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI DHANIK LAL MANDAL) : I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the Border Security Force (Seniority, Promotion and Superannuation of Officers) Rules, 1978 (Hindi and English versions) published in Notification No. G.S.R. 1462 in Gazette of India dated the 9th December, 1978, under sub-section (3) of section 141 of the Border Security Force Act, 1968. [Placed in Library. See No. LT 3129/76.]

Annual Report on the working of the provisions of Section 15-A of Civil Rights Act and Notifications under All-India Services Act

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI S. D. PATIL) : I beg to lay on the Table :

- (1) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) on the working of the provisions of

section 15-A of the Protection of Civil Rights Act, 1955 for the year ending 31st December, 1977 under sub-section (4) of Section 15-A of the said Act., [Placed in Library. See No. LT-3130/78.]

- (2) A copy each of the following Notifications (Hindi and English versions) under Sub-section (2) of section 3 of the All India Services Act, 1951:—

(i) The Indian Administration Service (Fixation of Cadre Strength) Twentieth Amendment Regulations, 1978, published in Notification No. G.S.R. 574(E) in Gazette of India dated the 8th December, 1978.

(ii) The Indian Administrative Service (Pay) Thirteenth Amendment Rules, 1978 published in Notification No. G. S. R. 575(E) in Gazette of India dated the 8th December, 1978.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-3131/78.]

Review on and Annual Report of Coal India Ltd., Calcutta and National Thermal Power Corporation Ltd., New Delhi and a Statement.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI FAZLUR RAHMAN) : I beg to lay on the Table :—

- (1) A copy each of the following papers (Hindi and English versions) under sub-section (1) of section 619A of the Companies Act, 1956:—

(a) (i) Review by the Government on the working of the Coal Mines Authority Limited, now known as Coal India Limited, Calcutta, for the year 1974-75.

(ii) Annual Report of the Coal Mines Authority, Limited now known as Coal India Limited, Calcutta, for the year 1974-75 along with the Audited Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-3132/78.]

(b) (i) Review by the Government on the working of the National Thermal Power Corporation Limited, New Delhi for the year 1977-78.

(ii) Annual Report of the National Thermal Power Corporation Limited, New Delhi for the year 1977-78 along with the Audited Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon.

(2) A statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the documents mentioned at (1) (a) above. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-3133/78.]

Annual Reports etc. of Bharat Dynamics Ltd., Hyderabad, Bharat Earth Movers Ltd., Bangalore and Praga Tools Ltd., Secunderabad for 1977-78

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (PROF. SHER SINGH) : I beg to lay on the Table of a copy each of the following papers (Hindi and English versions) under sub-section (1) of section 619A of the Companies Act, 1956:—

(1) (i) Annual Report of the Bharat Dynamics Limited, Hyderabad, for the year 1977-78 alongwith the Audited Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon.

(ii) A statement explaining that Government are in agreement with the above Report and therefore no separate Review on the working of the company is being laid. [Placed in Library. See No. LT—3134/78.]

(2) (i) Annual Report of the Bharat Earth Movers Limited, Bangalore, for the year 1977-78 alongwith the Audited Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon.

(ii) A statement explaining that Government are in agreement with the above Report and therefore no separate Review on the working of the company is being laid. [Placed in Library See No. LT-3135/78.]

(3) (i) Annual Report of the Praga Tools Limited, Secunderabad, for the year 1977-78 along with the Audited Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon.

(ii) A statement explaining that Government are on agreement with the above Report and therefore no separate Review on the working of the Company is being laid. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-3136/78].

13:16 hrs.

CONSTITUTION (AMENDMENT) BILL

(Amendment of Article 51)

by Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath

OPINIONS

SHRI HARI VISHNU KAMATH (Hoshangabad) : Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I have the honour to lay on the Table Paper No. 1 containing opinions on the Bill to amend the Constitution of India calling upon the Government to endeavour to collaborate with other nations for the early formation of a world Constituent Assembly, to draft a Constitution for a World Federal Government. The Bill was circulated for the purpose of eliciting opinion thereon by the direction of the House on the 5th May, 1978 and the date fixed is 23rd February, 1979.

13:17 hrs.

RE : SITUATION IN ANDAMAN AND NICOBAR ISLANDS

SHRI MANORANJAN BHAKTA (Andaman and Nicobar Islands) : Sir, I come from the union territory of Andaman and Nicobar Island. I appeal to all sections of the House to kindly listen to me and to give me a patient hearing.

The Andaman and Nicobar Islands is a remote union territory. Since the 9th of this month, there is a tense situation there. The villagers came to Port Blair to meet the Chief Commissioner who is the administrator of the union territory to seek protection. The Chief Commissioner flatly refused to meet the villagers. The villagers, including men and women, staged a peaceful satyagraha and a

[Shri Manoranjan Bhakta]

demonstration. The police and the CRP latni charged them brutally and all the people were put in prison. Every day, the arrests are being made. The arrest number more than 250 persons. I wrote to the hon. Prime minister several letters. I have not received any reply, not even an acknowledgement. I have so many motions, including th: Calling Attention notice. They have also not been accepted. I gave an adjournment motion. That too has not been accepted. I was informed about it today.

There is no legislature in the union territory of Andaman and Nicobar Islands. I am the only single member from that constituency. It is a far-flung area. If I am not allowed to ventilate the grievances of the people living there what is the alternative left to me? The situation is very grave and tense there. The people inside the jail are tortured. I would request the Home Minister to make a statement and to release all those people detained in jail unconditionally.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI DHANIK LAL MANDAL): Sir, the hon. Member met me in my office yesterday and I assured him that we will take all steps to see that those who have not indulged in any violence or any arson are treated well and they are released.

I have received the following message. On an appeal made by the administration and following a meeting between the Deputy Commissioner and Congress (I) Leaders who were in judicial custody the Congress (I) party has agreed to call off the present agitation. The Deputy Commissioner visited the district jail in his capacity as Inspector-General of Prisons. After calling off the agitation, 21 Congress (I) members led by Shri Nehchal Singh Chawla applied for release from judicial custody on personal bond which has been granted to them. Since the Sub-Divisional Magistrate of Port Blair who no longer fears of breach of peace has discharged the remaining 76 agitators who were also in judicial custody and the situation is peaceful and normal.

SHRI VAYALAR RAVI (CHIRAY—INKIL): On a point of order. My point of order is not at all meant to question the ruling of the Speaker. First of all, I must make it clear that under rule 56, I had given a notice of an adjournment motion.

That is regarding the Constitutional crisis that has been created in the country

today. The Speaker has disallowed the motion under rule 354.

Rule 354 read:

"No speech made in the Council shall be quoted in the House unless it is a definite statement of policy by a Minister."

Then there is a proviso. My Adjournment Motion was regarding the Constitutional crisis created due to the stalemate in the Rajya Sabha.

Mr. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: you must also be aware of the act that the House does not discuss the proceedings of the other House.

SHRI VAYALAR RAVI: Not the proceedings.

Mr. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: It is because of that, your motion has been disallowed or the consent has not been given.

SHRI VAYALAR RAVI: I am not discussing the proceedings of that House. I have only said that there is a Constitutional crisis; Government have created this crisis because the Government refuse to accept the Resolution...

Mr. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I have already given you the reason why it has been disallowed.

श्री कंबर लाल गुप्त (बिस्ली सदर):
उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मुझे तो केवल आपसे एक सवाल पछना है उसका जवाब आप बीजिए कि मि० साठे प्रीर 6 लोग इनर-साबी में हूँ वे कल घन्वर, रहे, फास्ट किया, क्या आपने उनको परमीशन दी है या उनको हटाने के लिए क्या कार्यवाही कर रहे है?

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय : मैं आपको इसका जवाब नहीं दे सकता हूँ।

श्री कंबर लाल गुप्त : तो इसका जवाब कौन देगा ?

Mr. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Mr. Sathe wants to make a personal explanation.

श्री कंबर लाल गुप्त : जब यहाँ हाकूम की बायोलेशन हो रही है तो इसका जवाब कौन देगा ? इन्होंने यह कहा है कि जब तक इन्दिरा गांधी अन्दर रहेगी, हम यहाँ रहेंगे।

SHRI VASANT SATHE (Akola): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, so many charges have been made today against me and some of my colleagues of doing something which is contrary to the privileges of this House. If I am, later on, found guilty of breach of any of the privileges, I am willing to take the consequences. But I may say one thing. The protest hunger strike which myself and some of our colleagues have started is not against a particular person or persons, but the main object of this is a moral object that at least now...

SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA (Dilli Sadar): Do it outside.

SHRI VASANT SATHE: If I have committed an offence, I will suffer for it. But let us not get diverted from the main purpose. My only object and that of my friends, I may say very clearly here, is to draw the attention of all concerned to this that at least now once with that... act yesterday you have given vent to the poison and anger by taking action... (Interruptions) I beg of every one in this House, including the Prime Minister I have spoken to him personally. I am not saying something new. At least now let us restore the whole country and the Parliament to the major issues. The whole country and Parliament are getting side-racked to non-issues and non-priorities. Divisive forces are raising their heads. If this situation is allowed to deteriorate, then our country will fall: the danger of disintegration (Interruptions)

I am responsible for it. Are you satisfied? But, at least, now come to senses. Let us talk sense sometime. How long will you continue.

SHRI PURNA RAYAN SINHA (Tejpur): What procedure are you following?

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Mr. Sinha, I know what rule and what procedure is to be followed. If you get up, he will take more time and there is no use trying to hustle the procedure. I know what I am doing and I do not need to be advised like this. Yes, Mr. Sathe you go ahead. Please complete in a couple of minutes.

SHRI VASANT SATHE: SIR, I beg to the House and at least leaders like Morarji bhai and others and even you because, I think that none of the member here are really bad people—cannot be—I do not believe it—and there must be goodness in everyone. I am only appealing to goodness that the real enemy is not you or I but the real enemy is the vested interests—the capitalists, vested interests—whom

Gandhiji once said—I remember that Dr. Ramji Singh had brought forward a Bill and at that time it was said that Gandhiji once said that unless the capitalist system was removed, we cannot solve the socio-economic problems of this country. That is the real enemy. Let us unite to fight that enemy. Can anybody do that?

I am drawing your attention to one thing. Like, Kauravas if you want to go ahead, then you go ahead. But Maha Bharat brings *Kula Kshyaya*. So, my humble appeal is this. I have resorted to this hunger strike and I will continue till I feel assured by the Prime Minister that he, as a *pitha maha* of this country will bring normalcy in the country.

श्रीधर बलबीर सिंह (होशियारपुर): उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, यहां पर जब बातचीत चल रही थी, तो साठे साहब ने कहा कि मैं मानता हूँ कि मैंने गाना गाना शुरू किया और बलबीर सिंह ने नाचना शुरू किया। यह बिल्कुल गलत है। मैंने साठे साहब को कहा कि आप को शर्म आनी चाहिये, आप की लीडर ने इस देश का तिर नीचा किया है, इस हाउस का प्रभाव किया है और आप गाना गा रहे हैं, यह आप बंद कीजिए और यहां पर जो कुछ हो रहा है, उस को बरम कीजिए, हाउस की इज्जत कम हो रही है, इन्दिराजी को जेल जाने दीजिए। उन्होंने धमकी मानी है कि उन्होंने गाना गाना शुरू किया था।

श्री ठाकुर देव नारायण यादव (मधुबनी): उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मेरा व्यवस्था का प्रश्न है, मैंने इस बारे में अध्यक्ष महोदय को भी लिख कर दिया है। यह व्यवस्था का प्रश्न 6 दिसम्बर के प्रस्तावित प्रश्न संख्या 2487 के संदर्भ में है। हम सरकार से प्रश्न करते हैं जानकारी लेने के लिये, और सरकार का उत्तर आता है कि सार्वजनिक हित में इसका उत्तर देना उचित नहीं है। हम संसद में प्राये हैं और संविधान के तहत हमें यह अधिकार मिला है कि हम जानकारी लें। लेकिन जब सार्वजनिक हित और लोकहित के नाम पर हमारे प्रश्न का उत्तर न दिया जाये, तो मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि संसद से बड़ा लोकहित और सार्वजनिक हित और क्या हो सकता है। मेरे प्रश्न को देखा जाये।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: It has been disallowed to be put in the House and you have been informed of that. You must be satisfied with that.

श्री ठाकुर देव नारायण यादव: मेरे प्रश्न का उत्तर दिया गया है। मैं तो यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि इस प्रश्न का उत्तर सार्वजनिक हित में नहीं दिया गया है, यह गलत है। यह मैं व्यवस्था का प्रश्न उठा रहा हूँ कि मेरा प्रश्न या कि—

“क्या प्रधान मंत्री यह बनाने की कृपा करेंगे कि उन भूतपूर्व तथा वर्तमान केन्द्रीय मंत्रियों के नाम क्या

[श्री हनुम देव नारायण यादव]

हैं जिन के विरुद्ध केन्द्रीय जांच ब्यूरो द्वारा जांच कराई गई है और इन जांच प्रतिवेदनों का भूरा क्या है।

प्रधान मंत्री का उत्तर है—

“खेद है कि बांछित सूचना देना सार्वजनिक हित में नहीं होगा।”

उत्तर से यह निकलता है कि जांच कराई गई और उत्तर नहीं दिया जा रहा है, नाम नहीं बतलाया जा रहा है। तो जानबूझ कर के इन प्रश्नों के उत्तर न देना यह संसद के हित में नहीं है। इन के उत्तर से यह निकलता है कि केन्द्रीय जांच ब्यूरो द्वारा जांच कराई गई लेकिन उन के नाम बताना सार्वजनिक हित में नहीं है। यह उचित नहीं है। उन के नाम छाने चाहिये।

SHRI SHAYAMNANDAN MISHRA (Begusarai) : It appears to me that there has been a serious failure on the part of the House is not taking the consequential step arising out of the Motion passed yesterday. The Motion passed yesterday asked for the expulsion of an hon'ble Member of this House but the consequential motion had to be adopted as is done in the House of Commons that a consequential motion has to be adopted declaring the seat vacant. That has not been done. This is a very serious lapse. If you do not do that then that constituency would be under sentence. Here I am referring to Page 25 of the May's Parliamentary Practice :

“Whenever vacancies occur in the House of Commons from any legal cause, after the original issue of writs for a new Parliament by the Crown, writs are issued out of Chancery by a Warrant from the Speaker, which he issues, when the House is sitting, upon the order of the House of Commons”

Again on page 26 it has been made abundantly clear :

“When the House is sitting and the death of a Member, or other cause of vacancy, is known, Mr. Speaker, may be ordered by the House, upon a motion made by any Member, to issue his Warrant for a new writ for the place represented by the Member whose seat is thus vacated.”

Now, further, Mr. Deputy Speaker, May's Parliamentary Practice says :

“The motion for a new writ is customarily moved by the Chief Whip of

the party to which the member vacating the seat belonged.”

Therefore, two steps have to be taken. A motion has to be passed and this motion is customarily moved by the Chief Whip of the party to which the hon'ble who has been expelled belonged. This, step, my respectful submission is, has not been taken and it is in the interest of the party to which the member belonged who has been expelled that that party's Chief Whip comes before the House with a motion declaring the seat vacant.

Then, Mr. Deputy Speaker, you were pleased to say while referring to the point made by Mr. Vayalar Ravi that we cannot make any comment on the proceedings of the other House. I completely agree with you. But, Sir, here the question is that we are in a kind of legislative stalemate. What are we to do? Even the Bills seeking replacement of the Ordinance cannot be passed and we cannot contemplate with equanimity any prospect of any Ordinance being replaced by another Ordinance—Ordinance has to be replaced by a Bill within a specified time—if that does not happen then the very power of this House has absolutely no meaning so far as the legislation is concerned. It is said in the matter of legislation that the Parliament has got transcendental and absolute power. But here we are reaching the point of legislative impotency. So, there must be some way out of this stalemate in the matter of legislation. Therefore, the Leader of the House has to explain the situation as to how does he want to go about to break the legislative stalemate that has occurred. I have not uttered a single word of comment on the proceedings of the other House. But I am bound to be moan my lot as a member of the House that whatever I do here gets stalemated and has absolutely no legislative effectiveness. Therefore Mr Deputy Speaker this point cannot be ruled out, whether we would not be hearing the point of legislative impotence so that nothing comes out of our legislative efforts here. And I have clearly pointed out to you that the present situation is that even the Bill seeking to replace some of the Ordinances cannot be passed in time. That is the situation. Therefore either the Leader of the House or the hon. Speaker has to tell us what efforts are being made in the direction of breaking this impasse.

MR DEPUTY SPEAKER : Mr. Mishra, with regard to your first point, we in India are governed by our own Constitution. The Constitution clearly

lams down that in matters of election it is the Election Commission which is the final authority.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA : No, Sir. I have consulted the Election Commission. I will tell you. This is not in his power.

MR. DEP TY-SPEAKER : I will read out to you the provision in the constitution.

"The superintendence, direction and control and the conduct of, all elections to Parliament and to the Legislature of every State and of elections to the offices of President and Vice President held under this Constitution shall be vested in a Commission, referred to in this Constitution as the Election Commission."

SHRI HARI VISHNU KAMATH : That is at a later stage.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA : That is at a later stage, Mr. Deputy-Speaker.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Even in the case of Dr. Subramaniam Swamy.

THE PRIME MINISTER (SHRI MORARJI DESAI) : The Speaker has to inform that the seat has become vacant. That is all.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Even in the earlier case, a member of the Rajya Sabha was expelled from the House...

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA : Sir, please don't refer to the Rajya Sabha seat. Unless it is the order of the House that the seat is declared vacant, the Speaker has no authority to communicate to the Election Commission. I will stick to the authority of the House.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : If a Member is expelled automatically the seat becomes vacant.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA : No, Sir, that does not lead to it.

SHRI C. M. STEPHEN (Idukki) : On Mr. Mishra's point, as at present advised, as far as I know, I don't feel that a second motion is necessary. I don't feel that way. The comparison with the House of Commons, as you pointed out, is irrelevant as far as Lok Sabha is concerned. Because, it is one

of the consequences of the power of the House of Commons to be in control of the Constitution of the House of Commons and the power of writ for filling up of the seat of the House is there. That is to say, issuance of a writ for the filling up of a seat does not vest in the Lok Sabha. The other power is not there. The point is this. The moment the House expels, certain consequences will follow. Automatically they will have to follow. Otherwise, Sir, if another motion declaring that the seat is vacant is contemplated, it means, revising the discussion which has been closed. That will be the meaning of it as far as I can understand it now. I can further look into it. If I feel that it is the duty of my whip to bring in the motion necessary for that, certainly it will be brought in. But as at present, I accept the motion that was passed by the Lok Sabha. It has got to be accepted. It has got to be implemented. Automatically a member stands expelled. When a Member dies—we don't bring in a motion saying that the seat is vacant. When a person is disqualified—we don't bring in a motion saying that the seat is vacant. In the Constitution with respect to the vacation of seats death is not mentioned. Death is not mentioned as an incident from which the consequences of vacation of seat would follow. Therefore we do not bring in a motion saying that the seat has fallen vacant. We pass our obituary. Certain consequences follow. The Election Commission makes a note of it and they follow it up. If in the event of death, a motion that the seat is vacant is not necessary—then, in another contingency which is also not contemplated in the Constitution, with respect to disqualification and vacation of seat, namely, expulsion,—I don't think any additional motion is necessary. According to me, in spite of party affiliations and all that, that will be something wrong, because, that will be reopening an issue that has been settled by the decision of the House. That decision must be supreme, and consequences will follow. The seat will have to be declared as vacant. It is then the responsibility of the Speaker to inform

[Shri C.M. Stephen]

the Election Commissioner that the expulsion has taken place and, therefore, the seat is vacant; from the point of view of implementation of the decision, the Speaker will have to write to the Election Commissioner saying that there is a resolution; and, therefore, the seat has become vacant and so, he may take whatever steps are needed. It is not a matter for debate. I have also said that I will look into it further and if I feel that for safeguarding the interests of my party a resolution is necessary, I will certainly take steps.

SHRI SHYAMANANDAN MISHRA: May I draw your attention to a judgement of a High Court in the case of members of the Legislative Assembly of that State, where the High Court has ruled that it is within the powers of the Legislature to declare the seat vacant? And the seat was declared vacant. Consequent upon expulsion, the seat was declared vacant. Therefore, in this case also, the seat has to be declared vacant. How is it that the Speaker, without the express authority of the House, conveyed it to the Election Commissioner?

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The express authority of the House follows the expulsion motion. I will give you one more information. Mr. Mishra, the Lok Sabha Secretariat has already issued a notification dated 19th December 1978. There is the Gazette of India Extraordinary, S.O. No. 717(E), which was issued. It says:

"Consequent on the adoption of a Motion by the Lok Sabha on the 19th December, 1978, expelling from the membership of the Lok Sabha Shrimati Indira Nehru Gandhi, a Member elected to the Lok Sabha from the Chickmagalur constituency of Karnataka, Shrimati Indira Nehru Gandhi has ceased to be a Member of the Lok Sabha with effect from the 19th December, 1978 afternoon."

It has been issued.

SHRI SHYAMANANDAN MISHRA: That, of course, is there.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Consequent on the notification, the Election Commission will take such steps as are necessary, to fill up the vacancy. This is the first point. About the second point which you raised, Mr. Mishra, as far as the stalemate in Parliament is concerned, I think you have given your views and it

for the Leader of the Government and the Leaders of the two Houses to discuss it with the Opposition and come to some kind of an arrangement. We cannot do anything.

SHRI SHYAMANANDAN MISHRA: Should the Chair be helpless in this matter?

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: If certain section of the House do not cooperate, what can we do?

SHRI SHYAMANANDAN MISHRA: We are making legislative efforts without any result. Somebody is bound to tell us how this impasse is going to be broken.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: It is for the Government and Leaders in the Opposition to sit down and evolve some kind of a process by which this can be done.

SHRI C. M. STEPHEN: This House must know what is happening.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Now we go to the Calling Attention.

Mr. Chitta Basu.

CALLING ATTENTION TO MATTER OF URGENT PUBLIC IMPORTANCE

INCIDENT INVOLVING KILLING OF HARIJAN TENANTS IN KAILA AND CHAIPUR VILLAGES, IN BIHAR

SHRI CHAITTA BASU (Barasat): I call the attention of the Minister of Home Affairs to the following matter of urgent public importance and request that he may make a statement thereon:

"The reported successive incidents involving killing of Harijan tenants by landlords in Bihar, particularly in Kaila and Chainpur villages."

श्री रम बिलास पासवान (हाजीपुर): उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मेरा एक व्यवस्था का प्रश्न है। यह मेरा कल अट्टेन्शन है इस का मेरे पास जो जवाब आया है वह अंग्रेजी में आया है। मैंने कई बार लिख कर दिया है कि हम लोगों को अंग्रेजी के साथ-साथ हिन्दी भी भेजा कीजिये। मैंने सेक्रेट्रियट से तहकीकात करवाया है और मुझे मालूम हुआ है कि वह हिन्दी का नहीं है। अब उन लोगों के पास हिन्दी का एक सबब भी चला जाता है, तो मार करने के लिए तैयार हो जाते हैं।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Mr. Paswan, what must have happened is this: the question is Mr. Chitta Basu. He being a person from Bengal, I suppose they must have given it in English. In any case, they must have given it in Hindi. Now the Minister.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI DHANIK LAL MANDAL) : Sir, the Government deplore the ghastly incidents of atrocities against Harijans in Bihar, particularly in village Kaila of Nalanda District and village Champura Gaya District.

According to the report received from the Government of Bihar, the incident in village Kaila took place at about 9 A.M. in the morning of 9th December, 1978 when a mob of some 250—300 men collected at the instigation of a local Kurmi landlord and surrounded the village Kaila. On seeing the mob who were armed Shri Doman Dusadh fled for his life who was chased, shot dead and beheaded at Sultanchak, a neighbouring village. Shri Ramdhan Manjhi another Harijan who too had fled from the outskirts of the village met the similar fate. Shri Balgovind Dusadh another Harijan and Chaukidar of the village who was going to report to the police station was caught and killed.

This incident was the result of a chronic land dispute between the Harijans of village Kaila who claim 392 acres of land surrounding the village and landholders who claim to have purchased the land from the original tenant. A case has been registered against 14 persons. All the accused persons have been arrested.

Earlier action under sections 144 Cr. P.C. and 107/116 Cr. P.C. had been taken. Proceedings under sections 107/116 were stayed by the Hon'ble High Court in October, 1978. Armed Police under a magistrate were also deputed but they failed to protect the deceased persons. The magistrate and two police officers have been placed under suspension.

All the senior officers of the Division have since visited the village. Rs. 250/- and 15 days ration to each of the deceased family were distributed by the district authorities. The Bihar Government have announced to pay Rs. 2000/- to each of the deceased family. The district authorities are preparing schemes in collaboration with the M.F.A.L. to rehabilitate the families in some work. The deceased Chaukidar's son has been appointed Chaukidar in his father's place. Food for work has been ordered and is in progress. Police has been directed to seize arms of all the landed persons of the area.

The Chainpura incident occurred on 10-12-1978 at about noon. The genesis of the trouble was again land dispute. According to the report received from the State Government the dispute is about four bigas and five kathas of land and litigation has been going on. The dispute had started in 1965 and at present the case is pending in the Patna High Court. The dispute is between some Harijan families on the one hand and some Bhumihar families on the other. The Harijan families had left Chainpura a few years ago and settled in a neighbouring village. The Bhumihar landlords had settled one of their Kamia who is a Dusadh (Harijan) by caste on the disputed plot of land. On the day of the incident the Harijan families gathered and went to Chainpur to occupy the land. They harvested standing paddy crops and set up wooden pegs to show their possession. The landlords led by Sidhar Sharma resisted. This resulted in a fight between the two groups in which two Harijans were shot dead and six others were injured. Five of the injured were discharged after medical aid at Tikari Hospital and one was admitted in Gaya Hospital.

The two dead persons were beheaded and the accused also attempted to set fire to the dead bodies. In the meantime the Officer Incharge Tikari thana reached the spot with force and recovered the dead bodies.

The District authorities received the information on 11th December and District Magistrate and the Superintendent of Police immediately went to the village and conducted a house to house raid.

Four persons have been arrested and six accused persons surrendered in the Court. A Section of the armed force was posted on the disputed land on the 10th itself.

The families of the two deceased persons have been given Rs. 2,000/- each and the injured persons have also been given monetary help for treatment.

SHRI CHITTA BASU : Sir, the statement says that the genesis of the trouble was land dispute. I have got in my possession one document which I have received from the Home Ministry wherein it has been admitted "that among the identifiable causes of atrocities on Harijans, land disputes, forcible harvesting, wage disputes and bonded labour and discriminatory practices stand out as major factors. Government have to identify the major reasons for this kind of atrocities on Harijans. Now, having regard to this, may I know from the hon. Minister whether any specific suggestion has been given to the State Government concerned? Because, the Prime

[Shri Chitta Basu]

Minister is on record to say that the question of land reforms rests with the State Governments, whereas the protection of the harijans rests with the Government of India, to some extent; I do not say the entire part of it. The question is whether the Government of India has sent any specific suggestions to the State Government concerned, particularly to resolve in a speedy manner the dispute on land between Harijans and non-harijans and, if such instructions or specific advice has already been given to the State concerned what has been the reaction of the State Government concerned and whether they have made any counter suggestions. Secondly, one of the contributory factors is the possession of unlicensed and sometimes even licensed arms by the landlords. May I know from the hon. Minister whether the Government considers it desirable to de-license the licences granted to the landlords in the trouble-prone areas and see all the unlicensed arms available in that area are seized? Thirdly, while I do not want to point a finger at the Bihar Government or anybody else, in view of the fact that events are taking place regarding the atrocities on harijans in such a frequent fashion, would the Government consider it desirable to send a parliamentary team to visit the State particularly those areas which are mentioned in the statement?

SHRI DHANIK LAL MANDAL: The Prime Minister had written to the State Governments some time back that if any land belongs to the harijans, irrespective of the method, whether by the ceiling law, or the 20-Point Programme or Vinobha's plan, if the harijans possess some patta or some document, they should not be dispossessed of that land and protection should be given to them. But that does not apply to the present case. In the case of Kaila, the land dispute is going on for a long time, from 1944 onwards, and so many proceedings and decisions are there. Even in the year 1976 the Supreme Court gave 15 acres of land to harijans. There is no dispute about that land but the Harijans are not satisfied; they want more land. Out of 392 acres, 15 acres have been given. In this case, as I have mentioned in my statement, under section 144 Cr. P.C. proceedings were initiated, but the court stayed the proceedings. Then there were proceedings under sections 107 and 116. When I visited Kaila and returned, I had a talk with the Chief Minister of Bihar and asked him why he cannot keep the land record straight so that there is no problem in future. He has agreed. He said that he will appoint three bodies, one each for Kaila, Chainpur and Jangpura to have the land record corrected. Instructions have been given that if there is a dispute,

there is tension and there is likelihood of tension erupting, and one party to the dispute is Harijans and the other party has fire-arms, there should be restrictions.

SHRI CHITTA BASU: You should see that the questions put are properly answered.

MR. DEPUTY - SPEAKER: He has replied to the best of his ability. About your last question, I do not think he will be in a position to reply about the parliamentary delegation, which we have always avoided till now. That is why I was not insisting on his answering it.

श्री राम बिलास पासवान : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैंने उस समय यह मामला उठाया था कि हम लोग उधर के पक्ष के लोगों को जब कोई जवाब हिन्दी में बला जाता है या हिन्दी में थोड़ा सा लिखा जाता है तो वह लोग हंगामा मचाते हैं . . .

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय : विषय पर आइये ।

श्री राम बिलास पासवान : अभी भी हम को [अंग्रेजी में दिया गया है ।

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय : आप ने इस मामले को शुरू में ही उठा दिया था । फिर एक बार उठाये तो समय बर्बाद होगा ।

श्री राम बिलास पासवान : लेकिन मैं चेदर को [जानकारी के लिये बता रहा हूँ ।

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय : आप को हिन्दी में ही उत्तर देने

श्री राम बिलास पासवान : मैं तो महोदय ने इनका जवाब राज्य सभा में दे दिया है और अब लोक सभा में यह मामला चल रहा है । लेकिन जो सब से बड़ी बात है, मैं राज्य सभा की प्रोसीडिंस देख रहा था तो मैं तो महोदय ने वहाँ एक बात कबूल की है कि वहाँ के हरिजनों की सुरक्षा करने में अधिकारी विफल रहे । और यह भी मैं तो महोदय मानते हैं कि जो अधिकारीगण हैं उन में भी जातीयता की बू है ।

कैला का जहाँ तक मामला है, जहाँ हरिजनों की हत्या की गई, उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, दुर्भाग्य से कहिये, बाहे बाजीतपुर की घटना हो, बाहे कैला की हो, बाहे बेलभी कांड हो, या और भी कहीं की घटना हो, वहाँ जो भी घटना के शिकार होते हैं वह पासवान ही हो रहे हैं सब जगह । कैला की घटना के बारे में जिला-धिकारी जो हरिजन नहीं हैं वह कुछ और कहता है, और वहाँ का एस० पी० भी भगवत प्रसाद, जो कि एक हरिजन अधिकारी है, वह कहता है कि हरिजनों पर एंटीसिटीज हुई हैं, उन पर प्रत्याचार हुआ है । लेकिन जिलाधिकारी कहता है कि प्रत्याचार हरिजनों पर नहीं हुआ । तो यहाँ स्पष्ट इस तरह की दो विचारधाराएँ हैं, हरिजन और गैर-हरिजन अधिकारी की राय में मतभेद हो, और जहाँ सरकार कहती है कि कहीं भी जहाँ इस तरह की घटना होती तो हम उस के लिये

जिलाधिकार और एस० पी० को दंडित करेंगे । तो जहाँ एस० पी० कुछ कहता है और जिलाधिकारी कुछ कहता है ऐसी हालत में निश्चित बात है कि उस अधिकारी की भी किसी न किसी रूप में इस में साठगांठ है, और वह अधिकारी हरिजनों को रक्षा नहीं कर सकता, और ऐसे अधिकारी को निश्चित दंडित किया जाना चाहिये ।

14 hrs.

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, जिसकी भी घटनायें घटी हैं यह बात सही है कि सब का सम्बन्ध जमीन से है । जमीन का जो मामला है वह इस तरह का मामला है कि हरिजन का मामला तो हम केन्द्र में डील कर लेते हैं, और जहाँ जमीन का मामला आता है तो कह देते हैं कि राज्य सरकार इस को देखेगी । नतीजा यह होता है कि हम लोग बीच में लटके रहते हैं । जो जवाब राज्य सरकार भेज देती है केन्द्रीय सरकार उसी को पढ़ देती है । इसको मैं कोई घटना नहीं मानता हूँ । जहाँ जिस जाति का बहुमत है, नालन्दा जिले और पटना जिले की बनावट भलस है, वह सर्टन कास्ट के लोग हैं जिन के द्वारा एट्रोसिटीज होती हैं, गया और प्रौरंगाबाद जिलों में दूसरों का बहुमत है, वहाँ भूमिपति दूसरे लोग हैं, उन के द्वारा ग्रन्थाचार के मामले होते हैं तो यह ग्रन्थाचार के मामले होते रहेंगे, हम सिर्फ सरकार से इतना ही जानना चाहते हैं कि सरकार जो समय समय पर कहती है कि हम हरिजनों की सुरक्षा के लिये ठोस कार्यवाही कर रहे हैं, तो वह ठोस कार्यवाही कहीं देखने को मिलती नहीं है, मंत्री महोदय कहते हैं कि कहीं उन्होंने 2 हजार रुपया दिया है, कहीं 5 हजार रुपये दिया है, चौकीदार यदि मर जाता है तो उस के बेटे को चौकीदार बना देंगे, वित्त मंत्री से सलाह कर के पुनर्वास की व्यवस्था करा देंगे, लेकिन घटना न घटे और घराय घटना घटे तो जो ग्रन्थाचारी हैं, जो जुल्म करता है, उस के ऊपर कड़ी से कड़ी सजा की व्यवस्था हो, मैं समझता हूँ कि जब तक इस की ठोस व्यवस्था नहीं की जायेगी, कड़ी कार्यवाही नहीं की जायेगी, तब तक घटनाओं या ग्रन्थाचारों में कमी नहीं आयेगी ।

मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या मंत्री महोदय ऐसा कानून बनाने के लिये तैयार हैं कि जो जमीन का मामला हरिजनों के साथ या गैर-हरिजनों के साथ हो, उस के लिये एक स्पेशल कोर्ट की बहाली की जाये, समरी ट्रिब्यल किया जाये और अधिक से अधिक 6 महीने के पीरियड के अन्दर अन्दर उस का फैसला हो, जो इस तरह की घटनायें हरिजनों के साथ घटती हैं, उनको कानूनीजबल प्रोफैन्स माना जाये, जैसा कि यू० पी० में किया गया है ? मैं यह भी जानना चाहता हूँ कि फ्रिम-मुधार के जो कानून हैं, उस को क्या सरकार नवें लीड्यूल् में रखेगी ? क्योंकि जमीन का मामला ऐसा है कि प्रायः जमीन पर लाख डिग्री ले लीजिये, सब कुछ कर लीजिये, लेकिन मामला चलेगा 144 से । हाईकोर्ट या सुप्रीम कोर्ट के डिग्री के बावजूद मामला 144 से शुरू हो जाता है ।

इसलिये जो हरिजनों को जमीन दी गई है, या दी जायेगी या जमीनदार के पास से सरप्लस जमीन निकाली जायेगी, उस पर पुनः किसी प्रकार का मुकदमा किसी कोर्ट में नहीं होगा, यह सरकार को धारणासून देना चाहिये । जब प्रायः ऐसी व्यवस्था करेगी तो मैं समझता हूँ कि एक पक्ष जो जमीन के कारण एट्रोसिटीज हरिजनों के साथ करते हैं, उस पर सरकार काबू पा सकती है ।

जो हथियारों का मामला है, जैसे श्री चित्ता बसु साहब ने कहा है, मैं भी कहता हूँ कि जब घटना घटती है तो फिर उस के यहाँ से हथियार छीने जाते हैं । जिस कैला गांव में घटना घटी है, दो दिन पहले भी घटना घटी, दो दिन पहले श्री राम चन्द्र पासवान घायल हुए, बाने में कैसे भी वंच किया गया, लेकिन किसी की निरफ्तारी नहीं हुई । ठीक ऐसी ही घटना बेलछी में हुई, दो दिन पहले रिहसल दुध्रा और जब उस में कुछ नहीं दुध्रा तो 2 दिन के बाद घटना घटी । वही घटना कैला में भी हुई । सब से बड़ा कारण यह कि जब किसी अधिकारी के पास कम्युनैट जाती है तो वह उसे सीरियसली लेता नहीं है । जो हथियार का मामला है, मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि जिस इलाके में इस तरह की घटना हो, पूरे इलाके के लाइसेंसड या प्रान-जाइसेंसड हथियारों को प्रायः पूरा जप्त कर लीजिये ।

THE PRIME MINISTER (SHRI MORARJI DESAI): May I say, Sir, that it is not possible to forfeit the arms in the whole district where anything happens like that. But in that village or in the surrounding villages, this can be done and I think this is being done. As regards the hon. Member's suggestion that a special court and summary trial should be given for these particular cases, it is not possible within the Constitution as far as I can see it. But still I will certainly get it examined. Therefore, we have got to see that those cases are properly tried and punishments are inflicted. For that evidence has to be collected and properly presented. We will have to see that that is being done. Special help is provided and these things will be taken up. But one cannot do something which is against the Constitution. We would like to end this as soon as possible and therefore, we are taking whatever steps we can take under the Constitution. That is all I can assure my hon. friend.

SHRI HARIKESH BAHADUR (Gorikhpur): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, the atrocities on Harijans taking place in Bihar have been taking place for a long time. It is a great cancer in our society and it has become very difficult to eradicate this evil from the society at this moment as we are seeing today because, in spite of many efforts, these crimes are taking place in almost all parts of the country. We cannot just blame one party saying that this is the only party one which is responsible for these crimes. In many States like Andhra Pradesh, Karnataka, Bihar and U.P., these atrocities are taking place. It has become a great concern in Bihar that we must think over it.

The hon. Prime Minister has invited leaders of Opposition parties and Chief Ministers of all the States. They discussed this matter and they came to certain conclusions. The whole country appreciated that. I hope, in the near future,

[Shri Harikesh Bahadur]

something will be done. But so far as the formation of a special court is concerned, I think, most of the members of the House will agree to a constitutional amendment of that kind if the Government propose enacting any Law for the purpose. I can say that at least the UP Government has decided to do something in this matter. They are giving severe punishment to the persons who are involved in this kind of activity. Therefore, I would like to know from the hon. Minister whether the Government is thinking to put persons who are grabbing the lands of Harijans behind the bars, as is being done in UP. For this purpose, the UP Government has enacted a law. Will the Central Government ask the other State Governments to follow that procedure?

SHRI MORARJI DESAI: We will see what procedure is being followed in UP. I do not think that it is a summary procedure. But a special court can be fixed for these cases. The High Court in Bihar has already said that a special court will be named which will try all these cases. That is what they have done.

SHRI P. VENKATASUBBIAH (Nandyal): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I am happy that the Prime Minister is here to answer this Call Attention notice. The statement read out by the hon. Minister of State has amply shown that there are atrocities committed on Harijans not only shooting them down when they are on the run, not being satisfied with that, but also beheading and burning them.

These atrocities are being committed because, for the first time, there has been an awakening amongst the Harijans and they are fighting for their due rights as enjoined under the Constitution. The entire crux of the problem is with regard to distribution of land. May I ask the hon. Prime Minister whether there is an increase in the atrocities soon after this Government came into power? That is because an impression has gone round that this Government is in support of the landlords and the capitalists. I may point out that the hon. Prime Minister has written a letter to the Chief Minister of Andhra Pradesh pleading the case of a big zamindar and pleading for the exemption of land from the Land Ceilings Act—these letters have been placed on the Table of the House of the Assembly—and, again, second time, he pleaded that if an exemption from the Land Ceilings Act is not possible a higher compensation should be given to the big zamindars as it is obtaining in Tamil Nadu. So, this has encouraged all the landlords and the vested interests in the country to go against the poor Harijans and commit all

these atrocities. They committed all these atrocities, and the poorer sections are in mortal fear that since the Janata Party is on their side, they can be harassed, they can be beheaded, they can be butchered, for the sin committed that they wanted some land. So, this is a socio-economic problem that has to be tackled on an all-India basis.

I am glad that the Prime Minister has convened a meeting of the Chief Ministers, in which important personages in the country participated. But, according to Press reports, the speech delivered by the Prime Minister at the Conference is more or less a political speech rather than a speech that would be able to tackle the socio-economic problem.

I want to know from the Prime Minister whether, in view of the deteriorating law and order situation, especially in Bihar where such atrocities are committed on the Harijans, and the utter failure of the Government to maintain law and order, the Government proposes to impose President's Rule in Bihar. Secondly, I would like to know whether the Government will see to it that more progressive and rigorous measures are taken to protect the interests of the weaker sections and Harijans to whom land has been assigned. I may be permitted to say that, because of the mentality of the people who preside, even the Judiciary cannot escape the blame of siding the landlords in several cases. In that case, may I know whether, if it is necessary, even the Constitution will be amended for constituting a special court to see that these people get their dues and such atrocities are not committed?

SHRI MORARJI DESAI: I have known my Hon. friend for many years, but he has developed a new trait. I find—that of mis-representing facts and trying to impute motives to me. This is a new feature indeed; I do not object to it; he can go on doing it.

He has brought in extraneous matters to show that I have done something which makes him feel that I am a friend of the landlords and not of the poor people. Those facts which he has stated have been wrongly represented here. I have not pleaded with the Chief Ministers for exemption. But when the case came to me and legal opinion was that he was entitled to something under the law and there was a discrimination made, I referred it to the Law Ministry here and the Law Ministry gave its opinion. I forwarded that to the Chief Minister and said 'Please see that whatever justice can be done is done'. When the first Chief Minister did not give a reply to it on these points and, after he left another Chief

Minister took charge—had belonged to another Party and not to my Party—I wrote to him to remind him to see what he could do. He himself stated in the Assembly that I had told him that I did not want him to do anything wrong and out of the way but wanted him only to do justice. But still my Hon. friend here has the hardihood to impute motives to me. Well, he is entitled to say what he likes. He wants somehow to denounce me and my Party...

SHRI P. VENKATASUBBIAH
 You can place the correspondence on the Table of the House.

SHRI MORARJI DESAI: I don't want to. You have no business to ask for it just now.

SHRI P. VENKATASUBBIAH: I have very right to ask for it.

SHRI MORARJI DESAI: You have no right to do that. It has been done already in the Andhra Pradesh Assembly. You can go and see there: who says no?

SHRI P. VENKATASUBBIAH:
 If you produce it, the House can judge.

SHRI MORARJI DESAI: You can say what you like, but a loud voice is no proof of truth: I don't want to imitate that.

Then, he says that atrocities have increased after this Government came to power. That is, again, far from the truth. How many times am I to say that? There is no person more blind than the one who has eyes but does not see; what can I do? Therefore there is no use trying to satisfy him.

Yet, I have to say that we are trying to do everything we can to see that these cases are remedied quicker, which was not done as much in the past not because of inability but on account of many circumstances and that is why, perhaps, it may not have been done. I do not want to impute motives to anybody. But we have to see that we make a special drive. It is a matter for the States to take action, and I have written to the States to see that wherever land is in the possession of Harijans and they are sought to be displaced, it should not be allowed, that full protection should be given and action should be taken against persons who do that. They should see that they are punished. And if in any case land has been given wrongly to a Harijan by the authorities somewhere and that is how happened in the past regime; any

land was given, and they did not bother about anything in those cases. It should, however, be seen that, if that land is to be restored to the proper persons, other land, equivalent land is given to the Harijan so that he is not dispossessed of the land altogether. This is what I have said.

My hon. friend wants that we should declare President's rule in Bihar. I would not say anything about it. I leave it to the judgement of the House whether there is a proper demand or not.

SHRI P. VENKATASUBBIAH:
 Under rule 377, Mr. Narasimha Reddy had raised this matter in the hon. House.

SHRI MORARJI DESAI: I have sent a reply.

SHRI P. VENKATASUBBIAH:
 It is not as if the House is not aware of this fact. It is only on the strength of that, I have said. If you permit me, I am prepared to lay the two letters on the Table of the House. (Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The Prime Minister to make a statement..

SHRI B. K. NAIR (Mavelikara):
 Have you taken steps to see that unlicensed guns held by the landlords are taken back?

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: That matter is over now. The Prime Minister is going to make another statement.

14.20 hrs.

STATEMENT re. APPOINTMENT OF BACKWARD CLASSES COM- MISSION

THE PRIME MINISTER (SHRI MORARJI DESAI): Sir, the question of the welfare of backward classes has been engaging the attention of Government for quite some time. The Government had already set up in July 1978 a Commission for the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes.

I am glad to inform the House that the Government have now decided to set up under the provisions of Article 340 of the Constitution a Commission to investigate the conditions of socially and educationally backward classes. Accordingly a Commission consisting of

[Shri Morarji Desai]

the following has been constituted for this purpose:—

1. Shri B.P. Mandal, MP Chairman
2. Shri Dewan Mohan Lal Member
3. Shri R.R. Bhole Member
4. Shri K. Subramaniam Member
5. Shri Dina Bandhu Saha Member

The terms of reference to the Commission will be:

(i) to determine the criteria for defining the socially and educationally backward classes;

(ii) to recommend steps to be for the advancement of the socially and educationally backward classes of citizens so identified;

(iii) to examine the desirability of otherwise of making provision for the reservation of appointments or posts in favour of such backward classes of citizens which are not adequately represented in the services of both the Central and State Governments/ Union Territory Administrations; and

(iv) present a report setting out the facts as found by them and making such recommendations as they think proper.

The Commission shall present their Report not Later than 31st December, 1979.

PUBLIC ACCOUNTS COMMITTEE

HUNDRED AND FOURTH REPORT

SHRI P.V. NARASIMHA RAO (Manamkonda): Sir, I beg to present the Hundred and fourth Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Public Accounts Committee on Excess Expenditure over Voted Grants and Charged Appropriations disclosed in the Appropriation Accounts (Civil) for the year 1976-77 and Action Taken by Government on the recommendations of the Public Accounts Committee contained in their Thirtieth Report on Excesses over voted Grants and Charged Appropriations for the year 1975-76.

14.24 hrs.

STATEMENT CORRECTING ANSWER TO STARRED QUESTION NO. 248 DATED 6th DECEMBER, 1978 RE PAKISTANI AGENTS APPREHENDED.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI DHANIK LAL MANDAL) In answer to a supplementary question by Shri B.P. Mandal seeking further information regarding the three apprehended Pakistan agents, I has mentioned that they had come with passports and that they had been arrested under the Passport Act and the Foreigners Act.

Detailed information that was subsequently available shows that these persons had entered India in an unauthorised manner without valid travel documents. Offences have been registered against them under Section 14 of the Foreigners Act and Sections 3/12 of the Passport Act. The cases are under investigation.

The aforesaid answer may, therefore, be corrected to read as under:

"The Pakistanis had unauthorisedly crossed into India and cases against them under the Passport Act the Foreigners Act are under investigation."

14.28 hrs.

PUBLIC UNDERTAKINGS COMMITTEE

RECOMMENDATION TO RAJYA SABHA TO NOMINATE MEMBER

Mr. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Now the motion by Shri Joytirmoy Bosu. I think he has authorised Shri Lakhan Lal Kapur.

श्री लखन लाल कपूर (प्रणिया): उपाध्य समहोदय में प्रस्ताव करता हूँ — "कि यह सभा राज्य सभा से सिफारिश करती है कि राज्य सभा इस सभा की सरकारी उपक्रमों सम्बन्धी समिति में श्री देवराज पाटिल के निधन से रिक्त हुए स्थान पर 30 अप्रैल, 1979 को समाप्त होने वाले समिति की शेष कालावधि के लिये राज्य सभा का एक सदस्य नामनिर्दिष्ट करने के लिये सहमत हो और राज्य सभा द्वारा इस प्रकार नामनिर्दिष्ट सदस्य का नाम इस सभा को सूचित करे।"

Mr. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : The question is:

"That this House do recommend to Rajya Sabha that Rajya Sabha do agree to nominate a Member from Rajya Sabha

to associate with the Committee on Public Undertakings of this House for the unexpired portion of the term of the Committee ending on the 30th April, 1979—vice Shri Deoraj Patil died and do communicate to this House the name of the Member so nominated by Rajya Sabha."

The motion was adopted.

SHRI ANNASAHAB GOTKHINDE (Sangli): I am on a point of order.

MR. DEPUTY - SPEAKER: What is it?

SHRI ANNASAHAB GOTKHINDE: The motion mentions the name as Shri Deoraj Patil. There was no such Member. He was Shri Deorao Patil.

MR. DEPUTY - SPEAKER: It is a printing mistake. It must be Shri Deorao Patil. It will be corrected. Now the next item.

14.31 hrs.

DEMANDS FOR EXCESS GRANTS (GENERAL), 1976-77

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SATISH AGRAWAL): Sir, on behalf of Shri H. M. Patel I beg to present a statement showing Demands for Excess Grants in respect of the Budget (General) for 1976-77.

MR. DEPUTY - SPEAKER: Now, Matters under Rule 377.

MATTERS UNDER RULE 377

(i) REPORTED CANCELLATION OF CERTAIN TRAINS IN OLAVVAKKOT DIVISION OF SOUTHERN RAILWAY FOR WANT OF COAL.

SHRI A. SUNNA SAHIB (Palghat): Sir, I would like to draw the attention of the hon. Railway Minister to the matter of urgent public importance. In the Mathrubhoomi, Malayalam daily of 13-2-1978, it has been mentioned that 50 passenger trains and 30 goods trains have been cancelled for want of coal in Olavvakkot Division of Southern Railway, on account of which thousands of passengers and goods worth several lakhs of rupees have been put to difficulties and destruction respectively. On account of paucity of coal, trains from Cochin to Shoranur, Cochin to Mettupalayam are cancelled. I need not say that this route is the livewire route of Malabar part of Kerala for trade and business. I apprehend that trains between Cannanore to Trivandrum, Ernakulam to Trichur will also be cancelled. If shortage

of coal is not remedied immediately, the entire economy of Kerala will be in doldrums. Even as it is, the coal supply has to come from Bihar coal mines. The transportation of coal will take at least 15 days before these trains are restored.

I request a statement from the hon. Minister of Railways assuring immediate despatch of coal to Southern Railway so that the misery of passengers can be alleviated and goods supply revive forthwith.

(ii) WORKING OF FERTILIZER PLANNING AND DEVELOPMENT LTD., SINDRI.

श्री बुधराज (कटिहार): उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, फर्टिलाइजर प्लानिंग एण्ड डिवेलपमेंट लिमिटेड, सिन्दरी के वैज्ञानिक अनुसंधान डिजाइन तथा इंजीनियरिंग में प्रगति रहे हैं। एक अप्रैल, 1978 से वह स्वतन्त्र रूप से कार्य कर रहा है। इसके पूर्व यह भारतीय खाद निगम की पांच इकाइयों में से एक था। इस में कुल तीन हजार से अधिक कर्मचारी नियुक्त हैं जिन में करीब 45 इंजीनियर तथा 300 वैज्ञानिक भी शामिल हैं। बेतन के रूप में करीब इसे प्रतिवर्ष 3 करोड़ रुपये देने पड़ते हैं। इसकी मुख्य धारा कैप्टलिट उत्पादन तथा खाद के डिजाइन और इंजीनियरिंग से प्राप्ति है।

यह स्पष्ट है कि इस संस्थान की दिनों दिन भरस्की हो गई है लेकिन पिछले एक साल से यह लड़खड़ा रहा है। अभी इसके पास काम नहीं के बराबर है। बम्बई हाई गैस पर आधारित चार फर्टिलाइजर प्रोजेक्टों को जो करीब 1200 करोड़ रुपये की प्रोजेक्ट है विदेशी कम्पनियों को देने पर यहां के इंजीनियरों को काम नहीं के बराबर ही रहेगा। साथ साथ यह काम विदेशी कम्पनियों को देने पर करीब करीब 600 करोड़ रुपये विदेशी मुद्रा में विदेशी कम्पनियों को विदेशी साज सामान खरीदने तथा डिजाइन इंजीनियरिंग के लिए देने पड़ेंगे। लेकिन यदि इन प्रोजेक्टों को उक्त संस्थान को सौंपा जाता तो विदेशी मुद्रा में बहुत कम रुपये ही विदेशी कम्पनियों को लाइसेंस के रूप में देने पड़ते। दूसरी बात यह है कि यदि इन प्रोजेक्टों की क्षमता 1350 टन प्रति दिन के बजाय 900 टन प्रति दिन रखी जाती तो यह कार्य उक्त संस्थान द्वारा ही किया जा सकता था। अभी तक इस संस्थान ने दुर्गापुर, बरौनी, नामरूप, गोरखपुर, टाम्बे, नंगल, सिन्दरी, प्राधुनिकीकरण इत्यादि प्रोजेक्टों का काम सफलतापूर्वक किया है। नंगल सिन्दरी 900 टन प्रति दिन अमोनिया उत्पादन करने वाले प्लांट हैं तथा रामागुडम और तालचर जो कोयले पर आधारित 900 टन वाले अमोनिया प्लांट हैं कुछ महीने में ही उत्पादन प्रारम्भ कर देंगे। 1965-70 तक उक्त संस्थान को 6-7 फर्टिलाइजर प्रोजेक्ट मिले जिन में कुछ बुनियादी डिजाइन की जानकारी विदेशी कम्पनियों से भी गई और अधिक से अधिक उपयोग प्रपने वहां की मशीनरी और टेक्नालाजी का किया गया। विश्व के विख्यात से विख्यात डिजाइन प्रतिष्ठान भी कुछ न कुछ जानकारी दूसरों से खरीवते हैं और अपने

[श्री यवराज]

यहां उसे अपनी इंजीनियरिंग के अनुभव पर उसका विकास करते हैं। एक पी डी आई एल में भी 1970-71 तक यही प्रणाली चलती रही। जब पानीपत और मटिडा के दो फटिलाइजर प्रोजेक्ट इस संस्थान को नहीं दिए गए और पूरा का पूरा प्रोजेक्टर जापानी कम्पनी टोयो को दिया जाने लगा तब उस समय भारतीय खाद निगम के बेयरमैन ने इस प्रस्ताव का धोर विरोध किया और उन्होंने राय दी कि यह दोनों प्रोजेक्ट भारतीय-प्रतिष्ठान ही कर सकता है। उनकी बात सच निकली जब की ठीक पानीपत और मटिडा की तरह दो प्रोजेक्ट नांगल विस्तार और सिन्धी प्राधुनिकीकरण जो इस प्रतिष्ठान द्वारा किये गये हैं अपने निश्चित समय पर पूरे हो गये हैं पर मटिडा और पानीपत जो जापानी कम्पनियों द्वारा किये जा रहे हैं वे अपने निश्चित समय से 36 महीने पीछे हैं।

जब बम्बई में 2700 टन घमोनिया प्लांट बनाना ही था तो उसे 1350 टन के दो प्लांट के बजाय 900 के तीन प्लांट दिये जा सकते थे जिससे यह काम भारतीय कम्पनी द्वारा ही किया जा सकता है। रामागुण्डम तथा तालचेर प्रोजेक्टों में इसी प्रकार से भारतीय कम्पनी ने विदेशों से टक्नीकल नो हाऊ ले कर पूरा काम अपने से किया। यह कार्य भी मुख्य रूप से इसी संस्थान को दिया जा सकता था जो कुछ ग्राहक से टेक्नीकल नो हाऊ ले कर अपने से कर सकता था। लेकिन वे पूरे के पूरे प्रोजेक्ट विदेशी कम्पनियों को दिये जा रहे हैं और इस संस्थान को सिर्फ नक्शा खींचने का काम मिलेगा वह भी सिर्फ लोगों की प्रांथ में धूल झोंकने के लिए कि एक 0 पी 0 0 आई 0 एल 0 को भी कुछ काम दिया जा रहा है। भारतीय परिवेश में 1350 टन की क्षमता वाला प्लांट ठीक से चल सकेगा या नहीं इसकी कोई गारंटी नहीं है, क्योंकि इसके प्रत्येक स्पेयर पार्ट्स बाहर से मंगाने होंगे। उदाहरण स्वरूप बरीनी खाद कारखाने का कारबन डाइआक्साइड गैस कम्प्रेसर उसका स्पेयर पार्ट्स मंगाने में तीन महीने से भी अधिक लग गये, और तब यह कम्प्रेसर बैठा था। इस तरह की घसुविघातों निश्चित रूप से ही इस प्रोजेक्ट में भी रहेंगी।

जब इतने महत्वपूर्ण निर्णय सरकार द्वारा लिये जा रहे हैं तब दुर्भाग्य है कि इस संस्थान का अभी तक 9 महीनों के बाद भी कोई मैनेजिंग डायरेक्टर नियुक्त नहीं किया गया। 3 महीने पूर्व सिर्फ एक पार्ट टाइम बेयरमैन की नियुक्ति हुई है जिन्हें इस संस्थान की कार्य विधियों को देखने का बहुत कम समय है।

अभी उक्त संस्थान का कार्यभार प्रणाली निदेशक को सौंपा गया है जो कुछ दिनों पूर्व जनरल मैनेजर थे। जब से इन्होंने कार्यभार संभाला है तब से चारों ओर विशेष ही विशेष है तथा धाकड़े भी यह दिखाते हैं कि इस संस्थान की प्राय 1975-76 की प्रपेक्षा बहुत कम हो गई है।

जहां तक इसके कुछ विभागों को खूब रोजगार मिलने के लिए दिल्ली से घाने की बात है वह किलहाल जंचती नहीं है। काम साने के लिए तेज और योग्य भ्रफसतों और इंजीनियरों की जरूरत है न कि दिल्ली में अधिक भ्रादभियों से भ्राफिस खोलने की। अभी तक सिन्धी में रह कर इसे करोड़ों का काम मिलता रहा है। सिर्फ जरूरत है सिन्धी के विकास की और इसके लिए राज्य सरकार पूरा सहयोग करने के लिए तयार है। दिल्ली में अधिक बढ़ा भ्राफिस रखने से अभी सिर्फ भ्राफिस किराया देने के लिए 6 लाख ४0 सालाना देने पड़ेंगे तथा अन्य खर्च भ्रलग होंगे। दिल्ली में अभी इस संस्थान के नाम पर जितने करीब 80 स्टाफ हैं, उन्हीं से यहां के व्यापार का काम पूरा चल जायेगा। अतः इसे विस्तृत करने की कोई आवश्यकता नहीं दिख पड़ती है।

भारत के फटिलाइजर प्रोजेक्टर के भ्रलावा इस संस्थान में बर्मा, फिलिपीन, इराक और श्रीलंका इत्यादि बाहर के देशों में फटिलाइजर का प्रारूप तैयार किया है। अभी अभी पुर्तगाल में भी एक प्रारूप भेजा गया है। इस संस्थान के केटेलिस्ट बुनगेरिया में भी भेजे गये हैं।

यह संस्थान बिहार की प्रतिष्ठा का खोनक है और इसको किसी भी कीमत पर नष्ट नहीं होने देना है। यह कैसी विडम्बना है कि इसका पंजीकृत मुख्यालय सिन्धी होते हुए भी एक भी बोर्ड की मीटिंग सिन्धी में नहीं हुई और सारी की सारी मीटिंगें दिल्ली में ही हुईं।

(iii) INDO-BANGLADESH AGREEMENT ON THE PRINCIPLES OF DEMARCATION OF BOUNDARY BETWEEN THE TWO COUNTRIES AND EXCHANGE OF CERTAIN ENCLAVES.

SHRI AMAR ROY PRADHAN (Cooch Behar) : Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I thank you for permitting me to raise the following matter of urgent public importance under Rule 377.

It was published in the newspapers, namely, Amrita Bazar Patrika, Calcutta Edition, dated 21st of October, 1978, Ananda Bazar Patrika dated 18th of November, 1978 and Jugantar Patrika dated 28th of November, 1978 and Satyajugo dated the 17th of December, 1978, that the Government of India have finalised a legislation to give effect to the Indo Bangladesh Agreement arrived at between the ex-Prime Minister of India and the then Bangladesh Prime Minister on 16th May 1974, on the principles of demarcation of boundary between the two countries and exchange of several enclaves.

It is learnt that the Government of India is going to introduce a Constitution Amendment Bill which will only involve the Schedules and are expected to follow the Constitution (Ninth Amendment)

Act, in favour of its agreement with Bangladesh, for handing over the land of Tinbigha, an integral part of the Indian Union to Bangladesh.

In the name of solving the enclave problems, the said Indo Bangladesh agreement will create new problems which are detrimental to the interest of the Indian Union and Indian Citizens of Kuchlibari Gram Panchayat in Cooch Behar district of West Bengal in particular.

Tinbigha is a small piece of land area about 178 metres by 85 metres. According to the agreement, if Tinbigha is handed over to Bangladesh, then, it will make Kuchlibari Gram Panchayat area of 30 square miles, with a population of 25,000 to be a new enclave. One who has some little idea about the Indian enclaves knows what a horrible condition is prevailing there for the last 30 years. Dacoity, robbery, arson, looting, raping, and murder in broad day light are day-to-day affairs. Only a jungle rule is there. The total area of Indian enclave within Bangladesh is about 29 square miles. On the other hand, Bangladesh enclave within India is about 18 square miles only. According to the agreement, Dahagram and Angarpota enclaves, with an area of about 10 square miles, will be with Bangladesh and it will not be exchanged. So, by way of exchange of enclaves, according to the said agreement, India will have to forego 29 square miles as against only 8 square miles of Bangladesh. Moreover, according to the agreement, if the corridor (from Bangladesh mainland to Dahagram Angarpota enclave) is allowed *via* Tinbigha by perpetual lease, then, the Kuchlibari area will be cut off from the rest of the Indian territory and as such the people of this area will have to suffer untold miseries. They will be at the mercy of the Bangladesh Government. A new Indian enclave problem will arise. So, this type of gift of Tinbigha to Bangladesh must be stopped at all costs. Certainly, we want friendship with Bangladesh, but not at the cost of our motherland. No more appeasement. No more surrenders. No more cessation of our motherland.

(iv) **REPORTED SHIFTING OF NAVAL AKADEMY FROM COCHIN.**

DR. HENRY AUSTIN (Ernakulam) : I thank you, Mr. Deputy-Speaker, for permitting me to make my submission, drawing the attention of the Defence Minister to the reported statement of the Chief of Naval Staff. The reported statement of the Chief of Naval Staff,—as reported in Mathrubhumi (one of the leading dailies of Kerala), dated 16-12-1978,—has stated that the Cochin Naval Akademy (Officers' Train-

ing) may be shifted from Cochin and that alternative sites are being located in other State. This statement was made by him at Madras recently when he addressed a Press Conference. This statement from the Chief of Naval Staff has created a widespread concern and anxiety in Kerala, particularly in my constituency, Ernakulam, where this institution is located. As is well-known, Cochin Harbour is one of our major naval bases and this Naval Akademy was established as early as in 1969 and since then it has been developing as a major Akademy where Naval Officers are being trained. Cochin Naval Base has assumed major significance in view of the recent developments in the Indian ocean where fleets of major powers are not only constantly moving but also have secured bases.

Kerala has very few Defence establishments and the people have been clamouring for more Defence establishments. There is no obvious reason at all for a transfer of this Naval Akademy from Cochin, as the same is already functioning as a great educational centre. Moreover, the shifting of this fully-developed Akademy will also cost the exchequer heavily and lead to unemployment and other dislocations to the employees.

This is a matter of urgent public importance and I request the Central Government and particularly the Defence Minister, not to think about shifting of this major Naval Officers' Akademy and make a statement allaying anxieties lurking in the minds of the people of Kerala in this regard.

(v) **INFORMATION GIVEN BY THE INDIAN COMMERCIAL PILOTS' ASSOCIATION ABOUT BOEING 737 AIRCRAFT WHICH CRASH-LANDED AT HYDERABAD.**

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU (Diamond Harbour) : Sir, under rule 377, I wish to raise the following :—

I have just now come to know that the Indian Commercial Pilots' Association informed the Director of Operations, New Delhi, Director of Training, Indian Airlines and the Manager, Air Safety, Indian Airlines that this particular aircraft, the American-made Boeing 737 aircraft VT-EAL which crashlanded at Hyderabad, was showing some surprising and abrupt behaviour which at times cannot be substantiated on ground. There are positive reports that on many occasions, immediately after take off, the aircraft gets into abrupt left bank at dangerously low altitude which may happen once, and is not expected to repeat again for few take offs and then suddenly occur again.

[Shri Jyotirmoy Bosu]

With the present trend of rectification of snags of this nature, which was invariably recorded as 'not confirmed on ground' the pilos may not have reported, but this snag and behaviour of this aircraft should have been viewed seriously.

On 15-11-1978 this aircraft while operating the flight No. 409 the pilot had reported some snag on 'trimming' the aircraft, as of taking substantial amount of rudder during take off roll and also after being airborne, a reasonable amount of aileron trip, to keep the aircraft straight and finally the aircraft flew with control column wheel, 10 units to left to keep the wings level. This was observed during four take-offs and still the aircraft was sent on a scheduled flight from Calcutta hardly taking any cognisance of the recorded defects which is totally against precautions that are taken for safety purposes. In spite of this warning, this aircraft was put on service, as a result at least three persons have died and scores of others have just narrowly escaped death. Since the Air Safety Manager is already in docks only a public judicial inquiry could reveal the truth.

14:40 hrs.

PAYMENT OF BONUS (AMENDMENT) BILL—Contd.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Now we take up further consideration of the following motion moved by Shri Ravindra Varma on the 19th December, 1978, namely :—

"That the Bill to amend the Payment of Bonus (Amendment) Act, 1977, be taken into consideration."

PROF. P. G. MAVALANKAR (Gandhinagar) : Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, yesterday afternoon, before the resumed debate on the Privilege Committee's Third Report began, I just said that I welcomed the Janata Government's decision to continue giving bonus to the workers. But the problem needs to be looked into not from the point of view of giving bonus as such but from the point of view of going into in some depth. We all know that the concept of bonus is far from having any uniformity on the concept and there are different points of view and different degrees of emphasis in terms of definitions of what is bonus and so on. But all said and done, two things emerge from it very clearly. One is that the bonus has now come to stay in this country and secondly, the workers, whether they are in the public sector

or private sector, have come to believe that, this is a part of their right. Now, if it is so, then there is no question of voluntary payments. It has already come to be a statutory obligation and when there is a statutory obligation, I want to suggest why should at least this Government now not take quick steps, serious steps and also considered steps to see to it that what has become an established fact also gets a proper regularised treatment in terms of law? I think that that will be done by the Government. Only then they will be able to get rid of this annual habit of having an ordinance and then replacing it by an Act, by the Parliament. Everytime Government says to the workers that there is a festival season and therefore we are going to give you bonus. First they bring an ordinance and then a Bill; and then again after one year they bring another ordinance to give bonus and again there is a Bill on this issue. How long will this kind of exercise go on? Therefore, my point is that bonus has come to be an established fact and let us view it from the larger angle. It is known to the House that the Supreme Court had taken a very different position in 1955. In 1955, the Supreme Court made the following significant observation : "The claim for bonus can be made by the employees only if, as a result of the joint contribution of capital and labour, the industrial concern has earned profits. If, in any particular year, the working of the industrial concern has resulted in a loss, there is no basis nor justification for a demand for bonus. Bonus is not a deferred wage, because if it were so, it would necessarily rank for precedence before dividends." That was the decision of the Supreme Court in 1955. But much water has flowed under the bridge since then. Now, as late as November 16, 1978, the Supreme Court had stated very clearly that the bonus is a deferred wage and so bonus is accepted and the Supreme Court has also said that the particular Section in the Act is completely in tune with the requirements of the Constitution and of the tenets of justice and fair play. I quote the Supreme Court's latest decision of 16th November 1978. They say :

"We are satisfied that the obligation imposed by the Bonus Act in compelling an employer to pay statutory minimum bonus even if it suffers a loss is reasonable or in the public interest within the meaning of Articles 19 and 302 of the Constitution."

So, the latest position of the Supreme Court is very clear, and it has strengthened the hands of the trade unions and others. Mr. Sathe is also, I believe, a labour and trade union leader. I do not know why he was not as sorry as some of us were, when his Government, during Emergency,

wrongly and unfortunately took away the rights of the workers for bonus. Fortunately, that bonus was restored to them by the Janata Government in 1977, and again in 1977-78, saying that even if they had no allocable surplus, an 8.3% bonus should be given. (Interruption)

SHRI VASANT SATHE (AKOLA) :
For your information, I had in fact spoken against it even then.

PROF. P. G. MAVALANKAR :
I am glad he had spoken against it. But when it came to voting, he did not vote against it. The Janata Government should see to it that this *ad hoc*ism on its part in terms of legislating on the question of bonus is dropped. They must come to a definite point of view and incorporate that point of view in the legislation. I am glad that the Minister said yesterday that Government are going into the matter. Things will happen but I want them to happen more quickly, and more seriously because otherwise the whole agitation for bonus might get wider-spread and broad-based. Sometimes even where bonus is not due, it is being asked for, because asking for bonus has become a routine or regular habit. In order to do away with it, I suggest that in the matter of bonus, whether it is a deferred wage, a profit-sharing or it is linked to productivity—perhaps all the 3 are correct ; or none of them is correct, or it may even be that some more things can be said—Government should put it in such a way that bonus becomes something which is a matter of a well-earned right of the employees. For that, the attitude of the Government must be more-pro-employee, rather than pro-employer. My feeling is that the attitude of the Government has been by and large pro-employer. This must go.

The Railway Minister is sitting here, of course in connection with the next item of business; but I would utilize this opportunity to say that the workers who are in the public sector, some of them, are getting bonus. What about bonus to employees in Railways, P&T., the Ordnance factories and other units in Government ? They should also get the same rights in respect of bonus. You cannot dismiss the point, by saying that too many people will then be involved and so, you cannot agree to it. If it is true with a thousand employees or 1 lakh employees, it should be true with 5 lakhs or 10 lakhs of employees. The principle is the same. The burden is no doubt increasing, but if Government is pro-labour and pro-bonus. I think that the Socialist Minister Mr Dandavate will see to it that some effort is made to give bonus to Railwaymen as also to P&T employees and others.

I do not know why the Bonus Commission has not taken enough pains to go into this question in detail. I also do not know why the Bhoothalingam Committee did not go fully into this question under Chapter 8 of their report, entitled "Bonus".

But all said and done, it seems to me that more and more confusion and lack of clarity is there rather than more clarity and more firm view on this question. Therefore, I want to conclude by suggesting that if bonus is a deferred wage, as it is said, let Government's deferred decision on this question not be there all the time. Let them take a decision once for all and decide on a particular, logical, rational, just base as to what they want to do, so that workers would know it, employers would know it, and the Government would know it. There should be, once for all, a final decision, and no more unnecessary demand will take place in this country. I would suggest that the Government must not only discuss it in a tripartite conference—Government employers and employees—but also ensure setting up of the proper machinery to go into this question so that people who are working in various units and factories get their legitimate due ; and this business of issuing an ordinance every year before the festival season starts and when the festival season is over, replacing it by a Bill will not be there. This is my request and this is my appeal.

DR. BIJOY MONDAL (BANKURA) :
Mr. Deputy Speaker, the role of labour in economic development of the nation is very very important. I think our Government has also realised this importance of the labour as a principal instrument for achieving the targets of plans and economic progress.

If we want more production, we must give incentives to the labour in the form of bonus or in the form of labour wage. If there is more production, then there is more employment in the country. It means there will be more investment, more employment and more productivity. The way of improving productivity is to give incentives to the workers. In this system, the worker gets some interest in his output and it is, at present also linked with the bonus. The bonus paid may be taken into account on this factor also.

In this connection, I would like to mention that labour in our country is not satisfied with the performance of the previous government. In this connect on you can see the bank employees, electricity workers, bidi workers and many other industrial workers. They are not satisfied and that is why they are continuously going on strike. We see that there is

[Shri Bijoy Mondal]

labour unrest in different parts of our country.

So, I urge upon the Government that they should consider this problem as a whole and evolve a national policy—I should say in the words of my colleague, Prof. Mavalankar—a national labour policy by which it become really beneficial to the labour, and not in a piecemeal manner like bringing it year by year. Even now we find that due to certain technicalities, many of our workers who were discharged during emergency have not been reinstated. Their cases have to be considered also. If we do not consider it and if we fail in this, then the progress of the country will be hampered, interest of the nation will also be hampered and there will be stagnation in our economy. Though I support the Bill, I urge upon the Government to take note of these things and take steps so that workers are not deprived of their dues which they deserve.

SHRIMATI PARVATHI KRISHNAN: (COIMBATORE) : Mr. Deputy Chairman, Sir, ...

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : I never saw you in the Rajya Sabha.

PROF. P. G. MAVALANKAR : Shri, wants to go to the other House.

SHRIMATI PARVATHI KRISHNAN : It is a slip of the tongue; it happens like that sometimes.

There are two days in the year when we have to congratulate the Ministers and we wish him well. One day we do it without any reservation whatsoever, and that is on the 18th of April. But on the day when he brings his annual performance of an amendment of the, Payment of Bonus Act, then we have to congratulate him with reservation. This is happening every year—one day in the year without reservation, whole-heartedly and very warmly, and the next with reservation . . . (Interruptions) Mr. Dandavate, we can withstand any agitation, because we are usually in the right.

Therefore, I welcome this Bill. Anyway, the point is, as far as this Bill is concerned, while I appreciate what is in the Bill, I am very very sorry for what is not in the Bill. It is hoped that the Labour Minister, at least at this late hour, would fulfil the commitment that is there in his election manifesto, namely, that bonus is a deferred wage. Why not make it a permanent feature of the statute book? But that is not done. Again, we are having only *ad hoc* decisions from year to year.

Again, with regard to the ceiling on bonus, The Minister has stated in the Statement of object and Reasons in the second para :

“Considering the almost unanimous demand of the working class that the Payment of Bonus Act should be amended to provide for payment of a minimum bonus . . .”

The Minister is now becoming very responsive to the unanimous demand of the working class. A unanimous demand was there from the working class at a convention on the 19th of November, followed by a workers' march to the Parliament House on the 20th of November, and the Minister has assured them that he is calling all the national trade union organisations to discuss the Industrial Relations Bill with them—. He has stated that he has brought this Bill on bonus on account of the near-unanimous demand of the working class. Then what happens to the near-unanimous demand that the ceiling on bonus should be removed? Why should he not have included that? Because, that is also a unanimous demand here in this House also, except for one Member who spoke yesterday, betraying the election manifesto, on the basis of which he has been elected to Parliament; I am referring to Dr. Ramji Singh. Here is this House also everybody has talked about bonus being deferred wage and bonus for railway, P&T employees and defence workers . . . (Interruptions) Shri Balbir Singh, we all know what he reminds us of. There is an age old saying : red rag to the bull. Shri Balbir Singh insists on the new sayings : red turban to the opposition.

SHRI RAVINDRA VARMA : On the Bull ?

SHRIMATI PARVATHI KRISHNAN : To the bull. You are literate enough, Mr. Minister, though, may be, politically you are not so literate

Coming back to the question of bonus for P&T and defence employees, the other day, on Saturday, the Minister who is interested in the welfare of women, particularly of working women, had organised a Conference, rather his Ministry organised a conference, which was very graciously presided over by Shrimati Renuka Devi. And there we discussed the question of the interests of working women. Therefore, when I speak about bonus for the P&T workers, remember that I am speaking on behalf of those thousands of telephone operators—whose work incidentally would be so much more efficient if there were fewer men in the telephone department. Those who are working there day and night are denied bonus. So, where is your interest in the welfare of working class women ?

Secondly, when we ask for the removal of the ceiling on bonus, remember that in the drug industry in this country there is a very large complement of women who are working, and the drug industry is on record as earning perhaps the highest profit of any industry in the country. And these women are being denied more than 20 per cent bonus because of the lack of intelligent approach of the previous Government. When they brought the Bonus Act, they used it for putting a ceiling on bonus, which is being unanimously opposed by every section of the working class. That is why we have been demanding that you should remove the ceiling on bonus.

Lastly, we have been demanding that we should have the right of inspecting the accounts. Already yesterday many Members have spoken on that. We know very well, and the Minister also knows, that as far as the accounts are concerned, a lot of cheating of the working class on the one hand and of the Government and the exchequer on the other takes place. Therefore, we are demanding inspection of accounts because we have seen it again and again. If you look back to the last few years, you will find that every time it looked as though bonus was going to be declared, immediately the balance-sheet shows a particular rate of profit. The moment bonus is declared, immediately the balance-sheet changes overnight, and the profit goes down. We have seen it in Lakshmi Mills, Coimbatore, Indian Aluminium in the South, we have seen it in many concerns, particularly in the cement industry. Then, what happens? As soon as this happens, a new balance-sheet comes and suddenly the workers who have been under the impression by the earlier balance-sheet that they are going to get at least 20 per cent if not more through hard bargaining, find that it has gone down to the minimum. In 1975, during the emergency, the balance-sheet showed that the workers were entitled to 20 per cent. Then, in Lakshmi Mills, which is one of the 75 monopoly houses, particularly, as soon as the minimum bonus of 4 per cent was declared, suddenly they found that the profits had gone down.

Sir, Mr. Kanwarlal Gupta's back may be very handsome, but I do not think he has the right to stand between the Minister and the Member who is speaking. He is a senior Member of Parliament but he is continually a breaker of the rules of procedure and decorum of the House. Again and again I have seen him doing it. I wish Mr. Kanwarlal Gupta, you will stop doing this kind of thing.

SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA (Delhi Sadar): I relish your objection madam.

SHRIMATI PARVATHI KRISHNAN: He may have charm in his face, but he arrogates to himself sometimes a sense of superiority, and I want to show that arrogation is something that he is not entitled to.

15.00 hrs.

SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA: You are losing your temper unnecessarily.

SHRIMATI PARVATHI KRISHNAN: I am not losing my temper.

SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA: What has happened to you? Are you in a proper mood? I do not know.

SHRIMATI PARVATHI KRISHNAN: I am sorry that you do not know. I can give you only reasons but not understanding.

In conclusion, I would appeal to the Minister, while we are lending him support in passing this Bill, because we are interested in safeguarding the bonus of the workers for this year, that he should as early as possible bring forward a comprehensive Bonus Bill for all sections of the working class. I want to stress that I do not want the side-tracking of the issue. We have had enough of it from Mrs. Gandhi and we do not want to hear it again and again from this Government also. Therefore, we want bonus for ALL sections of the working class and the removal of the ceiling and also the right to inspect the accounts of all companies by the working class.

SHRI B. K. NAIR (Mavelikara): Mr. Deputy Speaker, this is the second time that we are faced with a situation where we have to pass this Bill. The Ordinance is there. That can be sustained only by a measure of this kind. What does it result in? Every year, the festivals come, the agitation starts. The agitation starts in areas where the festivals are celebrated. There are agitations by the workers in Kerala on the eve of Onam, in West Bengal, on the eve of Pooja. The result is, only after the discontent is created, some go-slows are started, some strikes are resorted to, the unwilling Government comes forward with this sort of a measure. It is high time that the Government took up the matter seriously and brought forward a comprehensive Bill, incorporating many of the suggestions that I may be making.

15.02 hrs.

[**DR. SUSHILA NAYAR** in the Chair]

The Government now takes the stand that it is upholding the rights of the working class. The Janata Party declared before

[Shri B. K. Nair]

the 1977 Elections that 8.33% bonus would be made a part and parcel of the workers' rights, as a matter of deferred wage. Even though the Janata Party came to power in March 1977, you will remember, Madam, that upto September 1977 there was no declaration of bonus or the acceptance of the workers' right to bonus. Till then, the haggling went on. An offer was made that they would start with zero per cent in losing concerns, 2% in some concerns with marginal profit, then 4%, 6% and 8% some sort of graded rates. But when this was rejected, ultimately, the Government was forced to give the minimum bonus. In fact you will remember that the Kerala Government decided unilaterally that without the permission of the Central Government, they are going to declare 8.33% bonus; ultimately, on the 16th September, 1977, the unwilling Government was forced to this situation. In fact, the Kerala Government was supported by the West Bengal Government which declared that since *pojia* was approaching, there was no escape for them but to offer bonus to the workmen. Squeezed by the State Governments, the Central Government came to this decision. The unwillingness on the part of the Government to offer bonus can be observed even now. Till September, they waited. It is taking a pretty long time to amend the Act and to bring forward a comprehensive legislation. Again an Ordinance was issued. This Bill is before us. I would appeal to the Minister to give serious thought to the problem of amending this Act and introducing a comprehensive legislation removing all the lacuna and providing for payment of bonus to all sections of the working class.

The first point on which the Act is to be amended and is to be seriously taken up is to widen the scope of the payment of bonus. There has been a talk by responsible persons and even by Ministers to pay bonus to railwaymen, P&T and Defence people. It has been said, recently, at Indore by a responsible Minister that all these workmen are entitled to bonus. But since it would entail a burden of about Rs. 600 crores on the exchequer, it will take some more time. That is how he explained it. The Railway Minister came forward with a suggestion that since the railwaymen have already got some benefit amounting to about Rs. 120 crores or so they should not press for bonus at the moment but that it will be considered at some time in the future. At the same time, he cautioned them that the railwaymen cannot be isolated in the scheme of bonus. Since a heavy burden will be cast on the exchequer. But these excuses will not

prevail in the long run. I would appeal to the Labour Minister and the Cabinet to take a decision on this issue because it is a fundamental matter. The Cabinet should take a decision on it. I would request the hon. Minister to come forward with a comprehensive Bill at an early date.

There are other points also to be considered. The first one is to widen the scope of the Bill. It is not only a question of including the railwaymen, P&T and Defence employees. The responsibility is not going to stop there. If you pay bonus to the railwaymen, naturally, the Rail Bhavan people will also be entitled. So many others will come in. Ultimately, we will come to a situation where 13 months' salary will have to be paid to employees for working for 12 months. That is what is going to happen. That is a situation which we cannot escape. It is not only that these industries are to be covered but I would like the small-scale Industries and the cottage industry also to be included. We are limiting the scope of bonus to certain industries employing a certain number of people. We are now going to develop the countryside by introducing small-scale industries and cottage industry. It has become a national policy to widen the scope of industrialisation by resorting to small-scale industries and village and cottage industries. How can we prevent these people from getting entitled to bonus?

After all, they are not even getting the minimum wages. Their wages are not protected by any legislation, not even by the Minimum Wages Act. So, there should be no restriction in the matter of giving bonus to the small-scale industries, the village industries and the cottage industry. All the small-scale industries, the village and cottage industries and even the khadi industry should be covered by the Bonus Act. It should be a part of the national wage policy.

The maximum limit of 20 per cent has been imposed. We know how various companies and industries which are in a prosperous condition go to the extent of paying much more than 20 per cent bonus even now. But they have resort to certain other methods and subterfuges. They will call it by other names, like, present, donation, loans not to be repaid, *ex gratia* payment, etc. So, this limit of 20 per cent is being violated even now. Where is the sanctity of maintaining 20 per cent? Don't put any maximum limit. Let the employers who are reasonable enough, let the industries which are in a prosperous condition, pay more amount of bonus. The absolute limit of 20 per cent should be done away with.

Then, there is also the minimum limit. I am not talking of 8.33 per cent. That is guaranteed. But there is another limit of Rs. 100/-8.33 per cent is supposed to correspond to Rs. 100. That means a month's wage. Are there any organised industries, any units, in the country where the wage is only Rs. 100 a month? Is there any industry worth the name where the wages are Rs. 100 a month? Even a municipal worker gets over Rs. 300/- a month as wages. The Bhoothalingam Committee has recommended Rs. 100 as a minimum wage. That is forming a limit for the minimum bonus. I think, the Bhoothalingam Committee's ghost is still haunting the corridors of the Labour Ministry even though its report has been buried deep long ago. They have taken the stand apparently on that.

So, this Rs. 100/- should be done away with and I feel the limit can be raised to at least Rs. 150/- per month. So, that is in regard to the maximum and minimum.

Madam, I feel there is time enough. Now it is only December and again the agony is likely to come up only in September. But I think the Ministry should wake up at least now so as to be able to present a complete Bill before Parliament at least in the Budget Session. There is time enough to prepare a Bill. The Minister has convened a conference of the Trade Union leaders. Let him come forward with a Bill so that, before the festival season starts, the Bill will be already enacted into law and he won't have to face this sort of *fait accompli* situation coming up and a sort of bonanza being offered. Let me appeal to the Minister to come forward with a comprehensive Bill.

SHRI CHITTA BASU (Barasat): The Statement of Objects and Reasons of the Bill itself says that it is the object of the Government to maintain *status quo* which existed in the year 1977. Here, exactly, I have got something to say.

If it is the policy of the Government, with regard to labour, to maintain *status quo*, then I have to say, with all humility, that it is a dangerous policy of the Government of the Janata Party. So far as the mood of the working classes of our country is concerned, I think the Hon. Railway Minister—a former Trade Union leader—is quite well aware of the fact that the mood of the working class in India is not for *Status quo*. The use my one words, it is to break the *status quo* and make democracy advance. (Interruption). Therefore, my first important comment is that if the object of the Bill is merely to maintain *status quo*, it is all the more provocative to me—and when I say 'me' it is not 'me' but the working class outside.

Now, coming to the bonus itself, Madam, you will agree with me that the concept of bonus has undergone a radical change during the last quarter of the century. While it was earlier recognised to be merely a gift of the employer, it has now been accepted as a statutory right. But still there is a certain issue which raises a controversy. The controversy is whether bonus is to be linked up with the question of production and productivity. This is the real point in the controversy that still exists today. I think he will agree with me and all the Janata Party Members will agree with me, along with you, Madam, that the Janata Party has made it clear in its electoral promises that the question of bonus will no longer be a question of controversy and it has to be accepted as a concept of deferred wage. Again I find that the policy of the Janata Government is the *status quo* policy, following the footsteps of the erstwhile regime. The previous Government had committed a much more dangerous thing; it was, I think, the 1975 or 1976 Bonus Amendment Act—it was the mischief of the Emergency—which knocked down the very basis of the concept of bonus as deferred wage. At least, as a concept, bonus is to be recognised as a help to the worker in order to narrow down the gap between this actual wage received and the living wage to be given. At least that was the accepted principle following several rulings of the Supreme Court of our country. The greatest mischief that the erstwhile regime committed was to knock it down. The workers were deprived of the very concept of the bonus, even on the basis of the Supreme Court ruling. I do not want to take much time of the House. But on of the electoral promises of the Janata Party is to undo the mischief of the Emergency. The provision which I have mentioned in the Payment of Bonus Act also falls within the ambit of the Emergency regime. Now two years have elapsed. That mischief done to the working class during the Emergency has not yet been undone. And this effort on the part of the Government to have an *ad hoc* allotment or clinging to the policy of *status quo* is nothing but perpetuating the Emergency mischief. I would, therefore, ask the Government to fulfil their electoral promise and accept the principle of bonus as a deferred wage and bring a suitable legislation in a comprehensive manner, so that the electoral promise of the Janata Party to the working class can be fulfilled.

I have only one more point to add. Even before the Act of 1965, the question regarding broadening the scope of the Payment of Bonus Act was raised. Earlier the competitive public sector units were under the purview of the Bonus Act, although bonus was being paid by

[Shri Chitta Basu]

way of *ex-gratia* payment. The question was to extend it also to non-competitive units of the public sector industry and the departmental-run industries like the Railways and the P&T. Now, when I speak of a comprehensive Bill, we expect that not only the Emergency mischief would be undone in the new legislation, in that comprehensive legislation, but this demand, the universal demand, of the working class for the extended coverage of the Bonus Act to include all public sector units and departmental-run units, particularly the P&T and the Railways would also form part of this new comprehensive Bill. He is one of the members, as far as I remember, of the Ministerial Committee to decide upon the issue of extension of bonus to the P&T and the Railways and all other departmental-run organizations. I am glad that the former trade union leader, now the Minister of Industries, Comrade George Fernandes, is also in that Committee.....

AN HON. MEMBER : He is the Chairman of that Committee.

SHRI CHITTA BASU : I stand corrected: He is the Chairman of that Committee. Why are we taking so much of time to decide on this issue of providing a legal and statutory right to the employees of the P & T and the Railways to have bonus ? Sir, if you will allow me to quote, I will only quote the opinion expressed by the Labour Minister in 1971 when of course he was not in Government. Also it was said on 26th March 1971 and I quote:

"On 26th March, 1971, in the Rajya Sabha the Union Labour Minister, Shri R.K. Khadilkar is reported to have said that the proposed to bring suitable legislation in due course to include the non-competitive public sector undertakings within the purview of the payment of Bonus Act. A similar pronouncement was made by the Minister on 1st July, 1971 in the Lok Sabha stating that fresh legislation would be brought before Parliament by which the entire public sector would be brought under the purview of the Bonus Act."

Therefore, it is not the demand of to-day. The Labour Minister in July 1971 had to make this pronouncement in that House and in this House also. That means—I mention this to prove it—the demand is for coverage of the Bonus Act to the departmentally run industry and public sector undertakings. It has already assumed a universal character. It has been very well displayed on 20th November by the entire working class people

of our country and irrespective of the political affiliation, the working class expressed in strong determination to undo the mischief which is going to be inflicted upon them in the shape of the Industrial Relations Bill. But that note reflects the entire working-class which Government should take note of.

SHRI PURNANARAYAN SINHA (Tezpur): Madam, Chairman, I rise to to appreciate the steps taken by the hon. Minister for Labour to introduce a Bill to cover the ordinance issued for the restoration of bonus to the workmen. But, I feel that such a piecemeal legislation is only a filling-up of gaps though the national duty towards the working class people should not be neglected.

Ever since the Bill came up before the House, the Minister in a meeting of the Consultative Committee made an announcement that we would, within a period of three months, discuss about bonus which is a national issue for the working-class people of the country.

From the workmen's point of view bonus has been accepted to be a part of the deferred wage which is linked with the idea of the distribution of wealth. The management makes money but they are giving a very paltry sum after deduction of all their expenses as allocable surplus to be distributed as bonus to the workmen. Even though a unit makes profit yet the workmen are denied their bonus. One unit is linked with another losing unit of the same concern and in the process due bonus is denied. So, when bonus has been accepted as deferred wage than Government should be able to bring forward a comprehensive Bill on payment of bonus to workmen and not like this way. Even when the question of bonus came up after the emergency was over, Government should have been able to bring forward a comprehensive Bill covering all aspects.

We know that within nine months of the close of the year a company is to declare bonus and thereafter distribute it. In Eastern India—why only Eastern India practically all over India—Durga Pooja has become the main celebration when the bonus question always comes up and there are disputes everywhere. It is hardly without agitation and giving notices of strike that the workmen get bonus. Even after this Ordinance the right of workmen to get bonus is being challenged and the cases are pending before the Labour Courts and Tribunals for ascertaining the quantum of bonus. There should be a law to the effect that within four months of the close of the year the management are to declare the quantum of bonus and after the balance sheet etc. is examined by the recognised

trade union the question of bonus is decided within two months. There should be a comprehensive Bill for this purpose.

At the same time when we accept the principle that bonus is deferred wage why do you deny bonus to the people who are working in the P&T, Railways and others who have been clamouring for it? We find different statements coming on this question of bonus. Somewhere some minister says that question of bonus will be decided within the next three to four months and at some other place another minister says that the sub-committee of the Cabinet will decide whether to pay and how much to pay to the Railway workers etc. When it has been decided that bonus is deferred wage, then why deny it to one section of the workers? So, I request the hon'ble Minister that in the ensuring recess period we must have the draft of the Bill covering all aspects of bonus. We expect a comprehensive bonus Bill removing the constraints in the earlier Bill and the difficulties created subsequently. I hope in the coming budget Session we will pass the new bonus Bill. So, madam, I conclude by saying that Railway and P&T workers should also be given bonus and these workers must get bonus before the close of the financial year and even earlier, if possible. With these words, I support the Bill.

SHRI SARAT KAR (Cuttack): Madam Chairman, I rise to support the Bill. There is nothing much to debate on this Bill. We know it seeks only to replace the ordinance. I only have to congratulate the hon. Minister and our Government that they have stuck to their commitments made. As you know, and as has been discussed already, during the emergency, not only the political rights were snatched away, but even the right to get bonus was snatched away. So, it is not a very easy thing that we get this now. Let us not take it easy. It is easier said than done. In respect of ceilings and other things, the demands are going on. I don't defend that everything has been done in this Bill. I also support the views of Mr. Mavalankar that there should be a national policy and I also support Mr. Chitta Basu's and Mr. Purunanarayan Sinha's opinion that there should not be any adhocism. Some thoughts can be given. Some concrete shape can be given. That is all right. But it is easier said than done. It is very difficult to do it because we have to analyse every section of opinion. We have to take all the points into consideration concerning the interests of the industry. We have to look to the economic and financial picture of the country and also the demands of the labour. It should be full gone into. All these things have to be

looked at from a balanced point of view. A balanced approach is necessary. It cannot be done overnight. Therefore, from one standpoint alone, you should not judge this thing. I don't have to give any offhand suggestion because it requires special expertise, and also deep consideration of opinion from all sections of the people. It is the unanimous demand of all sections of workers that they should get the minimum bonus. As we know, sometimes this does not happen and the industrialists do not do it. In small industry also sometimes the capitalists and the union leaders differ and they don't give this. I also find this. The Government servants have a secured service. They have the leave and gratuity benefits. They have all sorts of such benefits. The workers are usually being denied these benefits. Therefore this Government is convinced. It was our commitment that there should be at least a minimum of 8.33 per cent bonus. That was restored. I congratulate the Janata Government for that. They have restored not only the political democracy but at least some sort of distribution of wealth in a very very small way. But it is also economic democracy that has been given. So it is also a great achievement.

It has been argued by some people that it only restored the *status quo*. But you know, even this restoring of the *status quo* was an almost impossible task. The country was going in a different direction altogether. We are just reversing the gear. It has only started. The process of history is just being started. I know, we cannot do everything overnight and that too, in a democratic way, in a democratic manner and that too, when the Janata Party is facing all sorts of criticisms and also sometimes physical violence. But any way, my point is this. After replacing this Ordinance by a Bill, I request the hon. Minister and the Janata Government to look into all these suggestions which I have mentioned. There is of course the Industrial Relations Bill which is before a Joint Committee. So, all these things will have to be taken into consideration.

Just one point I wish to mention before I close my views on the debate. It is a usual thing that we get aid from various foreign countries. We ask for loan for the development of our industry. With regard to USSR and China, their political colours may be different. But there are countries which are helping other countries with some other political colour or political opinion because they find some development, some growth, in that other country. Our country is usually criticised for our industrial progress. Sometime, I know Shrimati Indira Gandhi once justified during the emergency, the abolition of the right to strike and all that.

[Shri Sarat Kar]

I don't want the rights of labour unions and workers to be curbed in any way. When you speak of national wealth, we should look to the interests of labour as well as the state of the industry. Because, that also comes in the question of national wealth. Simply saying off-hand that you should give bonus in the name of bonus or raising the ceiling from 20 per cent to something else is absolutely no justice.

There is an old story in the Dasakumara Charitra of the old days. In a Kingdom, water, sugar, salt and gold—everything—was available at one price but that kingdom ultimately faced crisis. Sometimes we have to think about it. Minimum of 8.33 per cent is justified. When you increase it you have to link it with something like the incentive bonus. People have said "Work for that". People have said "You should earn that." You should not create a situation whereby there will be unending rivalry between the unions. This should not happen. You should not create a situation where the industry cannot be run. Otherwise there will be every day threat and demonstration for higher wages. So all these things have to be balanced. Ceiling can be crossed on some conditions. It is said, whether there are losses or something else, there should be minimum bonus. We are trying for workers getting the minimum, bread, minimum financial right, minimum political right. Here also minimum bonus should be equal for everybody. Nobody should escape that. Those things should be considered. Those incentives should be given. You should reward those who are disciplined, who add to the national productivity. Those who produce and add to the national wealth must be considered. During one of my tours to West Germany, I talked to the workmen there and asked their views on the 'go-slow and strikes'. They said that by slowing down their work, the national wealth would also get slowed down and therefore they would not like to do that. That much conscience should be aroused among our workers also while paying bonus or any other incentives. I am also a trade unionist and also a representative of the workers in a limited manner. But still as a citizen of this country, as a responsible Member of this House, I also feel that the interests of the workers should be balanced with the interests of the nation. We must take everything together and it should be the national policy. The national policy should be so framed that it protects the interests of the labour as well as the nation. I congratulate the Minister for bringing forward a legislation to replace the Ordinance.

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AND LABOUR (SHRI RAVINDRA VARMA): Madam Chairman, I am deeply grateful to the hon. Members who participated in the debate and welcomed the Bill. My hon. friend comrade Parvathi Krishnan, though her name is neither similar to nor rhymes with that of Ben. Adem "led all the rest" in congratulating me for two things. Madam, I will not be wrong if I say that I do not deserve congratulations for either. She said that I deserved unreserved congratulations on the 18th April. She is very well aware that there is nothing to congratulate me on that day, for the achievement of that day, and the other day she said was "the day on which I introduce this Bill every year and according to her, I earn her congratulations with the reservations".

Now, Madam, as far as the content of this Bill is concerned and the objective of this Bill is concerned, there is no difference of opinion in this House. But quite a few points have been made, and quite a few considerations have been urged mainly to impress on the Government the need to have a comprehensive legislation on the question of bonus. Many hon. Members said that the Government was giving evidence of *ad hocism*, and the Government was introducing piecemeal legislation. My hon. friend, comrade Chitta Basu, is well aware of the difference between *ad hocism* and *status quoism*, and I do not have to argue with him to prove that there is an element of progress in this Bill inasmuch as it restores whatever was taken away and therefore if there is an element of the restoration of the *status quo*, then it is an element of the restoration of the *status quo ante* Emergency and therefore it does mark a step forward. Now, Madam, my hon. friend, the Railway Minister, who is well versed in Lenin, whom Shrimati Parvathi Krishnan will regard not only as literate, but also politically literate, points out that one step backward may be a prelude to two steps forward. In any case the point that was urged before the House was that the Government should introduce a comprehensive legislation on the question of bonus. On this there are no two opinions. The Government has stated in this House and outside that it wants to bring forward a legislation which does not expose itself to the charge of *ad hocism*. Now, Madam, the main criticisms about the current situation were the usual criticisms that we hear. When I say usual, I do not mean to use the word in my derogatory sense. It is because we are familiar with these arguments that I refer to them as 'usual'. It is not because the arguments do not have weight, it is not because we do not think that some of them are very validly made, but because they are

made often that I say they are usual arguments. These arguments referred to questions of (1) coverage, (2) the quantum of bonus, (3) the ceiling that has been imposed in the present legislation on bonus and (4) other matters like the right to inspect accounts and the like of which some hon. Members referred.

As far as the question of coverage is concerned, it is well known to the hon. House that we have never taken the view that the bonus legislation should classify; inasmuch as there is justification for the institution of bonus which is claimed to be a deferred wage or believed to be a deferred wage, there is a strong case to argue that the benefit of a deferred wage or the benefit of the bonus legislation must be available to many others who are not covered by the legislation.

Some hon. Members did argue that bonus should be treated as a pay for the 13th month. If it becomes universally applicable, then it does take on the character of pay for a 13th month, whether you call it a deferred wage or something else. I do not think it is necessary to enter into the history of bonus legislation in this country, or into the various definitions that held the field in different quarters from time to time; but I want to say that the Government is seized of this question.

While referring to this question, hon. Members did mention the fact that today the workers in the Railways, P&T, Defence establishments and many other undertakings do not have the benefit of the bonus. Hon. Members will recall that when we introduced a similar Bill last time, we did tell the House that we are committed to an examination of the need for the kind of coverage that we can introduce in this legislation, or in a similar legislation. In conformity with and in pursuance of this statement that we made in the House, efforts have been made and are continuing to be made. A study has been made of the implications of the extension of coverage and of the manner in which the benefits which the bonus legislation confers on different sections, can be extended to other sections. As the House knows, a cabinet Committee is studying this question.

It may well be said, as my distinguished friend Shrimati Ahilya Rangnekar said the other day with much force in her well-argued and forceful speech, that nearly 2 years are over, and the Government has not come forward with a comprehensive legislation on this question. I must tell her that we do realize that 2 years are nearly over; and it is incumbent on us, and necessary for us as soon as possible to bring forward a comprehensive legislation on this question. I can assure her

that efforts are being made in this direction, so that we may not take more time, which hon. Members may like to describe as inordinate delay.

Then, the question of quantum was raised. My friend Mr. Ravi, who is not here, suggested that the quantum should be raised from 8.33 per cent to 10 per cent or more. This again, I respectfully submit, is not a new suggestion. Even in the Bonus Review Committee, there was a suggestion that the minimum should be 15 per cent. One member of the Committee did suggest that it should be 15 per cent. (Interruptions)

SHRI M. RAM GOPAL REDDY (Nizamabad): Then the whole budget of the Government of India will go towards bonus.

SHRI RAVINDRA VARMA: The question before us today, as some hon. Members have pointed out, is how to ensure that a minimum of 8.33 per cent is available to everybody.

At the moment, therefore, they are more concerned with extending coverage and ensuring this benefit or similar benefit for all, rather than increasing the quantum nominally. Therefore, it will be legitimate and right to argue that at this moment our attention must be devoted more to the extension of coverage than to increasing the quantum of the compulsory minimum bonus.

(Interruptions)

Everybody can argue for himself. The hon. Member is arguing for himself.

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE): Only sugar magnates are excluded.

SHRI RAVINDRA VARMA: It was pointed out that profit is increasing in many undertakings. My hon. comrade Shrimati Ahilya Rangnekar as well as some other friends like my good friend Mr. Krishna Murthy, who spoke in his eloquent and chaste Tamil, pointed out to the fact that in the case of many undertakings, profits are increasing. In spite of the fact that some undertakings are earning 100 per cent or more profit, the workers are not in a position to claim more than 20 per cent bonus. This was the argument that the hon. Member gave, and other hon. Members repeated in support of what he said. This is the same as the argument related to the imposition of a ceiling and the necessity for the removal of ceiling.

SHRI K. KRISHNAMURTHY (Dharmapuri): When the production was at 80% the workers were getting 20% bonus, when the production is at 120%

[Shri K. Krishnamurthy]

the workers were declared only minimum 8.33% bonus. Why this is happening? This is my contention. This has happened in India Cements Ltd.

SHRI RAVINDRA VARMA : I thought I was referring to the something. There is provision today, as the hon. Member knows, for formulae, for agreements on bonus on the basis of productivity and profit. But we are here primarily concerned with the question of a compulsory, statutory, minimum bonus. Apart from this the question of ceiling, which the hon. Member raised is very important, undoubtedly, but I tried to point out last-time that the question of ceiling is related to the question of flooring. My hon. friend, comrade, Shrimati Parvathi Krishnan, who was in her characteristic mood of lantern today argued against a ceiling. I know that some people would like to have the canopy of the sky for their roof; but there is perhaps something to say, in favour of a ceiling when one is concerned with the use of that ceiling to ensure a flooring. This question of whether there should be a ceiling at all is also a matter that is related to the economic viability of undertakings and that again is a matter which should be gone into while taking a decision on the amendments, on the kind of amendments that must be made to the existing bonus legislation.

My hon. friend, Comrade Mithya Rangnekar referred to the question of high wage islands. That is a very very popular phrase these days, and I am not therefore surprised that my hon. friend fell a victim to the popular phrase. But I would like to point out to her—since she comes from an island herself—that no island can exist if it is not higher than the sea level. One can understand the anxiety about high wage islands and one can understand the anxiety that the argument of the plea about high wage islands should not affect the demand for an increase in wages which is consistent with the economic viability of the undertakings. In fact, my hon. friend is aware that recently, a few months ago, at a meeting that was held with the central trade union organisations, it was agreed by the Finance Ministry and the Administrative Ministries that a machinery would be set up to ensure constant consultation between the Finance Ministry and the Bureau of Public Enterprises on the one hand and the central trade unions on the other so that....

SHRIMATI PARVATHI KRISHNAN : One question.

SHRI RAVINDRA VARMA : Could I complete this sentence or should it be punctuated by you?

MR. CHAIRMAN : Let him finish and then you can ask any question.

SHRI RAVINDRA VARMA : Madam, if you do not want me to yield to the hon. Member, I will gladly decline to yield.

SHRIMATI PARVATHI KRISHNAN : You complete the sentence.

SHRI RAVINDRA VARMA : I cannot go back to the same sentence. I shall try to repeat the idea, but it may not be possible for me to repeat the sentence. I said I had a meeting with the Central trade union organisations, where it was agreed that a machinery would be set up for continuing consultations with them, to enable the Bureau of Public Enterprises and the Finance Ministry to have the benefit of the wisdom and the views of the central trade union organisations in formulating the guidelines in relation to the demand for increase in wages and dearness allowance in public sector undertakings. Now the sentence is complete.

SHRIMATI PARVATHI KRISHNAN : May I seek a clarification from the Minister? Mr. Minister, I presume that you are referring to the meeting that was held on the 26th of June, when you requested the trade unions to call off the one day token strike. The major demand of that strike, if you remember, was the withdrawal of the guidelines which the Bureau of Public Enterprises had issued.

SHRI RAVINDRA VARMA : No.

SHRIMATI PARVATHI KRISHNAN : You look at the strike notice. At that time you said that new guidelines would be drawn up, in which case, you maintained, that the old guidelines would not stand in the way of negotiations. But the letter of the Finance Ministry of September, 1977 reiterated the old guidelines which the trade unions have brought to your notice and also rejected. Therefore, when is your machinery going to come up? What about the *bona fides* when the same guidelines continue to operate and stand in the way of wage negotiations?

MR. CHAIRMAN : Now let the Minister complete his speech before interrupting him.

SHRIMATI PARVATHI KRISHNAN : I only asked for a clarification.

MR. CHAIRMAN : Afterwards, when he has completed his speech.

SHRIMATI PARVATHI KRISHNAN : When he comes to bonus.

SHRI RAVINDRA VARMA : My hon. friend is right when she refers to a particular

date. She seems to be an expert, as far as dates are concerned. I do not propose to profit from this expertise, however. But she was not quite correct when she said that the demand was for the withdrawal of the guidelines. The demand was for creating conditions in which collective bargaining would be meaningful and uninhibited. That was the crux of the demand.

SHRIMATI PARVATHI KRISHNAN : That is your interruption.

SHRI RAVINDRA VARMA : That was the crux of the demand, and it was pointed out that since the guidelines impose certain restrictions on the freedom of the management in public sector undertakings to enter into negotiations and collective bargaining with the representatives of trade unions, it was necessary to ensure that these inhibiting factors were either removed or the guidelines were formulated in consultation with the central trade union organisations.

SHRIMATI PARVATHI KRISHNAN : Pending consultation, withdrawal.

SHRI RAVINDRA VARMA : I am sure that my hon. friend when she goes back and refreshes her mind in the evening, after the efforts of the day, will agree with me that this was the crux of the demand. Now that crux of the demand was met in the negotiations, and that is why the Central trade union organisations decided to withdraw or call off the strike.

The hon. Member then said that the guidelines have been repeated.

SHRIMATI PARVATHI KRISHNAN : Reiterated.

SHRI RAVINDRA VARMA : Yes, or reiterated. I am not quite sure whether she is right in saying this, because I know for certain that the Finance Ministry has drawn the attention of the undertakings concerned to the fact, one that the guidelines which had been circulated earlier did not constitute any bar on negotiations and, two, that a meeting of this kind was held where it was agreed that there would be a consultation in the formulation of guidelines for the future.

SHRIMATI PARVATHI KRISHNAN : Please refer to the letter of September.

SHRIMATI AHILYA P. RANGNEKAR (Bombay-North Central) : In the case of a Balmir Laurie there was an agreement, but it was not honoured by the Bureau of Public Enterprises. They said : we cannot do anything about it. You can ask Shri Bahuguna, who is the Minister.

SHRI RAVINDRA VARMA : I shall certainly ask him.

MR. CHAIRMAN : Now may I request hon. Members not to interrupt the Minister ? Let him complete his speech.

SHRIMATI AHILYA P. RANGNEKAR : We are refreshing his memory.

SHRI RAVINDRA VARMA : When two hon. lady Members are at me in this fashion, though I do need your protection in one sense, I do like to deal with the questions that they pose. I can only say that there should be a distinction drawn between the question of policy, and individual cases where hon. Members feel that the policy has not been carried out. First I explained the position as far as the policy was concerned. As far as individual cases are concerned where they feel that a lapse of policy has taken place, I shall take up the matter.

SHRIMATI PARVATHI KRISHNAN : You will "examine" the matter.

SHRI RAVINDRA VARMA : I shall not only examine the matter, but I shall take up the matter with the Minister concerned.

SHRIMATI PARVATHI KRISHNAN : Again and again we hear that the matter will be examined.

SHRI RAVINDRA VARMA : I thought the hon. Member would rather like me to examine the matter rather than reject it out of hand. So, I am examining it as a prelude to action. The literate may accept things without examination, but the illiterate are more clever.

SHRIMATI PARVATHI KRISHNAN : The shoe pinches, that is why you go on repeating yourself.

SHRI RAVINDRA VARMA : The hon. Member should know where the shoe pinches in either case.

I think I have dealt with most of the main points that were raised. I shall only deal with two more. One is the question of the right to inspect accounts. I had stated earlier too that this is a right which we accept, which has been incorporated in the Bill which has been introduced in this House.

My good friend Shri Ramamurthi suggested that a high power committee should be set up. At the moment, a high power committee of the Cabinet is studying this question, and after that it is felt necessary, certainly his suggestion can be considered.

[Shri Ravindra Varma]

Comrade Ahilya Rangnekar also referred to bidi workers. Unfortunately or fortunately, I think, I have an opportunity now to refresh her memory, and I would like to tell her that the bidi workers are covered by the Act in respect of establishments where 20 or more workers are working.

SHRIMATI AHILYA P. RANGNEKAR : They are not getting it.

SHRI RAVINDRA VARMA : That is quite different from the coverage of the Act.

SHRI M. RAM GOPAL REDDY (Nizamabad) : In my place they got it.

SHRI RAVINDRA VARMA : You come from a lucky place, and the place is lucky that you represent it.

I think I have dealt with most of the questions that were raised. I entirely agree with the hon. Members who said that it is neither wise nor good to bring forward piecemeal legislation, the legislation should be comprehensive, and that in this case it should deal with the bonus question in a manner which does not leave any uncertainty, that it should have provisions which would apply year after year, and not year by year. The attempt of the Government will be to introduce such a legislation. I hope the House will accept the motion for consideration.

MR. CHAIRMAN : The question is :

"That the Bill be circulated for the purpose of eliciting opinion thereon by the 27th March, 1979." (3)

The motion was negatived.

16 hrs.

MR. CHAIRMAN : The question is :

"That the Bill to amend the Payment of Bonus (Amendment) Act, 1977, be taken into consideration."

The motion was adopted.

16 hrs.

MR. CHAIRMAN : The question is :

"That clauses 2 and 3 stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clauses 2 and 3 were added to the Bill.

Clause I, Enacting Formula and the Title were added to the Bill.

SHRI RAVINDRA VARMA : I move :

"That the Bill be passed."

MR. CHAIRMAN : The question is :

"That the Bill be passed."

The motion was adopted.

16.02 hrs.

DEMANDS* FOR EXCESS GRANTS (RAILWAYS), 1976-77 AND SUPPLEMENTARY DEMANDS* FOR GRANTS (RAILWAYS), 1978-79

MR. CHAIRMAN : Now we take up the discussion and voting on the Demands for Railways.

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE) : Madam, Chairman, I would suggest that though on the agenda paper, the Demands for Excess Grants and the Demands for Supplementary Grants are shown separately, I suggest that both may be discussed together.

MR. CHAIRMAN : Is that agreeable to the House ?

HON. MEMBERS : Yes.

MR. CHAIRMAN : Now, the House will take up discussion and voting on the Demands for Excess Grants (Railways) for 1976-77 and the Supplementary Demands for Grants (Railways) for 1976-77 and the Supplementary Demands for Grants (Railways) for 1978-79 for which three hours have been allotted.

Motion moved :

"That the respective excess sums not exceeding the amounts shown in the third column of the Order Paper be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of India to make good the excess on the respective grants during the year ended 31st day of March, 1977, in respect of the following demands entered in the second column thereof :

Demands Nos. 7, 9, 16, 18, 19 and 21."

"That the respective Supplementary sums not exceeding the amounts shown in the third column of the Order Paper be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of India to refrain the charges that will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1979, in respect of the following demands entered in the second column thereof :

Demands Nos. 2, 14 and 15."

Demands for Excess Grants (Railways) for 1976-77 submitted to the Vote of Lok Sabha.

No. of Demand	Name of Demand	Amount of Demand for Grant submitted to the Vote of the House
1	2	3
		Rs.
7	Working Expenses—Operation (Fuel)	6,54,14,831
9	Working Expenses—Miscellaneous Expenses.	6,74,32,635
16	Pensionary Charges—Pension Fund	2,72,76,881
18	Appropriation to Development Fund	1,16,35,983
19	Appropriation to Revenue Reserve Fund	50,41,12,954
21	Appropriation to Accident Compensation, Safety and Passenger Amenities Fund.	8,38,878

Supplementary Demands for Grants (Railways) 1978-79 submitted to the Vote of Lok Sabha.

No. of Demand	Name of Demand	Amount of Demand for Grant submitted to the Vote of the House
1	2	3
		Rs.
2	Miscellaneous Expenditure	9,00,000
11	Construction of New Lines—Capital and Depreciation Reserve Fund	60,00,000
15	Open Line Works—Capital Depreciation Reserve Fund and Development Fund.	16,69,10,000

MR. CHAIRMAN : Hon. Members whose cut motions to the Demands for Excess Grants (Railways) and the Supplementary Demands for Grants (Railways) have been circulated may, if they desire to move their cut motions, send slips to the Table within 15 minutes indicating the serial numbers of the cut motions they would like to move...

Mr. P. Venkatasubbiah.

SHRI P. VENKATASUBBIAH (Nandyal) : Madam, Chairman, I appreciate the work that is being done by the hon. Minister of Railways inspite of several factors that are coming in his way. Railways are the biggest public sector undertaking in this country, catering to the needs of the millions of passengers as well as the goods to be transported from place to place. But unfortunately the Railways are faced with several difficulties, some of them due to the inefficiency of the Railway Administration.

[Shri P. Venkatasubbiah]

The first point is, with regard to the serious situation that has been created. For want of coal as well as diesel, several trains were cancelled and the Railway Administration has failed to envisage this contingency and provide enough coal for continuous running of the trains. There has often been hold-ups, robberies, thefts, in the trains with the result the confidence of the passengers has been rudely shaken. In some places, trains were stopped, the miscreants entered and looted the properties of the passengers and much harassment had been caused to them. Though the Railway Protection Force is supposed to be in charge of the welfare and safety of the passengers they have not succeeded and they have completely failed in discharging their duties.

I am glad the hon. Minister is proposing to open new lines in the north-eastern region and certain amounts have been set apart for conducting the surveys. In this connection, I may remind him that he has made several statements on the floor of the House that first priority for laying of new lines will be in the backward areas and such of those areas where there has not been a proper communication facility. Here, I would like to ring to the notice of the Railway Minister that there are several backward areas where no attempt has been made to open new railway lines in my constituency of Nandyal which was previously represented by the President of the Republic of India. Several representations have been made to conduct the survey and also to lay new railway lines because the areas is such that is not well-served by any communication facility.

I have also given notice of a cut motion for opening of new railway lines from Nandyal to Cuddapah via Mydukur and from Nandyal to Tadipatri. Some 60 years back, a survey was conducted when there was no mobility amongst the passengers and it was found to be not viable. Since I entered the Parliament, 20 years ago, I have been persistently making this demand and every time I am sent a communication of 50—60 years back where it has been said that it is not viable. No attempt has been made even for conducting a survey in this area.

In Andhra Pradesh, Rayalaseema is a backward area and also the communication facilities are very bad. Now, new openings have been made. Certain irrigation projects have been taken up. Though it has not been endowed with a good rainfall, there is a vast mineral deposit and forest wealth. It can be exploited to the advantage of the nation if the necessary infrastructure is made available. The infra-

structure would be only by having the railway lines laid and, to make a beginning of it, a survey has to be conducted. I would appeal to the hon. Minister to treat this area also on par with the north-eastern region and conduct a survey which I have mentioned in my cut motion. I hope, he will accept my request in this regard.

Another important fact which I want to bring to the notice of the hon. Minister is with regard to providing for fly-over on various level crossing in my constituency that is, in Dronachalan and in Nandyal. There has been a sort of correspondence going on between the State Government and the Central Government. Though the matter has been taken up and an over-bridge has been sanctioned in these two places, the work has not started. There is a question of laying of approach roads. The Central Government should take a decision on this and they should not confine themselves, only to the construction of a fly-over and leave the rest to the respective agencies.

There must be an integrated approach when these things are being taken up.

Another important factor is that the two capitals of Karnataka and Andhra Pradesh are to be joined by a broad-gauge line. Now there is a metre-gauge line running from Secunderabad to Bangalore. A portion of it has been taken up, but in regard to the rest of it, there is very slow progress in the conversion of the metre-gauge into broad-gauge.

Another important thing is that Bibi Nagar—Nadikudi Railway-line has been sanctioned, but it is proceeding at a snail's pace and I do not know how many centuries it will take to get the railway-line constructed. Every time, a token amount is sanctioned and it will not even go to meet the needs of the establishment in this regard. So, I will conclude my speech by appealing to the Hon. Minister that he should adopt the same norms and guidelines as are being adopted in other areas. This area is an identified backward area with good resources and potential for promoting industries including industries based on forest-wealth and minerals. So, I would appeal to the Hon. Minister that, in the first instance, as a gesture of responding to our demand, he may order a survey of these two lines—Nandyal to Katpadi via Cuddapah and Nandyal to Gadipatri, and then proceed with laying new railway lines in the area.

SHRIMATI PARVATHI KRISHNAN : I beg to move :

“That the demand for a Supplementary Grant of a sum not exceeding

Rs. 16,69,10,000 in respect of 'Open Line Works—Capital, Depreciation Reserve Fund and Development Fund' be reduced to Re. 1."

[Continued obstinacy and refusal to take up the gauge conversion from Tuticorin to Dinglelul thereby seriously jeopardising the development of Southern Tamil Nadu and endangering the future of Tuticorin Port (1)].

"That the demand for Supplementary Grant of a sum not exceeding Rs. 16,69,10,000 in respect of 'Open-Line Works—Capital, Depreciation Reserve Fund and Development Fund' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to construct an over-bridge near Coimbatore North Railway Station in Southern Railway to overcome the constant congestion on an important road. (91)].

"That the demand for Supplementary Grant of a sum not exceeding Rupees 16,69,10,000 in respect of 'Open-Line Works—Capital, Depreciation Reserve Fund and Development Fund' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need for a through bogie to Coimbatore on the Ahmedabad—Madras Express. (92)].

"That the demand for a Supplementary Grant of a sum not exceeding Rupees 16,69,10,000 in respect of 'Open Line Works—Capital, Depreciation Reserve Fund and Development Fund' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to dieselise the Nilgiri Express, especially in the current position of shortage of coal supplies. (96)].

"That the demand for a Supplementary Grant of a sum not exceeding Rupees 16,69,10,000 in respect of 'Open-Line Works—Capital, Depreciation Reserve Fund and Development Fund' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to guarantee continued employment to workers on Hassan-Mangalore railway line on completion of the project by absorbing them in vacancies in other areas. (97)].

"That the demand for a Supplementary Grant of a sum not exceeding Rupees 16,69,10,000 in respect of 'Open Line Works—Capital, Depreciation reserve Fund and Development Fund' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to provide proper washing facilities in Gooty and Guntakal Diesel shed (98)].

"That the demand for a Supplementary Grant of a sum not exceeding Rupees 16,69,10,000 in respect of 'Open Line Works—Capital, Depreciation reserve Fund and Development Fund' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to regularise working on the B.G. section of Guntakal Division (99)].

"That the demand for a Supplementary Grant of a sum not exceeding Rupees 16,69,10,000 in respect of 'Open Line Works—Capital, Depreciation reserve Fund and Development Fund' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to provide an integrated railway-road inland water transport policy at the earliest so as to remove existing imbalances and guard against unremunerative development. (100)].

SHRI V. M. SUDHEERAN (Alleppey): I beg to move:

"That the demand for a Supplementary Grant of a sum not exceeding Rupees 16,69,10,000 in respect of 'Open Line Works—Capital, Depreciation Reserve Fund and Development Fund' be reduced to Re. 1."

[Failure to undertake the Ernakulam-Alleppey railway line (2)].

SHRI K. A. RAJAN (Trichur): I beg to move:

"That the demand for a Supplementary Grant of a sum of not exceeding Rupees 16,69,10,000 in respect of 'Open Line Works—Capital Depreciation reserve Fund and Development Fund' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need for an early decision to construct a new Railway line connecting Kuttippuram and Guruvayur. (11)].

"That the demand for a Supplementary Grant of a sum not exceeding Rs. 16,69,10,000 in respect of 'Open Line Works—Capital Depreciation reserve Fund and Development Fund' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need for an early decision to electrify the Ernakulam-Trivandrum section of Southern Railway. (12)].

SHRI SHRIKRISHNA SINGH (Monghyr): I beg to move:

"That the demand for a Supplementary Grant of a sum not exceeding Rupees 60,00,000 in respect of 'Construction of

[Shri Shrikrishna]Singh]

New Lines—Capital and Depreciation Reserve Fund' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure in opening Bagalpur—Mandar hills railway line. (17).]

"That the demand for a Supplementary Grant of a sum not exceeding Rupees 16,69,10,000 in respect of 'Open Line Works—Capital, Depreciation Reserve Fund and Development Fund' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to modernise the oldest railway Loco Workshop of Jamalpur. (21).]

"That the demand for a Supplementary Grant of a sum not exceeding Rupees 16,69,10,000 in respect of 'Open-Line Works—Capital, Depreciation Reserve Fund and Development Fund' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure in double tracking Kiul—Sahibganj loop line (22).]

"That the demand for a Supplementary Grant of a sum not exceeding Rupees 16,69,10,000 in respect of 'Open-Line Works—Capital, Depreciation Reserve Fund and Development Fund' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure in double tracking Jamalpur—Monghyr track. (23).]

"That the demand for a Supplementary Grant of a sum not exceeding Rupees 16,69,10,000 in respect of 'Open Line Works—Capital, Depreciation Reserve Fund and Development Fund' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure in opening a Division at Jamalpur. (24).]

"That the demand for a Supplementary Grant of a sum not exceeding Rupees 16,69,10,000 in respect of 'Open-Line Works—Capital, Depreciation Reserve Fund and Development Fund' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure in modernising Jhajha loco-workshop. (25).]

"That the demand for a Supplementary Grant of a sum not exceeding Rupees 60,00,000 in respect of 'Construction of New Line—Capital and Depreciation Reserve Fund' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to convert the Bhagalpur—Mandarline into broad gauge (31).]

"That the demand for a supplementary grant of a sum not exceeding Rupees 16,69,10,000 in respect of 'Open-Line Works—Capital, Depreciation Reserve

Fund and Development Fund' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Refusal to convert the Kiul—Barharwa line into double track (39).]

"That the demand for a supplementary grant of a sum not exceeding Rupees 16,69,10,000 in respect of 'Open Line Works—Capital, Depreciation Reserve Fund and Development Fund' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to convert the Jamalpur—Monghyr line into double track. (40).]

"That the demand for a supplementary grant of a sum not exceeding Rupees 16,69,10,000 in respect of 'Open Line Works—Capital Depreciation Reserve Fund and Development Fund' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Refusal to modernise Jamalpur Railway Loco workshop (41).]

"That the demand for a supplementary grant of a sum not exceeding Rs. 16,69,10,000 in respect of 'Open Line Works—Capital Depreciation Reserve Fund and Development Fund' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to set up a Division in Jamalpur (42).]

"That the demand for a supplementary grant of a sum not exceeding Rs. 16,69,10,000 in respect of 'Open Line Works—Capital Depreciation Reserve Fund and Development Fund' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to modernise Jhajha Loco workshop (43).]

SHRI KESHAVERAO DHONDGE :
(Nanded) : I beg to move :—

"That the demand for a supplementary grant of a sum not exceeding Rs. 16,69,10,000 in respect of 'Open Line Works—Capital Depreciation Reserve Fund and Development Fund' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need for an early decision to construct a railway line from Nanded to Latur or Udgir and Ganga Khed to Bhodan (26).]

"That the demand for a supplementary grant of a sum not exceeding Rs. 16,69,10,000 in respect of 'Open Line Works—Capital Depreciation Reserve Fund and Development Fund' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need for and early decision to construct a new railway line in first phase from Nanded to Kandhar via Kalambar Co-operative Sugar Factory (27).]

SHRI YUVRAJ (Katiyar): I beg to move:

"That the demand for a supplementary grant of a sum not exceeding Rs. 16,69,10,000 in respect of 'Open Line Works—Capital Depreciation Reserve Fund and Development Fund' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need for constructing a Railway bridge over the Ganges between Manihari and Sakrigate or Sahibganj (28)]

"That the demand for a supplementary grant of a sum not exceeding Rs. 16,69,10,000 in respect of 'Open Line Works—Capital Depreciation Reserve Fund and Development Fund' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need for creating the 10th Zonal Headquarter in Bihar (29)]

SHRI RAM SEWAK HAZARI (Roseria): I beg to move:

"That the demand for a supplementary grant of a sum not exceeding Rs. 60,00,000 in respect of 'Construction of New Line—Capital and Depreciation Reserve Fund' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to construct Sakri Hasanpur railway line—North Eastern Railway (30)]

SHRI SAKTI KUMAR SARKAR (Joynagar): I beg to move:

"That the demand for a supplementary grant of a sum not exceeding Rs. 60,00,000 in respect of 'Construction of New Lines—Capital and Depreciation Reserve Fund' be reduced by Re. 1."

[Need for early decision of construction of Sonarpur-Dhamakhali, a new line in Sealdah Division of Eastern Railway for development of backward Sundarban region (66)]

"That the demand for a supplementary grant of a sum not exceeding Rs. 60,00,000 in respect of 'Construction of New Lines—Capital and Depreciation Reserve Fund' be reduced by Re. 1."

[Need for early decision of construction of Lakshmi-Kantapur-Kakdwip Railway line of Sealdah division of Eastern Railway for Sundarban development (67)]

"That the demand for a supplementary grant of a sum not exceeding Rs. 16,69,10,000 in respect of 'Open Line Works—Capital Depreciation Reserve Fund and Development Fund' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need for early decision of construction of a crossing at Dhaphadi and also at Mathurapur stations

of Lakshmikantapur Section of Sealdah Division (69)]

"That the demand for a supplementary grant of a sum not exceeding Rs. 16,69,10,000 in respect of 'Open Line Works—Capital Depreciation Reserve Fund and Development Fund' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need for early decision to extend the terminals of double line to cater the needs of increasing number of daily passengers of Calcutta suburban area (Sealdah South Section) (70)]

"That the demand for a supplementary grant of a sum not exceeding Rs. 16,69,10,000 in respect of 'Open Line Works—Capital Depreciation Reserve Fund and Development Fund' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need for early decision to extend the facility of daily passengers as suburban passengers from Aligarh to Delhi and for providing more trains between Delhi and Aligarh (71)]

SHRI M. A. HANNAN ALHAJ (Basirhat): I beg to move:

"That the demand for a supplementary grant of a sum not exceeding Rs. 60,00,000 in respect of 'Construction of New Lines—Capital and Depreciation Reserve Fund' be reduced by Re. 1."

[Need for immediate action to start the construction work for Howrah—Amta—Shiakhala proposed broad gauge line (68)]

"That the demand for a supplementary grant of a sum not exceeding Rs. 16,69,10,000 in respect of 'Open Line Works—Capital Depreciation Reserve Fund and Development Fund' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Delay in taking up electrification of Barasat-Basirhat Railway line of Sealdah Division of Eastern Railway for development of backward Sundarban region (72)]

"That the demand for a supplementary grant of a sum not exceeding Rs. 16,69,10,000 in respect of 'Open Line Works—Capital Depreciation Reserve Fund and Development Fund' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need for early decision of introducing direct train service from Sealdah to Basirhat via Farakka Railway Station (73)]

DR. BIJAY MONDAL: (Bankura): I beg to move:

"That the demand for a supplementary grant of a sum not exceeding Rs. 60,00,000

[Dr. Bijay Mondal]

in respect of 'Construction of New Lines—Capital and Depreciation Reserve Fund' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need for constructing a new railway line from Bankura to Mejra in West Bengal (74)]

"That the demand for a supplementary grant of a sum not exceeding Rs. 16,69,10,000 in respect of 'Open Line Works—Capital Depreciation Reserve Fund and Development Fund' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Delay in converting the Purulia-Kotshila narrow gauge line into broad gauge line (75)]

"That the demand for a supplementary grant of a sum not exceeding Rs. 60,00,000 in respect of Construction of New Lines—Capital and Depreciation Reserve Fund' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to construct broad gauge line from Howrah to Shiakhala (143)]

"That the demand for a supplementary grant of a sum not exceeding Rs. 60,00,000 in respect of 'Construction of New Lines—Capital and Depreciation Reserve Fund' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to construct broad gauge line from Bargechia to Champadanga (144)]

"That the demand for a supplementary grant of a sum not exceeding Rs. 60,00,000 in respect of 'Construction of New Lines—Capital and Depreciation Reserve Fund' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need for arranging more trains in Howrah Bardwan chord line (145)]

"That the demand for a supplementary grant of a sum not exceeding Rs. 16,69,10,000 in respect of 'Open Line Works—Capital Depreciation Reserve Fund and Development Fund' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to take steps to broaden the sub-way on the Kennajore Railway Station—Eastern Railway (151)]

"That the demand for a supplementary grant of a sum not exceeding Rs. 16,69,10,000 in respect of 'Open Line Works—Capital Depreciation Reserve Fund and Development Fund' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to make double line in Seoraphuli Tarakeswar and Bandal-Katwa-Section (151)]

"That the demand for a supplementary grant of a sum not exceeding Rs. 16,69,10,000 in respect of 'Open Line

Works—Capital Depreciation Reserve Fund and Development Fund' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to construct fly-over on all the level crossings on N. H. No. 2 within the districts of Hooghly and Burdwan (152)]

SHRI A. K. ROY (Dhanbad) : I beg to move :

"That the demand for a supplementary grant of a sum not exceeding Rs. 16,69,10,000 in respect of 'Open Line Works—Capital Depreciation Reserve Fund and Development Fund' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to introduce a passenger train between Dhanbad to Sindri via Pradhankhurta in Eastern Railway (79)]

"That the demand for a supplementary grant of a sum not exceeding Rs. 16,69,10,000 in respect of 'Open Line Works—Capital Depreciation Reserve Fund and Development Fund' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need of introducing one more passenger train in the Bokaro-Chandrapura-Dhanbad line—E. Railway (80)]

"That the demand for a supplementary grant of a sum not exceeding Rs. 16,69,10,000 in respect of 'Open Line Works—Capital Depreciation Reserve Fund and Development Fund' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need of introducing one more passenger train in the Gomoh-Gaya Section of the Grand Cord line—E. Railway (81)]

"That the demand for a supplementary grant of a sum not exceeding Rs. 16,69,10,000 in respect of 'Open Line Works—Capital Depreciation Reserve Fund and Development Fund' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to give stoppage for passenger train (halt station) between Kalubathan and Ambona station in the Grand Cord line of the Eastern Railway (82)]

"That the demand for a supplementary grant of a sum not exceeding Rs. 16,69,10,000 in respect of 'Open Line Works—Capital Depreciation Reserve Fund and Development Fund' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to re-introduce the bogie for Delhi with Jammu Tawi Express at Dhanbad (83)]

SHRI ROBIN SEN (Asansol) : I beg to move :

"That the demand for supplementary grant of a sum not exceeding Rs. 16,69,10,000 in respect of 'Open Line Works—Capital Depreciation Reserve Fund and Development Fund' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Inordinate delay in declaring Burdwan-Asansol as suburban area and in running E.M.U. coaches-Eastern Railway (93)]

"That the demand for supplementary grant of a sum not exceeding Rs. 16,69,10,000 in respect of 'Open Line Works—Capital Depreciation Reserve Fund and Development Fund' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to construct fly-over in Kalipahari, Dhadka and Ondal on Eastern-Railway (94)]

"That the demand for supplementary grant of a sum not exceeding Rs. 16,69,10,000 in respect of 'Open Line Works—Capital Depreciation Reserve Fund and Development Fund' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to provide adequate number of goods wagons to Raniganj of Eastern Railway for carrying raw materials to Bengal Paper Mill, Raniganj (95)]

SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY (Mangalore) : I beg to move :

"That the demand for a supplementary grant of a sum not exceeding Rs. 9,00,000 in respect of 'Miscellaneous Expenditure, be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to survey the new railway lines from Mysore to Mercava in Coorg District and from Mercava to Mangalore (108)]

"That the demand for a supplementary grant of a sum not exceeding Rs. 16,69,10,000 in respect of 'Open Line Works—Capital Depreciation Reserve Fund and Development Fund' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[For cancellation the stoppage of several passenger trains at several railway stations between Kasargod and Mangalore (114)]

SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO (Koraput) : I beg to move:

"That the demand for a supplementary grant of a sum not exceeding Rs. 9,00,000

in respect of 'Miscellaneous Expenditure be reduced by Rs.100."

[Need for completion of survey of new railway line from Koraput to Parvathipuram and to start the construction work from next financial year (109)]

"That the demand for a supplementary grant of a sum not exceeding Rs.9,00,000 in respect of 'Miscellaneous Expenditure' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need for early survey of new railway line from Koraput to Rayagada through the bauxite deposit sites to connect K.K. line and Raipur-Waltair line (110)]

"That the demand for a supplementary grant of a sum not exceeding Rs.9,00,000 in respect of 'Miscellaneous Expenditure' be reduced by Rs.100."

[Need for early survey of new railway line from Nowrangpur to Titlagarh (111)]

"That the demand for a supplementary grant of a sum not exceeding Rs.9,00,000 in respect of 'Miscellaneous Expenditure' be reduced by Rs.100."

[Need for survey of new railway line from Khordha to Muniguda via Phulakani district of Orissa (112)]

"That the demand for a supplementary grant of a sum not exceeding Rs.60,00,000 in respect of 'Construction of New Lines—Capital and Depreciation Reserve Fund, be reduced by Rs.100."

[Need for construction of double line from Vizianagaram to Titlagarh and Raipur for the development of backward region of Orissa State (113)]

"That the demand for a supplementary grant of a sum not exceeding Rs. 16,69,10,000 in respect of 'Open Line Works—Capital Depreciation Reserve Fund and Development Fund' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Shifting of S.F. Railway head-quarter to Bhubaneshwar from Calcutta (115)].

"That the demand for a supplementary grant of a sum not exceeding Rs. 16,69,10,000 in respect of 'Open Line Works—Capital Depreciation Reserve Fund and Development Fund' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need for supply of sufficient wagons to carry the industrial products, essential goods and forest products of Koraput district to different places for K.K. line and Waltair-Raipur line (116)].

[Shri Giridhar Gomango]

"That the demand for a supplementary grant of a sum not exceeding Rs. 16,69,10,000 in respect of 'Open Line Works—Capital Depreciation Reserve Fund and Development Fund' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need for new railway station at Sarteli between Bisam—Cuttack—Dockhal Stations for passenger trains (117)].

"That the demand for a supplementary grant of a sum not exceeding Rs. 16,69,10,000 in respect of 'Open Line Works—Capital Depreciation Reserve Fund and Development Fund' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need for extension of Puri—Rourkela Express up to Rayagada station to cater the passengers of districts Koraput and Bolangir (118)].

"That the demand for a supplementary grant of a sum not exceeding Rs. 16,69,10,000 in respect of 'Open Line Works—Capital Depreciation Reserve Fund and Development Fund' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need for extension of Howrah—Rourkela Express upto Titlagarh instead of compartment attached to this train (119)].

"That the demand for a supplementary grant of a sum not exceeding Rs. 16,69,10,000 in respect of 'Open Line Works—Capital Depreciation Reserve Fund and Development Fund' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need for adjustment of train timings of Howrah—Bombay Mail and Bokaro—Madras Express for convenience of Jhasuguda passengers to catch the Steel Express (120)].

"That the demand for a supplementary grant of a sum not exceeding Rs. 16,69,10,000 in respect of 'Open Line Works—Capital Depreciation Reserve Fund and Development Fund' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need for early decision to give clearance for availing the K.K. Railway line for use of the proposed Alumina/Aluminium project at Koraput (121)].

"That the demand for a supplementary grant of a sum not exceeding Rs. 16,69,10,000 in respect of 'Open Line Works—Capital Depreciation Reserve Fund and Development Fund' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need for opening of new railway division at Titlagarh or Rayagada (122)].

"That the demand for a supplementary grant of a sum not exceeding Rs. 16,69,10,000 in respect of 'Open Line Works—Capital Depreciation Reserve Fund and Development Fund' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need for replacement of diesel engine in Link Express from Waltair to Raipur (123)].

"That the demand for a supplementary grant of a sum not exceeding Rs. 16,69,10,000 in respect of 'Open Line Works—Capital Depreciation Reserve Fund and Development Fund' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need for haltage of Link Express or Bokaro Express train at Ambadola station to cater the passenger of remote district of Koraput district, Orissa (124)].

"That the demand for a supplementary grant of a sum not exceeding Rs. 16,69,10,000 in respect of 'Open Line Works—Capital Depreciation Reserve Fund and Development Fund' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need for construction of railway over-bridge on level crossing in Rayagada town for public safety (125)].

"That the demand for a supplementary grant of a sum not exceeding Rs. 16,69,10,000 in respect of 'Open Line Works—Capital Depreciation Reserve Fund and Development Fund' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need for construction of a turntable at Vizianagaram Railway station to run the train from Khordha to Raipur (126)].

"That the demand for a supplementary grant of a sum not exceeding Rs. 16,69,10,000 in respect of 'Open Line Works—Capital Depreciation Reserve Fund and Development Fund' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need for conversion of N.G. line from Naupada to Gunupur into B.G. line and extend up to Rayagada/Bisam/Cuttack (127)].

SHRI GADADHAR SAHA (Birbhum):
I beg to move:

"That the demand for a supplementary grant of a sum not exceeding Rs. 16,69,10,000 in respect of 'Open Line Works—Capital Depreciation Reserve Fund and Development Fund' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need for reconstruction, recommissioning of Katwa—Ahmadpur (N.G.)

line of Eastern Section of railway and resumption of trains operation on the line which was affected by recent floods and washed at some places. (128)].

"That the demand for a supplementary grant of a sum not exceeding Rs. 16,69,10,000 in respect of 'Open Line Works—Capital Depreciation Reserve Fund and Development Fund' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to run new or cancelled trains on Ketwa—Burdwan (N.G.) line of Eastern Section of Railway. (129)]

"That the demand for a supplementary grant of a sum not exceeding Rs. 16,69,10,000 in respect of 'Open Line Works—Capital Depreciation Reserve Fund and Development Fund' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to electrify Bandel—Katwa line of Eastern Railway (130)].

"That the demand for a supplementary grant of a sum not exceeding Rs. 16,69,10,000 in respect of 'Open Line Works—Capital Depreciation Reserve Fund and Development Fund' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to construct double line between Bandel and Katwa line of Eastern Railway (131)].

"That the demand for a supplementary grant of a sum not exceeding Rs. 16,69,10,000 in respect of 'Open Line Works—Capital Depreciation Reserve Fund and Development Fund' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need for introduction of new trains ex-Howrah to Rampurhat and ex-Rampurhat to Howrah (132)].

"That the demand for a supplementary grant of a sum not exceeding Rs. 16,69,10,000 in respect of 'Open Line Works—Capital Depreciation Reserve Fund and Development Fund' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need for construction of a pucca culvert between T.P. No. 36/4 and 36/5 of Azimjang—Nalhati Branch of Eastern Railway to save railway lines (133)].

"That the demand for a supplementary grant of a sum not exceeding Rs. 16,69,10,000 in respect of 'Open Line Works—Capital Depreciation Reserve Fund and Development Fund' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need for upgradation of 'Kurmadanga Halt' to full station with permanent booking office and other facilities for passengers on Katwa—Ahmadpur

(N.G.) line of Eastern Section of Railway (134)].

"That the demand for a supplementary grant of a sum not exceeding Rs. 16,69,10,000 in respect of 'Open Line Works—Capital Depreciation Reserve Fund and Development Fund' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to electrify Panchra Station of Eastern Railway (135)].

"That the demand for a supplementary grant of a sum not exceeding Rs. 16,69,10,000 in respect of 'Open Line Works—Capital Depreciation Reserve Fund and Development Fund' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need for extension of platform, construction of overshed and fly-over bridge at Mararai station of Eastern Railway (136)].

"That the demand for a supplementary grant of a sum not exceeding Rs. 16,69,10,000 in respect of 'Open Line Works—Capital Depreciation Reserve Fund and Development Fund' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to raise platform at Ganga Tekari station on Bandel Salar line of Eastern Railway (137)].

SHRI A. K. SAHA (Vishnupur): I beg in move:—

"That the demand for a supplementary grant of a sum not exceeding Rs. 60,00,000 in respect of 'Construction of New Lines—Capital and Depreciation Reserve Fund' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to expedite the construction of double lines from Sealdah to Bangaon (140)].

"That the demand for a supplementary grant of a sum not exceeding Rs. 60,00,000 in respect of 'Construction of New Lines—Capital and Depreciation Reserve Fund' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to construct a new rail line from Bankura to Meghia coal belt (141)].

"That the demand for a supplementary grant of a sum not exceeding Rs. 60,00,000 in respect of 'Construction of New Lines—Capital and Depreciation Reserve Fund' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to construct a new line from Tarakeswar to Bankura, via Beshnupur (142)].

"That the demand for a supplementary grant of a sum not exceeding

[Shri A. K. Saha]

Rs. 16,69,10,000 in respect of 'Open Line Works—Capital Depreciation Reserve Fund and Development Fund' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to electrify the railway line from Adra to Kharagpur (146)].

"That the demand for a supplementary grant of a sum not exceeding Rs. 16,69,10,000 in respect of 'Open Line Works—Capital Depreciation Reserve Fund and Development Fund' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to run all train services from Bankura to Raine of B.D.R. Railways (147)].

"That the demand for a supplementary grant of a sum not exceeding Rs. 16,69,10,000 in respect of 'Open Line Works—Capital Depreciation Reserve Fund and Development Fund' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to convert narrow gauge to broad gauge line for B.D.R. Railways (148)].

"That the demand for a supplementary grant of a sum not exceeding Rs. 16,69,10,000 in respect of 'Open Line Works—Capital Depreciation Reserve Fund and Development Fund' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to introduce a fast train from Purulia to Howrah starting from Purulia at 5 A.M. reaching Howrah at 10 A.M. and from Howrah at 5 P.M. reaching Purulia at 10 P.M. (149)].

SHRI MUKUNDA MANDAL (Mathurapur): I beg to move:—

"That the demand for a supplementary grant of a sum not exceeding Rs. 60,00,000 in respect of 'Construction of New Lines—Capital and Depreciation Reserve Fund' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to construct crossing lines in Dhap Dhap station in Sealdah—Lakshmikantapur section (159)].

"That the demand for a supplementary grant of a sum not exceeding Rs. 60,00,000 in respect of 'Construction of New Lines—Capital and Depreciation Reserve Fund' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to construct a new line from Budge Budge to Namkhana. (154)].

"That the demand for a supplementary grant of a sum not exceeding Rs. 60,00,000

in respect of 'Construction of New Lines—Capital and Depreciation Reserve Fund' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to extend Sealdah—Lakshmikantapur line to Kulpi. (155)].

"That the demand for a supplementary grant of a sum not exceeding Rs. 60,00,000 in respect of 'Construction of New Lines—Capital and Depreciation Reserve Fund' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to construct double line in the Baraipur—Lakshmikantapur section in South Sealdah section. (156)].

"That the demand for a supplementary grant of a sum not exceeding Rs. 60,00,000 in respect of 'Construction of New Lines—Capital and Depreciation Reserve Fund' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to construct double line in the Baraipur—Diamond Harbour section. (157)].

"That the demand for a supplementary grant of a sum not exceeding Rs. 60,00,000 in respect of 'Construction of New Lines—Capital and Depreciation Reserve Fund' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to construct double line in the Sonarpur—Canning section. (158)].

"That the demand for a supplementary grant of a sum not exceeding Rs. 60,00,000 in respect of 'Construction of New Lines—Capital and Depreciation Reserve Fund' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to construct double line in the Sealdah—Budge Budge line. (159)].

"That the demand for a supplementary grant of a sum not exceeding Rs. 60,00,000 in respect of 'Construction of New Lines—Capital and Depreciation Reserve Fund' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to construct a new railway line from Lakshmikantapur to Pathar Pratima. (160)].

"That the demand for a supplementary grant of a sum not exceeding Rs. 16,69,10,000 in respect of 'Open Line Works—Capital Depreciation Reserve Fund and Development Fund' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to construct a shade on the eastern platform of Dakshin Barasat station in Sealdah South section (161)].

"That the demand for a supplementary grant of a sum not exceeding

Rs. 16,69,10,000 in respect of 'Open Line Works—Capital Depreciation Reserve Fund and Development Fund' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to convert the Mathurapur station from flag station to full-fledged station in the Sealdah South section. (162)].

"That the demand for a supplementary grant of a sum not exceeding Rs. 16,69,10,000 in respect of 'Open Line Works—Capital Depreciation Reserve Fund and Development Fund' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to construct a gents' waiting room in the Lakshmikanthapur station. (163)].

"That the demand for a supplementary grant of a sum not exceeding Rs. 16,69,10,000 in respect of 'Open Line Works—Capital Depreciation Reserve Fund and Development Fund' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need for more EMU trains in the Sealdah South section. (164)].

"That the demand for a supplementary grant of a sum not exceeding Rs. 16,69,10,000 in respect of 'Open Line Works—Capital Depreciation Reserve Fund and Development Fund' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need for removing irregularities and improve conditions of trains in the Sealdah South section (165)].

SHRI PURNANARAYAN SINHA (Tezpur): I beg to move:—

"That the demand for a supplementary grant of a sum not exceeding Rs. 60,00,000 in respect of 'Construction of New Lines—Capital and Depreciation Reserve Fund' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to construct diversion of broad gauge line by NH 37 around Gauhati (173)].

"That the demand for a supplementary grant of a sum not exceeding Rs. 60,00,000 in respect of 'Construction of New Lines—Capital and Depreciation Reserve Fund' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to construct Bhomotaguri extension of Rangpara-Tezpur section of N.F. Railway (174)].

MR. CHAIRMAN: The cut motions are also before the House.

श्री सुबराज (कटिहार) : सम्भाषित महोदया, रेल मंत्री जी ने जो प्रस्तावक मार्ग प्रस्तुत की है उनका समर्थन करते हुए अपने यहां के पिछले क्षेत्रों की तरफ ध्यान आकृष्ट करना चाहता हूं। सारे देश में जो नई लाइनें बनाने की योजना इनकी कार्यान्वित हो रही है, यह ठीक है कि जो काम इन्होंने शुरू किया है वह बहुत ही वैज्ञानिक ढंग से और मस्तीदी के साथ शुरू किया है। लेकिन चालू वर्ष के दौरान उत्तर-पूर्वी क्षेत्र में जो पिछड़े हुए क्षेत्र हैं चाहे वह सक्ती-हसनपुर हो या कटिहार-मनिहारी घाट सेक्शन पर मनिहारीघाट-सक्ती फेरी सर्विस हो, या कियूल और साहबगंज डबल लाइन बनाने की बात हो या मनिहारी घाट से सक्ती के बीच गंगा पर पुल बनाने की बात हो, जब इनके प्रस्तावों को देखता हूं तो मुझे लगता है कि जो सबसे पिछड़ा हुआ क्षेत्र रहा है, पिछले 30 सालों में जिसकी उपेक्षा होती रही है वह क्षेत्र आज भी उपेक्षित है। प्रायः जो जानकर आश्चर्य होगा कि एन० एफ० और एन० ई० रेलवेज जो मुख्यतः पिछड़े क्षेत्रों के प्राचागमन के प्राधार रही हैं, और जब प्ररक्का बराज का निर्माण नहीं हुआ था तो प्रसम से कलकत्ते को जोड़ने वाला एक मात्र मनिहारी घाट हो कर ही रेलवे का प्राचागमन था। आज रेलवे की तरफ से एक फेरी सर्विस चलती है मनिहारीघाट से ले कर सक्तीगली के बीच। आज से 50 वर्ष पहले जिस प्रकार चलती थी उस तरह न चल कर अब दिन में केवल एक बार वह सर्विस चलती है। जब कि बगल में ही राज्य सरकार जो ठेका देती है फेरी का, व्यक्तिगत ठेके पर ठेकेदार लाखों रुपये कमाते हैं और वह कई सर्विस देता है। मैं चाहता हूं कि रेलवे की पुरानी फेरी को बदल कर नई फेरी ऐसी जगह पर की जाय जहां यात्रियों को सुविधा प्रदान की जा सके। ऐसा करने से हमें भी लाखों रुपयों की प्रामदनी होगी। आज हमारी फेरी मनिहारी में लगती है, जो एन० एफ० रेलवे में है। उस पार जब फेरी लगती है तो वह ईस्टर्न रेलवे में है और वहां से यात्रियों को साहबगंज पहुंचने के लिए रेलवे की तरफ से किसी गाड़ी की व्यवस्था नहीं हो पाई है। मैंने हाल में इनके अधिकारियों से निवेदन किया कि प्रापने टट्ट के लिए प्राधी फेरी की सुविधा दिन में दो बार चलाई थी और उसी के बगल में जहां ठेकेदार मनिहारी से सक्तीगली के बीच का 2 रुपये या ढाई रुपये बसूल करते हैं, लेकिन रेलवे डेड 50 लेती है, इसके बावजूद पर्याप्त पैसेज्जर हमारी रेल द्वारा नहीं जाते, हमारी फेरी उन्हें नहीं ले जाती। एक महीने के सर्वे के बाद यह बात प्राई है कि उसमें प्राधी वृष्टि यह है कि यात्रियों को सुविधा पहुंचाने के लिए उस पार सक्ती गली में पहुंचकर उससे प्रागे साहबगंज जाने के लिए किसी ट्रेन की सुविधा-प्रदान नहीं की गई है। मैंने अधिकारियों से इस सम्बन्ध में निवेदन किया, लेकिन मुझे हाल में यह सूचना मिली है कि कई दिनों से फेरी की सुविधा स्थगित कर दी गई है, यह कहकर कि गंगा में पानी काफी घट रहा है।

गंगा में तो पानी घाट रहा है, लेकिन ढाका की तरफ गंगा में या पूर्वी बंगाल की तरफ बढ़ी बड़ी फेरी एक जगह से दूसरी जगह के लिए माल ले कर

[श्री यवराज]

जो बचती है वह बच रही है। मयह कहना चाहता हूँ कि ठेकेदार को लाभ पहुँचाने के लिए हमारे कई कर्मचारी ईमानदारी से इस काम को नहीं करते। रेलवे की कड़ी चलने से बँचित रखते हैं और यात्रियों को यह सुविधा उठान से बँचित रखने की कोशिश करते हैं।

जब फरक्का में बैरेज नहीं था, तो भ्राताम श्रीर कलकत्ता के बीच आने-जाने का एक मात्र रास्ता मनिहारी घाट था, जो भ्राताम लिक एक्सप्रेस घाटी थी, वह मनिहारी घाट पर लगती थी और यह कड़ी उस पार जाती थी। लेकिन जब से बैरेज बना है तब से जो निकट का रास्ता है जिसमें कम दूरी तय करनी पड़ती है, अगर हम एक ब्रिज या पुल बनवा देते हैं और उस समय के हमारे जन प्रतिनिधि श्री फणी गोपाल सेन जो न यह प्रयास किया था कि वहाँ मनिहारी घाट और सकरी गली के बीच ब्रिज बने। आज भी मैं दावे के साथ कहता हूँ कि अगर यह ब्रिज बनता है तो कलकत्ता और भ्राताम को जोड़ने वाला एक लिक टर्म स्थापित कर सकेंगे और साल में करोड़ों रुपये का माल, सामान परिवहन के द्वारा भ्राता जाता रहेगा, रेलवे जायेगी और नतीजा यह होगा कि हमारी ट्रेड भी बढ़ेगी और हमारी सुरक्षा की स्थिति में, जो फरक्का की वजह से नाजक है, उसमें भी पुड़ता प्रायेगी और हमारे मांग का दूसरा विकल्प भी स्थापित होगा।

मैं यह भी निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि बिहार बिधान-सभा ने यह सर्वसम्मत प्रस्ताव पाम किया था कि बिहार में एक जोनल हेडक्वार्टर की स्थापना हो। आज हमारे यहाँ माली गांव म लोग रोज प्रान्शिलन करते हैं कि हमारे जो स्थानीय भाई हैं, उनको अधिक से अधिक नौकरी दो और हमारे यहाँ पिछड़े इलाके के लोगों की उपेक्षा होगी। हम यहाँ से रेलवे को अधिक से अधिक राजस्व देते हैं इसलिए हमारी मांग है, जो कि बिहार बिधान-सभा के सर्वसम्मत पारित प्रस्ताव के जरिये केन्द्रीय सरकार से मांग की गई थी, कि बिहार में एक जोनल हेडक्वार्टर, क्षेत्रीय कार्यालय हो।

मैं इस लोक-सभा के माध्यम से मांग करता हूँ कि उन पिछड़े क्षेत्रों की जनता के हित के लिए, आवागमन की सुविधा के लिए, रेलवे का एक नया बसतों क्षेत्रीय कार्यालय, मुख्यालय कटिहार में बने जो कि पूर्वी उत्तर भारत में जाने के लिए गेट-वे ब्राफ इंडिया का काम करेगा, लेकिन प्रापको जानकर ताज्जुब होगा कि वह इलाका अब तक उपेक्षित, हानोई रहा है। इन्हीं शब्दों के माध्यम से अपनी बात ममान्य करना हूँ।

SHRI K. MAYATHEVAR (Dindigul):
Madam, Chairman, I am thankful to you for allowing me to participate in the Demands for Railways.

In the first place, I have great respect for this hon. Minister for Railways for, in the year 1973-74, he was the champion for the cause of the railway staff for granting bonus. I also joined the chorus of the hon. Minister from this side. He underwent so much of hardship, since there was a total strike, there was chaos and confusion in the railway department.

Now our hon. Minister is sitting on the Treasury Benches. Also Shri Fernandes has become a Minister at the Centre. They feel that there is some difficulty to implement this demand. I would request the hon. Minister who is having a softcorner for the railway employees to show sympathy to these railwaymen. In the Southern Railways, the ministerial staff are having so many problems which were not solved ever since the dawn of Independence. In the first place, I want to mention that the ministerial staff of the Southern Railway have represented to me in the conference of the ministerial staff all along that they are treated as third-class citizens in the railways. Their service is not treated as essential although the railways are an essential service. I request him to bring them on par with other general category people in the railways. You should treat their service as an essential service. I was told further in the conference of the ministerial staff of the Southern Railways that there were 16,000 railwaymen who were affected from 1956-57 without any promotion as available to the other employees. Throughout India, I think, there are 1,20,000 employees who are also sailing in the same boat facing hardships as those in the Southern Railways Administration. I would also request the hon. Minister to look into this as the matter is very serious. The same has not been solved by the present as well as by the previous Government for a very long time ever since Independence. Regarding the promotion, I am told that the ministerial staff working as junior or senior clerks are unable to get promotion even after putting in 20 or 30 years service. There has been absolute stagnation for want of promotion for the junior and senior staff in the administrative side of the railways. I do not know why they were not given promotion even after their 20 to 30 years service. It is unjust and so I request him to follow the example or the precedent set up by the Government of Tamilnadu namely promotion to the employees who have put in service upto 10 years. If they serve upto ten years they are automatically promoted to the next higher rank. Therefore, I request the Railway Minister to follow the example set by the Tamil Nadu government and apply the same to the Railway Department also. Those who entered as senior and junior clerks are retiring as senior and junior

clerks. If it is so, when this stagnation must be done away with.

Then, Sir, the Railways department is not paying overtime allowance to the railway clerks in the administrative department for their overtime work. It is quite immoral and unjust on their part not to pay the proportionate wages for which they are entitled on account of having done additional work. Although they are contributing so much of work over and above the stipulated time, yet they are not properly rewarded and given overtime allowance. I would like to request the hon'ble Minister to consider this matter also very seriously and pay over-time for the over-time work done.

Then, Sir, it has been brought to my notice that enhancement of railway staff is not proportionate to increase in the workload. The workload in the Signals and Tele-communication branches has increased by 300 per cent during the years 1955 to 1977 whereas the staff strength has not been increased proportionately. Regarding the Engineering Branch the increase of work is more than 150 per cent. In the Mechanical and Accounts Branch, the increase in workload is cent per cent but the staff members were not recruited proportionately to the increase in the workload. This kind of situation will seriously affect the health of the railway employees.

Coming to certain railway lines and repairs in Tamil Nadu the railway line running from Karaikudi to Mayavaram is very much deteriorated. It has been rendered useless for running fast trains. I request the government and the hon'ble Minister to undertake necessary repairs. There is only one train between Karaikudi and Mayavaram. That train is not adequate to serve 20 lakhs of people covering the districts of Ramanathapuram and Pudukottai. Therefore, I request the government to run a fast express train on this line and another train to Madras Egmore in the interest of public convenience, facilities and comfort of the people of Tamil Nadu. Then, Sir, I have got one personal experience which I wish to mention.

There is one over-bridge in Egmore, in Madras, which is a very old one. I don't know how old it is, whether it was constructed in Tippu Sultan's time or in the British days. But it is pretty old. Now the population has multiplied and increased very much. This increase has been more than 20 times or 25 times even. But the same old narrow gauge line is there still. This is inadequate and insufficient to cater to the convenience of the passengers between the main road and the electric trains. I request the Government to consider this point and reconstruct this narrow bridge line into a bigger one and a broader one. This is my request to the hon Minister.

Then, my request to the hon. Minister is to convert the narrow gauge line between Madras to Tirunelveli into a broad gauge line. This is a particular line, which is in the main line. But this has not been properly looked into by the Government since our independence. Therefore I strongly recommend that this point should be taken into consideration. They should take steps to convert this narrow gauge line from Madras Egmore to Tirunelveli into a broad gauge line.

Then I wish to offer another suggestion. From Trichy to Tuticorin there is a narrow gauge line. This should be converted into broad gauge.

Then, in my constituency, namely 'Dindigul Town', there is a very big junction. This is in the crossing of the main road and the railway line. There is lot of congestion there. There is lot of overcrowding there. There is lot of traffic disturbance there. Many traffic problems arise there in the town. I repeatedly requested the previous Government and this Government to construct an overbridge in the Dindigul Town but this has not been done. This is very essential and an emergent one in the interest of the people of my constituency, especially, of my voters. I request the Government to look into all these matters as quickly as possible.

Specifically speaking, you have to give bonus for the employees. You have to keep up the promise which you have made, to these railway employees from the year 1973-74. I strongly condemn the attitude of the Central Government, of not giving bonus to railway employees. In spite of your valiant fight in the year 1973-74, as well as your promise in the election manifesto in the year 1977, you have not implemented this thing. You have not fulfilled your promise given to the people of India, much less, to the railway employees. I request the Railway Minister to take steps immediately to give bonus to all the railway employees and thus protect their interests.

... 10 रासबी सिंह (भायलपुर) सभापति महोदय, हमारे रेल मंत्री जी सचमुच में सभी क्षेत्रों से बड़े धन्यवाद के पात्र हैं। उन्होंने अपने कार्यकाल में, रेलों जो घाटे की धर्म-व्यवस्था पर चल रही थीं, उसको उन्होंने बचत की धर्म-व्यवस्था पर आखड़ किया। जो हर वर्ष रेल के किराये बढ़ते थे उसको भी उन्होंने कम किया, कम नहीं बल्कि समाप्त किया। यही नहीं, उन्होंने कुछ और भी सुविधायें जनता के लिए उपलब्ध की हैं। यही कारण है कि आज सभी क्षेत्रों से उनको बधाइयाँ मिल रही हैं। सभी धन्यवादों की कतर्गें बतलाती हैं कि हमारे रेल मंत्रालय का काम बहुत अच्छा होना है।

यह सारी बातें तो हैं लेकिन एक जो बुनियादी रेलवे के विकास का प्रश्न है उसमें ऐसा लक्ष्मण है कि

[श्री० रामजी सिंह]

हम थोड़ा पीछे हैं। यदि रेलवे में विकास का काम पीछे रहा तो भारतवर्ष की धन्य-व्यवस्था टूट जायेगी। देश की सारी धन्य-व्यवस्था के परिचालन का मुख्य मेरुबिन्द रेलवे होती है।

Railways are an integral part of the infrastructure for the economic growth of the country.

इसलिए रेलवे में हम थोड़ी देर के लिए मान लें कि कारागारों को न बढ़ावे, वह ठीक है, जनता को धीरे-धीरे सुविधाएँ उपलब्ध कराये वह भी ठीक है। हमने रेल मंत्रालय को ज्यादा रुपया भी दिया है, उनकी मदद भी की है, यह बात भी ठीक है। लेकिन यदि रेलवे के विकास का काम, डबलपमेंट का काम रुकता है, जिस प्रकार से आबादी बढ़ रही है उस की दृष्टि में रखते हुए, तो आगे 10 वर्षों के बाद एक ऐसा आर्थिक संकट पैदा होगा, जिस का हम निवारण नहीं कर सकेंगे।

समापति महोदया, रेलवे के ऊपर करीब-करीब 400 करोड़ रुपये का कर्ज है, इस के सम्बन्ध में रेलवे मंत्रालय से चर्चा हुई थी, उन्होंने कहा था कि उस कर्ज को माफ कर दिया जाय, उस को डेबेलपमेंट फण्ड में कन्वर्ट कर दिया जाय, लेकिन योजना आयोग ने उस को स्वीकार नहीं किया। आज, समापति महोदया, सदन की धीरे-से यह चाहूँगा कि रेलवे, जो हमारी विकासशील धन्य-व्यवस्था का एक मेरुबिन्द है, उस का यह 400 करोड़ रुपये का कर्ज, जिस को चुकाने के लिये उसे हर वर्ष 70 करोड़ रुपया देना पड़ता है, समाप्त किया जाय और यह सारा कर्ज माफ कर के रेलवे के विकास फण्ड में कन्वर्ट कर दिया जाय, तब जा कर कुछ काम हो सकेगा।

यह हमारे लिये कितने दुर्भाग्य की बात है कि आज भी न जाने कितने गांवों के लोग ऐसे हैं जिन्होंने अभी तक रेल की सड़त तक नहीं देखी है और हम लोगों का यह कितना दुर्भाग्य है कि जनता सरकार और आदरणीय दण्डवत साहब के समय में ही 16 किलोमीटर की मेट्रो-लाइन के लिये हम 400 करोड़ रुपये खर्च करने जा रहे हैं—यह बिल्कुल गलत है। आज जहाँ 16 किलोमीटर की लाइन के लिये 400 करोड़ रुपये खर्च करने जा रहे हैं, यदि यही धनराशि रेलवे के विकास पर खर्च करें तो सचमुच में भारतवर्ष की धन्य-व्यवस्था की कायपालट हो जायेगी। इसलिये, समापति महोदया, इस पर हमें विचार करना चाहिये। क्या देश की ऐसी स्थिति है कि 400 करोड़ रुपया हम 16 किलोमीटर के लिये खर्च करें?

आज जहाँ रेलवे के विकास के सम्बन्ध में हम विचार कर रहे हैं वहाँ मैं एक बात धन्य कहना चाहता हूँ—हमारे रेलवे विभाग ने एक बहुत अच्छा काम किया है, जो पिछले 31 वर्षों में नहीं हुआ था। हमारे नार्च-वैस्ट फ्रन्टीयर

रिजन में अभी तक रेलवे की कम से कम प्रगति हुई थी। हमारे इस "उबसीयम" क्षेत्र में यह उस क्षेत्र के लिये डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया का दिया हुआ नाम है, रेलवे का कहीं नाम तक नहीं था, लेकिन हमारी जनता सरकार के समय में उस क्षेत्र को नई रेलवे लाइन दी गई है—इस के लिये हमारे मंत्री महोदय बहुत बधाई के पात्र हैं। लेकिन एक चीज है—हमारे दण्डवत साहब को आज बहुत बधाई दी जाती है और वे वास्तव में बधाई के पात्र हैं—इस लिये उन्होंने सचमुच में आपरेशनल-एफिसियन्सी बढ़ाई है, लेकिन जहाँ हमारी आपरेशनल-एफिसियन्सी बढ़ी है, वहाँ पिछला वर्ष दुर्भाग्य से रेलवे के लिये दुर्घटनाओं का वर्ष रहा है और यह बहुत दुःख का विषय है। जहाँ रेलवे की आपरेशनल एफिसियन्सी के लिये हिन्दुस्तान टाइम्स और हिन्दू जैसे पत्रकारों ने उन को धन्यवाद दिया है, वहाँ यह दुर्भाग्य की बात है कि उस साल में 447 रेलवे एक्सीडेंट्स हुए, जिन में केवल दो सेबोटानज के कारण हुए। मेरी फिकर यदि गलत हो तो मंत्री महोदय अपने उत्तर में उस को सुधार देंगे, लेकिन जो एक्सीडेंट्स हुए वे आपरेशनल एफिसियन्सी की कमी के कारण हुए। इस लिये हमें चाहिए कि इस के सम्बन्ध में भी विचार करना चाहिये।

समापति महोदया, आज हमारे सामने रेलवे के विकास के सम्बन्ध में एक और बात कही जाती है—कि हम को एक 10 वर्ष का पर्सपेक्टिव प्लान इन प्रोपोजेड टु इम्प्लीमेंट पापुलेशन "रखने की जरूरत है और इसी को ध्यान में रख कर मैंने उन के सम्मान के लिये ही कुछ टोकन प्रस्ताव रखा है, कंट्रोलिंग रखी है, उन को वापस तो मैं कर ही लूँगा लेकिन ये ध्यान दिलाने के लिये हैं।

घन्टी बज गई है, इस लिये अब मैं कुछ परामर्श से स्थायी पर प्राता हूँ—मेरे क्षेत्र में साहिब "गंज" लूप लाइन 1860 में बनी थी और पिछले 110 वर्षों में 25 गुना जनसंख्या बढ़ी है। और वह लाइन बिल्कुल खत्म है। जब कभी कलकत्ता के आगे जाना होता है तो इस बाड़ में वह लाइन बूँक टूट गयी है तो नहीं जा सकते हैं। यह हमारे देश की लाइफ लाइन है—मेघालय, अरुणाचल, मणिपुर, नागालैण्ड, असम सब को यह मिलाती है। वह क्यू साहिब लूप था जिसको दुबारा ठीक करने के लिए आपने प्रास्तावित दिया था। आप सर्वेक्षण करा रहे हैं लेकिन सर्वेक्षण के बाद कार्यान्वयन भी होगा या नहीं। हम चाहेंगे कि आप इस पर ध्यान दें।

समापति महोदया एक चीज और कहना चाहता हूँ—कोई बिल्कुल छोटे स्थायी के दृष्टिकोण से नहीं कहना चाहता। योजना आयोग ने कहा था कि हर 50 मील की दूरी पर गंगा के ऊपर एक पुल बनना चाहिए। वाराणसी में गंगा पर पुल है, बक्सर, में पटना में मोकामा में भी पुल है और उसके बाद फरका में है। सर विश्वेश्वरैया ने यह सिफारिश की थी कि भागलपुर के आसपास गंगा नदी पर पुल होना चाहिए लेकिन आज तक वह नहीं मानी गयी।

हम चाहेंगे कि हमारे रेल मंत्री जो इस पर भी ध्यान दें। वे सारी तकनीकी और वैज्ञानिक बातों को ध्यान में रख कर सभी को भागवाशन देते हैं, वे सर विश्वेश्वर या की रिपोर्ट को भी देखें और प्लानिंग कमिशन की प्रनुशांका को भी देखें और उस क्षेत्र में जहां कि 110 वर्षों में 25 गुना जनसंख्या बढ़ी है, उसको देख कर के सोचें कि वहां गंगा पर पुल बनना उचित है या नहीं। जहां आप दूसरे पुल दे रहे हैं वहां हम चाहेंगे कि जो उपेक्षित क्षेत्र रहा है, जो बोल नहीं सका, आप उसको भी एक पुल दें। आपने नार्थ ईस्ट फरटियर को लाइन दिया, आप इस क्षेत्र का भी विकास करें।

सभापति महोदया, एक छोटी सी बात हमारे आई युवराज जी ने बताया कि एक रेलवे-स्टीमर लाइन 110 वर्ष पहले भागलपुर से बीहपुर के लिए बूझ की गयी थी। बीहपुर बड़ा पुराना सत्याग्रह का क्षेत्र रहा है। आप तो जानती ही हैं कि डा० राजेन्द्रप्रसाद को भी वहां लाठी लगी थी और बीहपुर में गत 110 वर्षों से स्टीमर-रेल चल रही है। लेकिन दुर्भाग्य है कि जब से जनता सरकार का शासन आया तब से बरसात में वह रेलगाड़ी बन्द हो गयी। हमारे मोहम्मिन साहब मुस्करा रहे हैं लेकिन दुर्भाग्य तो यह है कि उनके समय की एस्टीमेट्स कमेटी ने इस बात को सिफारिश की थी। हम तो अपने रेल मंत्री जी को धन्यवाद देंगे कि उन्होंने इस गाड़ी को ब्राड महीने तो चला दिया। इस पूरक मांग का तो हम समर्थन करेंगे लेकिन हम यह भी चाहेंगे कि जो गाड़ी आप ब्राड-वेस महीने चलाते हैं उसको आप बारहों महीने चलायें। कही यह दुर्भाग्य न हो कि जो साइन 110 वर्षों से चल रही थी वह जनता सरकार में बन्द हो गयी। धन्यवाद।

SHRIMATI PARVATHI KRISHNAN (Coimbatore) : Madam Chairman, in the limited time that is there before me, I would like first to emphasise the demand made in my Cut Motion for the conversion of the metre gauge to broad gauge from Tuticorin to Dindigul. Already an appraisal of this has taken place in the year 1967-68 ; and after all these years, during which we the people in Tamil Nadu have been asking for this gauge conversion ; and the Minister has, in many places when he has chosen to share his wise thoughts with the common man, stressed the fact that gauge conversion is a very important thing, that a mixed gauge is not a very remunerative or good proposition and that it is much more scientific—he being a science professor understands that it is more scientific—to have a single gauge.

We have already led a deputation to him ; and that is why he is smiling in that fashion. He has given us a particular reply and here in the Demands also, I see that there is an allocation for a re-appraisal. The appraisal has already taken place ; and at that time it was considered that it was unremunera-

tive and that it would not be viable. As far as re-appraisal is concerned, what is the development that has taken place in that area, for you to judge what is going to be the originating freight traffic ? Because after all when the railway is not there, obviously the development of industry and agriculture remains backward.

Therefore, a reappraisal means another two years ; and in those two years, do you think that there is going to be a great deal of development in that area ? I doubt it, because I come from an industrially developed area of Tamil Nadu, which is, perhaps, the leading industrial area of Tamil Nadu. I know that much of the capital from those districts of Rannad and Madurai has come to my district. They are migrating. Why ? Because we are on the broad-gauge, because they do not have to go through the tortuous process of transshipment when their good have to go outward or when they have to receive their raw materials. Therefore, it is very important, when we know for a fact that as far as bridges and other technicalities are concerned, there is no difficulty in the conversion of gauge in that area. In that case, reappraisal in terms of financial viability has no meaning. After all he is living, in the name of national integration, new lines to the north eastern region ; he should remember that South has also to be integrated and the people of Tamil Nadu are now beginning to talk and say that Kerala—incidentally I owe allegiance to Kerala also—should also get it. I think it is very good that Kerala has got all that it has got all these years. But that does not mean that I condone the neglect of my state. Therefore, kindly do not allow such feelings be developed and please take this very seriously ; and do not take the reappraisal in the usual humdrum fashion that is the normal practice of the railway administration.

I hope that—now you have come—you will understand that reappraisal really means to go into this technical factor ; and if the technical factors, which I am pointing out with regard to need of broadening the bridges and the railway lines—are already there, so that the whole process of acquisition of land and so on is shortened, I would request you to go into them at a very early stage ; and through you, Mr. Minister. I hope that the Planning Commission will also be wise enough to find funds for this very important part for the development of the interland and the interior of Tamil Nadu.

There are many other lines that we could ask for, but I am not pressing for any of them. I think priority is priority and as far as Tamil Nadu is concerned,

[Smt. Parvathi Krishnan]

the priority is with regard to gauge conversion. We have got broad-gauge only in the South West, but the southern region, really southern part of Tamil Nadu where Tuticorin port is coming up there is no broad-gauge; it is metre-gauge. Pilferage and delay take place because of transshipment; and this is what is holding back the development of the southern part of my State; and we are all concerned about it; and with no difference in any party, we have to come to you. Therefore, Mr. Minister, I hope that we will get that assurance from you on the Floor of this House and I hope that you will implement that assurance, once you go outside the precincts of this august chamber.

The next thing I would like to refer is the over-bridge that is required at Coimbatore. There is a bottleneck in the cross out road near the Coimbatore North Station. Almost permanently that level crossing has been kept closed, with the result that all goods that come from Nilgiri District have to go right through to Kerala or to Madras and get held up there. At the same time, there are children coming to schools from the extended municipal areas, from Tudyalur, from Periasaickenpalayam and so on and also Office-going people during peak hours and it has resulted in such a congestion that it is almost becoming impossible for them to cross the roads and therefore, this is their crying demand.

I would request the hon. Minister to take it up with the State Government also, because earlier when we needed an over-bridge near the mail station, the State Government also discussed it with the Central Government and together they saw that the over-bridge was given clearance. Therefore, I would request the hon. Minister to have this examined and discussed it also with the State Government.

Madam, on the 15th November, it was reported in *The Times of India*, Bombay, that the Minister made a statement in Hubli that priority would be given to children of railwaymen for recruitment to Class III and IV posts. This has encouraged the railwaymen very much. I hope that the Minister would be serious about it and see that it is implemented, so that at least one child of each railwayman is guaranteed some employment. Because, for instance, there is the case of one particular employee, a young man, that I have been pursuing for the last three years, and I keep on getting negative replies. Therefore, if the statement of the Minister is as serious as I think it is, then I would request the Minister that he should definitely see

that it is implemented in a dynamic manner by all his staff.

With regard to the railway insurance scheme that was introduced in June, 1977, I would like to know from the Minister whether this commendable scheme has at all been implemented in all your zonal railways and production units. When I am asking whether it is implemented, I would like to know what procedures have been laid down, whether the ledgers are being maintained separately and whether the nomination forms have been filled up, as is done in the case of provident fund contribution, because I have heard that in the Southern Railway quite a few schemes have yet to be settled. Therefore, what have you done about implementing in practice this commendable scheme, which has been much trumpeted about? I am not asking what letters have been sent by you or by the Railway Board, but have you checked up whether all these procedural schemes have been implemented. What is your monitoring and checking machinery and how do you do it? Among those who died in service after 1-1-1977, how many claims have come and how many claims have been cleared in the shortest possible time and money given to the dependents.

Lastly, I would like to come to the integrated transport policy. Why do I say this? I keep on talking about it every time and the Minister goes on saying that his constant endeavour is there to keep watch on it. So, I do not want the same words used this time. I have seen that an allocation is there for the North-eastern region. It is very good. You will also tell me that this is necessary in terms of national integration, they are sentimental in the north-eastern region they have been neglected by the Central Government and that when you once went to Shillong, you were asked by them "to which country you belong" and so on. I am not interested in hearing all this. Let us not be carried away by emotion when we are going to spend lots of money. We have to spend that money in a planned, scientific manner.

Therefore, if you are extending lines on the north-east region, should not priority be given to gauge conversion and should not those lines be in the broad-gauge? Or, are you going in for metre-gauge? Otherwise, what will happen is, again you are going to have demands coming up again and again in the years to come—may be, you will still be there, may be not: I wish you well. But the point is, let us be scientific, let us not continue in the same hotch-potch manner and let us not mislead the people of the north-eastern region, by saying "here we are giving you the railway

line." Tomorrow the people of the north east region will find that their whole movement etc. is being held up again by transhipment, pilferage and so on. Therefore, why do you not undertake it in a dynamic manner so that you do have your single gauge and you do not have the problem of conversion in the years to come? I know how difficult it is to reach from the plains to Aijal in Mizoram, especially when the monsoons are there, when the land-slides are there, when bridges are washed away. So, a second road there is equally important. So, I hope that when you are going in for a railway line there it should be in the broad-gauge so that there need not be any conversion in the years to come. That is why I would appeal to you to be very sober and very serious. I support the move that is there to see that the north eastern region is given all the attention that it requires. But let it be done in a reasonable, sober and scientific manner.

MR. CHAIRMAN : I would request the hon. Members to confine themselves to five minutes. Otherwise, I will not be able to accommodate all the members.

श्री लखन लाल कपूर (पूजिया) : सम्भाषित महोदय, जहां एक तरफ रेल मंत्री महोदय की तारीफ करने की सीमा नहीं है, और काबिले तारीफ भी है कि हाल में उन्होंने नार्थ ईस्ट फ्रंटियर एरियाज में रेल बिछाने का जो निर्णय लिया है वह स्वागत योग्य है, वहां साथ ही साथ मैं कुछ शिकायत भी करना चाहता हूँ। और मैं समझता हूँ कि मुंह पर शिकायत करना ज्यादा प्रशंसा है बजाय पीठ पीछे करने के। मैं कहना चाह रहा हूँ कि जहां तक प्रश्न पिछड़े इलाके का है, जिस पर बसे पहले ध्यान देना चाहिये, लेकिन अभी तक सरकार की नीति रही है कि जहां पर धन-धान्य है उसरपर लोगों ने पैसा लगाया और वहीं के लोगों की भी धनी बनाने की कोशिश हो रही है। वो भी महोदय का ध्यान बिहार की तरफ मैं मंता चाहता हूँ।

बिहार यों तो से गरीबों में सनी है लेकिन वहां की जनता सबस को ब है, यह बहुत खेद का विषय है। इस देन वह 22 प्रान्तों में वह प्रदेश सब से धनी है लेकिन 70% की जनता बहुत गरीब है और करीब-करीब हां फीसवी जनता गरीबों की रेखा के नीचे है। बगाके विकास के लिये इंडस्ट्री और उद्योगों को लहने की और ध्यान देने की जरूरत है। जिस तर से आपने नार्थ ईस्ट एरिया में रेल बिछाने का काम किया है, उसी तरह से नार्थ बिहार और माउथ बिहार के संघाल परगना जैसे इलाके में रेल बिछाने पर ध्यान देना भी आवश्यक है।

इसके साथ साथ मैं जमालपुर कारखाने का जिक्र करना चाहता हूँ कि जो एशिया में 1862 में पहला

रेल कारखाना बना, जो कि एशिया में सबसे उच्च कोटि का वाष्प-इंजन कारखाना था। वहां के मजदूरों की कार्यकुशलता और चित्रकारी बहुत ही प्रसिद्ध है, लेकिन मुझे प्रफेसर्स के साथ कहना पड़ता है कि जमालपुर कारखाने की स्वराज्य के बाद क्या परिस्थिति हुई है। जहां और क्षेत्रों में प्रगति हुई है, इंडस्ट्रीज लगी हैं, मजदूरों की संख्या बढ़ी है, वहां जमालपुर कारखाने में उस्ता हुआ है। यहां 1935-36 में 22 हजार मजदूर थे लेकिन अब वहां 9,10 हजार मजदूर रह गये हैं। इसके कारण, क्या है, यह तो रेल प्रशासक ही बतायेगे लेकिन यह पक्षपातपूर्ण कार्य हुआ है। मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि जमालपुर की हालत ऐसी है कि जहां काम नहीं है और काम इसलिये नहीं है कि जो मशीनें हैं, उनसे काम नहीं लिया जा रहा है। 30,40 और 50,60 बरस पुरानी मशीनें हैं, उन्हें बदला नहीं जा रहा है। यह कारखाना इसी कारण जीर्ण-शीर्ण अवस्था में आ गया है। जो लोग वहां हैं, उनको काम नहीं दिया जा रहा है। इसके पीछे एक राज है कि जो पार्ट्स और पुर्जे वहां बनते थे, उनको करीब-करीब बनाना बन्द कर दिया गया है। जहां बड़े बड़े घरानों की मशीनें लगी हुई हैं। उन बड़े शहरों से करीब 1440 घाइटम बाहर से खरीदी जाती हैं। वहां कारखाने में जो मजदूर ह, जो स्किल्ड हैं, उनको इस तरह से बर्बाद किया जा रहा है।

एक वहां पर रिरोलिंग मिल है जो कि हम समझते हैं कि पूरे हिन्दुस्तान में रेलवे में एक ही मिल है। वहां हजार टन महीने का उत्पादन रहा लेकिन अब उस रोलिंग मिल को भी उठाते की साजिश है ऐसा फैसला रेलवे ने किया है। वहां के स्थानीय मजदूरों ने यूनियन के प्रतिनिधियों ने ध्यान खींचा है कि मजदूरों को जब काम नहीं दे सकते हैं, एक तरफ देश के लोगों की इतनी बेकारी बढ़ रही है, नौजवान काम करने के लिये लालाशित हैं लेकिन उनको काम नहीं दे सकते हैं, तो इन लोगों से काम छीन कर बेकार करने का क्या अधिकार है? इस तरह से वहां 1981 तक 6035 लोग करीब-करीब रिटायर हो जायेंगे, लेकिन उनके बचले में कोई भर्ती नहीं की जा रही है। वहां पर फिटर और सीमीस्किल्ड रिटायर होयें, लेकिन उनकी जगह भर्ती करने का काम नहीं हो रहा है। यही वजह है कि मजदूरों की संख्या 22 हजार से 9,10 हजार रह गई है और मनु 1981 होते होते यह 4.5 हजार पर पहुँच जायेगी। इससे मैं यही समझता हूँ कि कारखाने को समाप्त करने की साजिश चल रही है। मैं समझता हूँ कि रेल मंत्री इस तरह ध्यान देंगे।

बिहार के सम्बन्ध में मैं यह भी कहना चाहता हूँ कि यह एक ऐसा प्रदेश है जहां से कोयला, मांहा, तांबा, अपरक, बोक्साइट, सिंगनाइट धातु की मन्थ में बहुत साधन बाहर जाता है। उसी तरह से नार्थ बिहार ने भी हिन्दुस्तान का जो जूट उत्पादन है उसका करीब-करीब 20 फीसवी जूट उत्पादन होता है। इसके लिए भी नई रेल साधन नहीं बिछाना चाहते

[श्री लखन लाल कपूर]

हैं। बिहार में जहाँ कि 6 डिब्रीज न घापी की हैं, जो बिहार हिन्दुस्तान का रेलवे का रेलवे का 6, 7 फीसदी तक दे देता है, वहाँ घापी एक जोनल रेलवे नहीं है। इसलिए हम मांग करते हैं कि कलकत्ता में 2 जोनल घाफिस हैं, बम्बई में 2 जोनल घाफिस हैं, उत्तर प्रदेश में है तो इतने बड़े प्रदेश को संचालने के लिए, विकास करने के लिए, काम करने के लिए वहाँ ज्यादा पैसा लगाने की आवश्यकता है, इसलिये एक नया दसवाँ रेलवे जोन वहाँ खोलना चाहिए। उस जोन का कार्यालय बिहार के किसी बड़े शहर में नहीं, बल्कि बिहार के बीच में, जहाँ कोई शहर नहीं है, एक बड़ा टाउनशिप बना कर उसमें रखना चाहिए। जैसा कि कई माननीय सदस्यों ने कहा है, सरकार इस समय कलकत्ता में लगभग पांच-सौ करोड़ रुपये खर्च कर रही है, जिसकी आवश्यकता नहीं है। कलकत्ता मरणोपान्त है। उसके बजाये एक नया शहर बना कर वहाँ जोनल कार्यालय बनाया जा सकता है। मंत्री महोदय इस पर ध्यान दें।

17.00 hrs.

जहाँ तक नई रेलवे लाइनें बिछाने का प्रश्न है, पूर्णतया, महारसा, कटिहार और सक्ती-हुमनपुर में, जो सन्थाल-परगना के पिछड़े इलाके हैं, रेलवे लाइनें बिछाई जानी चाहिए। बरौनी से कटिहार तक छोटी लाइन का बड़ी लाइन में परिवर्तित करने के लिए एक करोड़ रुपये दिया गया है, लेकिन मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि उस लाइन को बड़ा कर जोगवनी तक, और कटिहार में बारसोई तक ले जाया जाये। तभी यह काम पूरा होगा, वरना अधूरा रहेगा। पूर्णिया का इलाका नेपाल की तराई के करीब है। इसलिए पूर्णिया में रुपौली घमदाहा रानीगंज से नेपाल की सीमा पर ठाकुरगंज और सिलिगुड़ी तक रेलवे लाइन बिछाई जाये। इस लाइन के द्वारा जूट भेजी जा सकती है, उस क्षेत्र का विकास हो सकता है और वहाँ के लोगों को न्याय मिल सकता है। वह सीमा क्षेत्र है, और इस लिए रक्षा के दृष्टिकोण से बहुत महत्वपूर्ण है।

SHRI O.V. ALAGESAN (Arkonam): Madam, Chairman, All the Members of Tamil Nadu, without any party distinction, as my sister, hon. Parvathi said, presented a Memorandum to the hon. Minister of Railways. I think one memorandum was presented to the Planning Commission as well and we have asked for this broad gauge link between Tiruchy and Tuticorin and also Tirunelveli. You have very kindly allotted Rs. 2 lakhs for this re-appraisal survey. There was one such survey and it should not stop with this survey. I hope the Minister will take up the work and will accord sufficient priority for the work and see that industrial development in the southern most corner of this country does not suffer. My sister has very strongly pleaded the case and I

do not think that I can do much by way of adding to what she said.

There was a question on integration of this country this morning also. A number of new lines have been taken up in North-East India and the reason given is national integration and the development of the hill areas. There was a bit of a Railway line between Pamban and Dhanushkodi, the most sacred corner of this country.

17.03 hrs.

[SHRIMATI PARVATHI KRISHNAN—in the Chair]

That was washed away some years ago by cyclone, which periodically visits the east-coast and it is good that you have thought of restoring that line because Banaras at one end and Rameswaram and Dhanushkodi at the other end, these two corners represent the cultural integration, which has been taking place for a number of years, thousands of years. When we talk of integration, it is more of political integration and industrial integration and so this is a line which should be constructed at the earliest.

What I find is that the estimated cost of this line is Rs. 1 crore and in 1977-78, you had spent only Rs. 1000, a very generous sum, and in 1978-79, you have provided another Rs. 1000, the balance to be spent is Rs. 99,98,000. I do not know how long you will take at this rate. I think even the snail moves at a faster pace. It is a very important bit which will go for the cultural and national integration of this country. Kindly do not make it at this rate. You may provide more money and see that it is completed within a year or two.

My hon. friend, Dr. Ramji Singh, said that it is a waste to spend money on the rapid transit system—the Metro system. The total cost of it in Calcutta comes to about Rs. 250 crores. You are going to spend this year about Rs. 11.80 crores. In Bombay, you are going to spend Rs. 3 crores. What are you going to spend in Delhi and Madras? It is only Rs. 15 lakhs each. Don't make such invidious distinction. Kindly see that there is some relation between the sum that you provide and the total cost of the project. Do not specialise in such insufficient provision. Please see that these other projects are also speeded up.

I have been pleading with the hon. Minister for the replacement of old machinery in the engineering workshop at Arkonam. I have got an answer to my question that for the replacement of old machinery which will cost about Rs. 89 lakhs, in 1977-78, you provided about Rs. 27 lakhs but you spend only

Rs. 4.25 lakhs. This year, you have provided Rs. 21 lakhs. I do not know how much of this will be spent and when the replacement will take place. Kindly see that this is done at least within the next year.

There has been another persistent demand of the railway employees in the engineering workshop at Arkonam—and that is for house rent allowance. I would request the hon. Members not to disturb the Railway Minister just at the moment because I am placing my demands before him. Kindly leave him for a while.

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE) : I am concentrating on both; we are a multi-gauge.

SHRI O.V. ALAGESAN : It is what is called *Ashatapasharam*. If you are capable of it, well and good. I congratulate you on that.

The Food Corporation of India has given house rent allowance to their employees at Arkonam. Kindly see that your employees in the Arkonam area also get it.

I have also been pleading for the widening of the sub-way near Arkonam railway station. You say, under the existing rules, the State Government should do it. It is not for the State Government. The road authority does not come into the picture at all. It is the entire responsibility of the railways. You constructed the bridge long long ago, a century ago. It needs widening. Kindly look into it and do whatever you can do as early as possible.

MR. CHAIRMAN : Please conclude now.

SHRI O.V. ALAGESAN : I thought you will be a little more generous, one madam following another madam.

MR. CHAIRMAN : Will you please try to be brief?

SHRI O.V. ALAGESAN : I have not yet come to the most important point.

MR. CHAIRMAN : You should have started with the most important point. I cannot give you extra time. There is a long list of speakers. It is not a question of giving anyone person more time or less time. Kindly be brief, come to your most important point and conclude with it.

SHRI O.V. ALAGESAN : At this rate, you have disturbed my line of thought. I will not be able to do justice to the most important point now. You are causing derailment.

You have been proceeding with the electrification between Madras and Tiruvallur. Actually, it should have been between Madras and Arkonam. The suburban electrification started near about Bombay and Madras 50 years ago. These are the first places where the electrification started. What is the result? Near about Bombay and Calcutta, every suburban line has been electrified whereas Madras is still left high and dry.

So, this scheme, according to you, will be completed next year. Now you should sanction the extension of Tiruvallur to Arkonam, which is only 17 miles, so that you can speed up the work and effect economy in the second phase. So, this has to be sanctioned immediately; that is an important point and I would request the Hon. Minister to consider it.

MR. CHAIRMAN : Now that your important point is over, I can call the next speaker?

SHRI O.V. ALAGESAN : No. no; now I am coming to my most important point.

MR. CHAIRMAN : Please, Mr. Alagesan, I don't think you are being helpful at all. Kindly finish within two minutes, and I will call the next speaker.

SHRI O.V. ALAGESAN : You should give me at least five minutes.

MR. CHAIRMAN : I am sorry, Mr. Alagesan.

SHRI O.V. ALAGESAN : Thank you, Madam, I sit down.

श्री राम कंवर बरबा (टोंक) : सभापति महोदया, रेलवे की अनुदानों की मांगों पर आपने मुझे बोलने का अवसर प्रदान किया, इसके लिए मैं आपको धन्यवाद देता हूँ और रेलवे की मांगों का मैं समर्थन करता हूँ। इसके साथ ही साथ मैं मंत्री महोदय का कुछ बातों की ओर ध्यान दिलाना चाहता हूँ। पूरे देश में जितने भी पिछड़े जिले घोषित किए गए हैं वह रेलों के अभाव के कारण ही पिछड़े घोषित किए गए हैं। रेलों के अभाव में उन जिलों का विकास होना सम्भव दिखाई नहीं देता है। उद्योग लगाने के लिए जो जिले पिछड़े घोषित किए गए हैं, राजस्थान का मेरा अनुभव है कि उन जिलों में रेलों का बड़ा अभाव है। औद्योगिक दृष्टि से घोषित पिछड़े जिलों में रेलों के अभाव में वहाँ पर कोई भी विकास होता दिखाई नहीं देता है। कई जिले ऐसे हैं जिनमें पिछली सरकार के समय से रेलों की मांग की जाती रही है जिनमें मेरा निवाचन क्षेत्र का टोंक जिला भी शामिल है। वहाँ पर कोई रेल साधन नहीं है। वहाँ के लोगों की शुरु से मांग रही है और जनता पार्टी की सरकार बनने से पूर्व सभी कार्यकर्ताओं तथा हमने भी यह

[श्री राम कंवर बेरवा]

घोषणा की थी कि अगर जनता पार्टी की सरकार बनी तो इस क्षेत्र को रेलवे लाइन से जोड़ा जायेगा। अब वहां पर लोग हमसे सवाल पूछते हैं और उनका जवाब मिनिस्टर साहब की ओर से नकारात्मक आता है। यह बात प्रष्टी नहीं है। इसके कारण हम लोगों को काफी मुसीबत का सामना करना पड़ रहा है। इसलिए मेरा निवेदन है कि जिन जिलों में पहले से रेल लाइन नहीं है वहां पर नई रेल लाइनें बिछानी चाहिए। मिनिस्टर साहब की ओर से प्लानिंग कमिशन में इस बात की मिकारिश की जानी चाहिए कि जो जिले प्रत्येक प्रकार में पिछड़े हुए हैं उनको नई रेल लाइनों से जोड़ा जाये।

दूसरी बात यह है कि दिल्ली प्रहमदाबाद लाइन को ब्राड गेज करने के सम्बन्ध में राज्य के मुख्य मंत्री की तरफ से सभी संसद सदस्यों को एक नोट भेजा गया है जिसमें कहा गया है कि इस सम्बन्ध में जो खिलाई बरनी जा रही है उससे राजस्थान की जनता में बड़ा भारी रोष है। यह मांग बहुत घस में की जाती रही है। मुझे इस बात से प्राश्नवर्ष है कि जब भारत सरकार की तरफ से घोषणा की जा चुकी है कि इस लाइन को ब्राडगेज बनाया जायगा, फिर इसमें बिलम्ब क्यों किया जा रहा है। राजस्थान के पिछड़े-पन का एक मुख्य कारण यह भी है कि वहां मीटर गेज रेलवे लाइन है, जिस के कारण माल के सीधे आने-जाने में बहुत कठिनाई होती है, माल को एक ट्रेन से दूसरी ट्रेन में बदलना पड़ता है, जिससे सीधी सप्लाई नहीं हो पाती है। मैं चाहता हूं कि मंत्री जी शीघ्र से शीघ्र इस पर ध्यान देने की कृपा करें।

फुलेरा स्टेशन एक जंक्शन स्टेशन है, वहां पर ऊपरी-निच बनाने की मांग काफी लम्बे घर्से से की जा रही है, इस की तरफ भी आपकी शीघ्र ध्यान देना चाहिए।

जयपुर से टोडारायसिंह श्यामा डिग्री मुबह और शाम दो रेल गाड़ियां चलती थीं। कोयलें की कमी की वजह से एक गाड़ी को बन्द कर दिया गया, जिस से, वहां की जनता को बहुत तकलीफ हो रही है। मेरा निवेदन है कि दोनों रेलगाड़ियों की मीघ्र चालू किया जाय।

रेलवे में नौकरीयों के मामले में काफ़ी पक्षपात होता है। वहां पर अफसर लोग इतना पक्षपात करते हैं कि कोई भी सीधा-सादा घ्रायमी जिम की वहां पर पूछ नो, रेलवे की नौकरी में जा हो नहीं सकता। मैं चाहता हूं कि आप इस प्रकार की व्यवस्था करें कि एक एप्सीकेशन देने पर ही उन का एम्प्लॉयमेंट हो जाना चाहिए।

*SHRI A. K. SAHA (Vishnupur) : madam, Chairman, due to the devastating floods in West Bengal this year, the railway tracks have been heavily damaged. Due to the incessant work of the railway Department and the railway workers and the care of the Railway Minister many important railway lines have been put back on commission and are functioning properly. For this they deserve our thanks But a few important lines are still out of commission and I want to speak about them. Madam, the Kharagpur—Howrah line has not yet been repaired. This is a very important line because it links Calcutta with the entire South India. The railway trains from Purulia and Bankura, which are very backward districts, runs on these lines which have not yet been repaired. Many trains running in this area have been cancelled. I will request that all these trains may be restored. Then there were three pairs of trains running under B.D.R. Shuttle service in Bankura. That has now been Iurtailed and only one pair is running. We have raised this question many times and the people of Bankura have also sent representations to the Ministry in this regard but the cancelled services have not been restored. This may kindly be done. This section may also be converted into broad gauge. It is a long standing demand of the people. A resolution has been passed in the West Bengal Assembly on 15th

December last, wherein it has been stated that the Adra Kharagpur Section, a distance of only 40 Km. have not been electrified. Electrification has been done in other sections and only this section has been left out. This may also be taken up for electrification. I will request that steps may immediately be taken to implement that resolution. Then, Madam, the survey of the proposed Bankura-Meshia railway line has been taken up. Huge deposits of coal has been found in Meshia. But progress of work on the construction of this railway line is very slow. This may be expedited. The railway link of Purulia and Bankura, the two backward areas, with Calcutta is through Kharagpur. There is no fast train running on this route. The time taken to travel from Purulia to Howrah, a distance of only 150 Kms. is about 9 or 10 hours. We have requested to the Railway Minister again and again to provide a fast train on this route.. The people of that area have sent mass representations to the Railway Minister again and again in this regard. But we no action is being taken. This may please be sanctioned. This is long standing demand of the people of that area. They have now decided to resort to squading on the railway track unless their demand for a fast train between Purulia and Howrah is agreed to.

All those lines which have not yet been put on commission may be started soon, so that the people may get facilities of smooth communication.

A little while ago, Shri Ramji Singh mentioned many things about the Calcutta metro-railway. He does not appear to be very much aware of the facts. Calcutta is the second largest city of Asia. The population and transport vehicles there is increasing every day by leaps and bounds. The traffic problem is very complex in that city. Traffic congestion is extreme. Unless a circular railway is constructed there, then this biggest industrial centre of Eastern India can not be saved. The work of the metro-railway which is proceeding on the Chitranjan Avenue in Calcutta has upset the entire traffic of the city and created chaos and complex problems. If it goes on like this for some time more than the traffic of Calcutta may get out of control. The Transport Minister of West Bengal has said and many of us have also said during the discussion on the railway budget, Dhiren Babu, Saugata Roy have all said that the construction of a circular railway is essential for the survival of Calcutta. Without this the staggering traffic problem of Calcutta cannot be solved. I will request the hon. Minister to take an early and favourable decision in this regard. With that I support the demands and conclude my speech.

MR. CHAIRMAN : Now, Mr. Ram Sevak Hazari.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : Before you call upon him, Madam, the demands have to be passed and sent to the Rajya Sabha before 22nd. Would it be possible for us to fix the time for this behind 6 O'clock so that we can pass the Railway Demands to-day.

MR. CHAIRMAN : There is Half-an-Hour Discussion at 5-30. After six is it possible to sit ? Is it the pleasure of the House that we take up the Half-an-Hour Discussion at 5-30 and then the Railway Demands ?

श्री उषलेन (देवरिया) : यह जो चर्चा चल रही है यह छः बजे तक चलती रहे और प्राप्ति घण्टे की चर्चा को प्राप्ति छः बजे ले लें। पहले इस चर्चा को समाप्त कर दिया जाए।

MR. CHAIRMAN : The Minister's proposal is that it can be taken up at 6 O'clock after the Half-an-Hour discussion is over. Does this proposal find favour of the House ?

SHRI DHIRENDRANATH BASU (Kaiwa) : We can take it up to-morrow.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : This is Mr. Alagesan's Half-an-Hour Discussion. If he is agreeable, then it can be postponed to same other day.

SHRI O.V. ALAGESAN : No.

MR. CHAIRMAN : Is it the pleasure that we continue the discussion after 6 O'clock, after this Half-an-Hour Discussion is over ?

SEVERAL HON. MEMBERS : Yes.

MR. CHAIRMAN : Then, we shall continue that. But I would request the hon. Members to be brief because, the discussion is to be resumed after the Half-an-Hour Discussion.

Shri Hazari.

श्री राम सेवक हजारी (रोसड़ा) : सभापति महोदया, मैं आपको धन्यवाद देता हूँ कि आपने मुझे बोलने का मौका दिया है। मैंने महोदय ने पिछले 15-16 महीने में जो काम किया है और जिस प्रतिभाशाली ढंग से किया है, उसके लिए वह धन्यवाद के पात्र है।

लेकिन इसके साथ साथ मैं यह भी कहना चाहता हूँ कि जनता सरकार की जो नीति थी और लोग जो उससे घाघा की धाकांधा रखे हुए थे और जिसके आधार पर पिछड़े हुए क्षेत्रों की प्राथमिकता मिलनी चाहिए थी उस में भारी कमी रही है। जहाँ तक नई रेल लाइनों के निर्माण का सम्बन्ध है यह ठीक है कि जो लाइनें प्रपंचर कस्ट्रक्शन थी, उन के बारे में उन्होंने कहा था कि उनको पहले हम टेक अप करेंगे और उनको पूरा करेंगे। यह स्वागत योग्य बात थी थी। लेकिन उसके बाद भी जो नए रेल मार्गों का निर्माण कार्य प्रारम्भ किया गया है उस में पिछड़े हुए क्षेत्रों को जो प्राथमिकता मिलनी चाहिए थी वह उनको नहीं दी गई। उससे पार्टी के लोगों के जो खयालात थे, जो उनका विश्वास था, जो वह प्राप्ति लगाए बैठे थे उसको छक्का पड़ना है....

श्री डी० जी० गर्हई (बुलडाणा) : मेरे व्यवस्था का प्रश्न है।

MR. CHAIRMAN : Under what rule ?

श्री डी० जी० गर्हई : रेलवे बजट पर बोलने के लिए हर पार्टी को मौका दिया जा रहा है। हमारी पार्टी का नाम होते हुए भी और नाम दिए जाने के बावजूद भी हमारा जो छोटा सा ग्रुप है, उसको डिबेट में बोलने का मौका नहीं दिया जाता है। इसलिए मैं इस सभा से वाक प्राउट करता हूँ और सदन समाप्त होते ही चला जाऊंगा।

(Shri D.G. Gawai then left the House)

श्री राम सेबक हजारी : जहाँ तक रेल मार्गों के निर्माण का प्रश्न है उसमें बिहार के जो पिछड़े हुए क्षेत्र हैं उनकी उपेक्षा की जा रही है। इसमें सक्ती हसनपुर रेल लाइन का मैं उल्लेख करना चाहूँगा। उसको लिया जाना चाहिए था लेकिन उस लाइन को उन्होंने नहीं लिया है।

समापति महोदय, मैं बतलाना चाहता हूँ कि रेलों की जो भाय होती है, जो रेवेन्यू छाता है उसमें छे छः परसेंट मिंहार से छाता है। उसमें भी बिहार में जो समस्तीपुर मण्डल है उस मण्डल में जहाँ यह हसनपुर सक्ती रेलवे लाइन बनने वाली है सग से अधिक भामदनी हसनपुर से छाती है। लेकिन वना होने पर भी उन्होंने उसको नहीं लिया है, आपकी यह नीति रही है, आपका यह विश्वास रहा है और आपने मौलिक आशवासन भी दिया था कि [सक्ती बना दिया जाएगा]। उसके आधार पर मैंने अपने निर्वाचन क्षेत्र में जहाँ यह रेल मार्ग बनने वाला है कह भी दिया था कि यह लाइन बनने वाली पुनः जग में आप से मिला तो आपने कहा कि यह शुरू नहीं होगी। मेरा निवेदन है कि पाने वाले बजट में जिन रेल मार्गों का भाय निर्माण कार्य हाथ में लेने वाले हैं, उसमें हसनपुर से सक्ती रेलवे लाइन का निर्माण आप अवश्य शुरू कर दें। यदज आपने ऐसा नहीं किया तो वहाँ के लोगों को बड़ी निराशा होगी।

MR. CHAIRMAN : Please conclude now.

श्री राम सेबक हजारी : मैं अभी तक बोला ही क्या हूँ ? अभी तो तांच मिन्ट ही नहीं हुए हैं ?

MR. CHAIRMAN : Shri Janardhana Poojary.

SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY
(Mangalore) : Madam Chairman, I am not speaking.....

MR. CHAIRMAN : You please continue your speech after the Half-an-Hour discussion at 6 p.m. Now the House will take up Half-an-Hour discussion regarding higher procurement prices for paddy and coarse grains.

HALF-AN-HOUR DISCUSSION

PROCUREMENT PRICES OF PADDY AND COARSE GRAINS

SHRI O.V. ALAGESAN (Arkonam) : The question of procurement price of paddy has been agitating the people of all the rice growing States. It is not only the southern States which grow rice. Now, you have northern States like Haryana, U.P., Bihar, Punjab etc. which are growing rice. So this problem is there in the north also. I would like the hon. Minister to look into this problem somewhat more sympathetically than he has been doing hitherto.

The Chief Ministers of seven States represented to the Central Government and to the Minister for Agriculture in particular that the procurement price of paddy should be raised from the present level upto anything like Rs. 137.50 per quintal.

What have they done ? They have raised the price from Rs. 77 to Rs. 85 and even the hon. Minister tried to show on the floor of the House as if this is a very big rise and the rice-growing States should be satisfied with it.

17.32 hrs.

[SHRI DHIRENDRANATH BASU in the Chair]

Here, Sir, is the discrimination which being practised against the rice growing States vis-a-vis the wheat growing States; and this discrimination is only too obvious.

For instance, if you take the year 1969—70 and now, that is 1978—79.—for nearly a ten year period.—What happens ? In 1969—70 the wheat price was Rs. 76. At that time the paddy price was Rs. 56, Rs. 20 less. The price of wheat is fixed at 35% more than the price of paddy. In 1978—79 also the same situation continues.

You have fixed the paddy price at Rs. 85 and wheat price at Rs. 115. This is also 35% more than the paddy price. Over this period of 10 year if paddy price had increased by 51 percent, wheat has also increased by 51 per cent. So you have been maintaining this difference of 35% in procurement prices between wheat and rice. I would like to submit that this discrimination should not be permitted to continue any more. How were these procurement prices for paddy and wheat fixed ? They are fixed by the Agricultural Prices Commission. My hon. friend Mr. Naidu put a question and got an answer.

from the Government in this connection. He asked as to how many farmer representatives are sitting on the Agricultural Prices Commission and the answer was given that there is only one farmer representative. They may be very earned, of course, but they cannot feel intensely about the difficulties of the farmers to fix remunerative prices for them. That is the position. There is big discrimination in the matter of giving subsidy. Who are the people who are concerned with this? The wheat producers and wheat consumers on one side and the rice producers and rice consumers on the other side. You have now fixed the price which will help the wheat farmer much more than the farmer who produces rice. Let us see what subsidy has been given to the wheat growers. You have given hundreds of crores of subsidy to them over the year. I have got the figures for 3 years. Even this amount of subsidy for three years has come to more than Rs. 500 crores.

For instance, the subsidy that was given to wheat in 1975-76 was Rs. 211 crores approximately. I am omitting the fractions. In 1976-77, the subsidy that was given for wheat was Rs. 145 crores. In 1977-78 up till the end of February, without taking into account the month of March, that is for 11 months, the Central Government has given a subsidy of Rs. 156 crores. If you add these figures of these three years, it works out to more than Rs. 500 crores. Now, let us find out subsidy has been given to rice in the year 1976-76. While you gave a subsidy of Rs. 211 crores for wheat, there is a minus subsidy of Rs. 1.40 crores for paddy. What does it mean? The Government has made a profit of Rs. 1.40 crores in procuring rice and then distributing the same. It has made a profit where as they have given a subsidy of Rs. 211 crores for the benefit of wheat growers and wheat consumers. But they have made a profit of Rs. 1.40 crores in the transaction of paddy or rice. Similarly in the year 1977-78, they have made a profit of Rs. 5.56 crores in the case of paddy. In that year for 11 months, they have given a subsidy of Rs. 156 crores to wheat growers and wheat consumers. But they have made a profit of Rs. 5.56 crores in the matter of transaction relating to paddy and rice. So, it goes on like that. It is there on the face of it this discrimination you make between the wheat producer and the rice producer. It is not only the Southern States like Andhra Pradesh or Tamil Nadu that are growing rice. Now Punjab has started growing rice. Haryana is growing rice and most of the rice that has been procured has been procured in these two States. Then only comes Andhra Pradesh and Tamil Nadu. Perhaps Tamil Nadu comes last. So, when I talk about higher procurement price

for rice, it does not mean I am pleading only for the Southern States, I plead for the Northern States as well. It is not a matter which we have been agitating for the first time, My friend, Mr. V.B. Raju in the Rajya Sabha, who hails from Andhra Pradesh and also many M.P.s have given a Memorandum with regard to this and they have pleaded very strongly for the increase in the procurement price of paddy. Now, I would like to tell you another fact relating to this. The subsidy per quintal is Rs. 23.39 for wheat and per quintal subsidy for rice is only four paise. Four paise subsidy is given to the rice and Rs. 23.39 are given as subsidy per quintal for the wheat growers or the wheat consumers. The subsidy for coarse grains is about Rs. 13.0. This is the position and on what basis the price are fixed? It is fixed on the basis of the cost of cultivation of wheat and paddy. Now, let us see whether there is any difference, whether it costs much more to cultivate wheat of one hectare or whether it costs much less to grow paddy in one hectare. These are the figures which relate to the year 1975-76. For wheat, in Punjab the cost of cultivation comes to Rs. 26.32, in Madhya Pradesh, it comes to Rs. 1,288, in Rajasthan it comes to Rs. 2064 per hectare in U.P. it comes to Rs. 2586. So, in all these four States it varies from Rs. 1300 per hectare to about Rs. 2600 per hectare.

The range is between Rs. 1300 and Rs. 2600. What does it cost to cultivate paddy in one hectare in the same year, 1975-76 in Karnataka, it is Rs. 2600/— Almost the same as the cost of wheat cultivation in Punjab. In Andhra Pradesh, it is Rs. 2192. In Tamil Nadu, it is Rs. 1754/— In Tamil Nadu the figure given is for the year 1973-74. I have got the figures of cost of cultivation of paddy in the northern States, but I do not want to tire the House with them. It will thus be seen that as far as cultivation cost is concerned, there is no difference between paddy and wheat. To grow paddy in one hectare, the cost in Andhra Pradesh is Rs. 2600/— and to grow wheat in Punjab it is Rs. 2600/— Then how is it that you fix a price having a difference of Rs. 30/— between the two? You give Rs. 85/— for paddy, and Rs. 115/— for wheat —which means a difference of Rs. 30/—.

We have put questions on this, and the same answer is given; and some justification is sought to be given. There is a case for raising the procurement price of paddy. The Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu has asked for Rs. 129/- per quintal of paddy; and other Chief Ministers have also asked for the same, from the Central Government. We don't want the issue price to be raised at all. Just as the issue price of wheat was not raised when they went on

[Shri O.V. Alagesan]

increasing the procurement price of wheat, we do not want the issue price of rice to be increased. Otherwise, the consumers will be put to difficulty. You raise the procurement price of paddy; and if there is difference, then we have to make it up by subsidy. When you are giving crores and crores of rupees for wheat-growers, why not give the same subsidy to paddy-growers? They also feed the country, as much as the wheat-growing States do. So, there is a clear case for increasing the procurement price of paddy. All the Chief Ministers of rice-growing States have urged this matter, almost with one voice. Formerly, it was only Tamil Nadu and Andhra Pradesh which were asking for a higher procurement price for paddy. Now there are 7 Chief Ministers of States. All of them have urged that the procurement price for paddy should be increased.

It is a matter of satisfaction that the man at the helm of affairs in the Ministry of Agriculture is a practising farmer himself and I think in his farm, he is cultivating paddy also. He should know it more intimately than any of the members of the Agricultural Prices Commission. So, I don't want him to be guided by the figures of his officers, or by the figures of the officers of APC. He should be guided by his own practical experience and give a higher procurement price for paddy.

SHRI C. K. JAFFAR SHARIEF (Bangalore North) : I do not know, after the Minister has replied, whether the House will be adjourned or not.

MR. CHAIRMAN : After the Ministers reply, we will have four Members who will put questions ; their names are here.

SHRI C. K. JAFFAR SHARIEF : I have got one submission.

Will you permit me after that ?

MR. CHAIRMAN : It is not possible. This is half-an-hour discussion, as you know.

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI SURJIT SINGH BARNALA) : The hon. Member has tried to put forward a case for raising prices of paddy, support price of paddy. But the basis taken for that is that there has been discrimination between the price of wheat and the price of paddy. So, on that basis, he has tried to build up his case.

SHRI O. V. ALAGESAN : On the cost of cultivation. Kindly do not misrepresent me.

SHRI SURJIT SINGH BARNALA : And on that basis, he has stated that it should be raised, though he has not stated to what extent it should be raised. He said, one of the Chief Ministers has asked for Rs. 127 for paddy. So, it should be given to that extent ; it possible, it may be increased further. But he has very positively stated that the issue price should not be raised ; the issue price should be kept as it is today and the rest of the amount should be met by subsidy. My contention is that this argument that there is discrimination has no foundation, no basis absolutely.

The hon. Member has not mentioned that there was a time in the history of India when the paddy and wheat prices were the same ; he has not mentioned any time ; may be 20 years back, may be 50 years back, he should have said something that there was a time when the prices of paddy and wheat were the same. To my knowledge, the prices of wheat and paddy were never the same, because of the reason that wheat is a finished product, as we purchase it from the market. But paddy is not a finished product. Paddy has to be shelled and 30 per cent of it is lost in the process ; and what we receive is only about 70 per cent. Seventy per cent is the highest yield. Normally, we get about 65-67 per cent. This is the rice we get out of paddy. So, we have to compare the prices of rice and wheat of the finished product. Then the price of rice will be prevailing higher than the wheat prices. Even now, it is prevailing higher than the wheat prices.

Then he has tried to compare some figures, giving figures of 1969-70 or 1970-71. I will try to dispel that argument also. In 1970-71, the mean wheat price was Rs. 75 to 76 when mean paddy price was Rs. 53. Now the wheat price has been raised in 1978-79 to Rs. 112.50 and paddy price has been raised to Rs. 85. This means that a rise in wheat price during the course of these 9 years is about 50 per cent. But in the case of paddy, the rise in prices is 60.40 per cent. So, that is the comparison. It is not 50 : 50 as my hon. friend was saying. In the case of wheat, rise has been upto date 50 per cent and in the case of paddy, it has been 60.40 per cent.

Now the rice was selling in 1970-71 at Rs. 85 which was about Rs. 10 more than wheat because wheat was selling at Rs. 75 at that time. Now the rise price, that is mean issue price is Rs. 140. That means there has been rise in the rice prices of 64.70 per cent. So, I would say that there has been no discrimination ; rather there has been a support in the case of rice and paddy. Rice and paddy, in fact, have got a better deal in these years,

particularly this year. This year, suddenly, there was a rise of Rs. 8 per quintal in the case of paddy and Rs. 13 in the case of rice which was the highest ever made in the recent years.

He has mentioned some figures stating that the cost of production in wheat and paddy is the same. Now about that also, there is . . .

SHRI O. V. ALAGESAN : That is supplied by the Government.

SHRI SURJIT SINGH BARNALA : I do not challenge that. He has mentioned that the cost per acre of cultivation of wheat in Punjab is Rs. 2,632 and similarly of paddy in Karnataka is Rs. 2,600. In the same breath he has said that the cost of cultivation in Tamil Nadu is Rs. 1,755, which is Rs. 900 less than that of the Karnataka figure. In that case, the price fixed for Karnataka should have been much more. I do not know on what basis he is calculating that. So, the cost of cultivation of one hectare does not mean anything. In rain-fed area it would be much less than in irrigated areas, where the cost of production would go high. Similarly, it depends on inputs like fertilizers, pesticides etc. Then, after spending Rs. 2,600 what is the yield which the farmer is getting. It is only after knowing all these things that one can calculate whether a farmer is gaining or losing. A mere mention of the cost of production per hectare for rice or wheat does not mean anything.

SHRI O. V. ALAGESAN : I have referred to what has been taken into consideration by the Agricultural Prices Commission, which is relevant. If the Hon. Minister thinks it does not mean anything, I have nothing to say.

SHRI SURJIT SINGH BARNALA : The Agricultural Prices Commission looks into the yield also, apart from the cost of cultivation per hectare, be it rice or wheat. They find out whether the yield is 2 tonnes, 2½ tonnes or 3 tonnes and then arrive at the price. So, the basis of calculation of my hon. friend is wrong.

We have provided this year Rs. 8 extra for paddy. We are also providing a subsidy. Now the subsidy for rice is going to be Rs. 13 per quintal whereas the subsidy for wheat will come down from Rs. 23.50 to Rs. 17 per quintal.

श्री सखन नाल कपूर (पूजिया) : सभापति महोदय, माननीय मंत्री महोदय ने जो बलील दी है, वह उचित नहीं है। माननीय मंत्री जो स्वयं एक एग्रीकल्चरिस्ट हैं, मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि गेहूँ की फसल एक हेक्टर में कितनी होती है और एक

हेक्टर में धान कितना होता है इसको देखना चाहिए। गेहूँ और धान—दोनों फसलों में धरतर पड़ता है, एक हेक्टर में गेहूँ की फसल ज्यादा होती है और धान की फसल कम होती है जब कि धान की खेती में खाद, बीज, पेस्टिसाइड्स तथा मेहनत ज्यादा लगती है बनिस्वत गेहूँ की फसल के। इसलिए यह कहना सही नहीं है कि धान की प्राइस ज्यादा मिलती है।

दूसरी बात यह है कि प्राप 85 रुपया प्रति क्विंटल धान की कीमत देते हैं जब कि बाजार में 200 और 250 रुपये प्रति क्विंटल पर खाने वाला बावब मिलता है। जैसा कि प्रापने कहा तीस परसेंट का भास होता है एक क्विंटल में उसके हिसाब से भी अगर प्राप प्राइस को जोड़ेंगे तो प्रापको पता लगेगा कि जो मार्केट प्राइस है उससे कितनी कम प्राइस पैदी प्रोसेस को मिलती है। इसका मतलब यह है कि मिडिलमैन और सरकार के द्वारा जो खरीद की जाती है उसमें किसानों का शोषण होता है। धान में किसान का बीज, खाद और श्रम भी ज्यादा लगता है। इसके अलावा एक बात और भी है कि 70 परसेंट लैंडहोल्डिंग्स जो हैं वह 30-35 परसेंट खमीन पर छोटे छोटे किसान हैं और 65 परसेंट खेती पर 30 परसेंट प्राइस हैं। ऐसे जो बड़े लोग हैं उन के पास दूसरे सबसीडियरी वर्क्स हैं, धान हैं और एक्सट्राइन्कम की व्यवस्था है। साथ ही बड़े होने के नाते इन के पास क्विपमेण्ट्स भी ज्यादा होते हैं, इस लिये उन को कम पैसा पुसा सकता है, लेकिन जो छोटा किसान है, जिस के पास बीज के लिए पैसा नहीं है, खाद नहीं खरीद सकता है, अच्छा पानी नहीं दे सकता है, उन को ज्यादा खर्च करना पड़ता है, लेकिन उन को रियम्यूनरेटिव प्राइस नहीं मिलती है—मेरी दृष्टि में यह शोषण है। इस लिये जो गेहूँ का मूल्य है, वही धान का होना चाहिए यह मैं मांग करता हूँ।

डा० रामजी सिंह (भागलपुर) : हमारे माननीय प्रलेग्मन साहब ने जो कहा है कि धान की कीमत ज्यादा होनी चाहिए, वस्तुतः यह हम ध्यान से देखें तो 4.5 मिलियन टन धान का जो प्रोक्योरमेंट है, उस में 3.5 मिलियन टन तो केवल पंजाब, हरियाणा और उत्तर प्रदेश से आता है, इसलिए यदि हम उस को बड़ा भी दें, तो उस से सदर्न-स्टेट्स को विशेष लाभ नहीं होगा। प्राप देखिए—उन के यहाँ से प्रकाशित हिन्दू प्रबन्धकार लिखता है—

"The Chief Ministers of Tamil Nadu, Karnataka and Kerala which contribute very little to the Central pool, should be aware of the fact that their farmers have very little to gain directly by any increase of the Central procurement price for rice."

दूसरी बात मुझे यह निवेदन करनी है कि छोट्टी सबसिडी से कुछ भास क्षेत्र के लोगों को फायदा होता है। 1977 में 5.7 मिलियन टन छोट्टी का प्रोक्योरमेंट हुआ था, जिस में नार्थन स्टेट्स

[श्री रामजी सिंह]

से 1.6 मिलियन टन जो 2 परसेण्ट है, इस्टिमेटेड से 16 परसेण्ट और सर्वन स्टेट्स से 37 परसेण्ट हुआ। इस लिए गेहूँ का दाम ज्यादा है और चावल का दाम कम है—यह बागी इकनामिकली बाउन्स-नाथ की बागी नहीं है।

इस लिए हम कृषि मंत्री जी से यह पूछना चाहते हैं कि जहाँ तक चावल का सम्बन्ध है—हमारे मंत्री जी स्वयं एक अच्छे और अनुभवी किसान हैं—वे जानते हैं कि गेहूँ की मुकाबले जो धान की पैदावार होती है, उस में ज्यादा मेहनत होती है, ज्यादा रिस्क होता है और ज्यादा समय भी लगता है—तो क्या धान की कास्ट ग्रान्ट प्रोडक्शन को ध्यान में रखते हुए और जैसा एग्रिकल्चर प्राइस कमीशन की रिपोर्ट में और खास पर डिसेंटिंग नोट में उन्होंने पैदा की प्राइस बढ़ाने की बात कही है—क्या इन तीनों बातों को ध्यान में रखते हुए—

Rice is not a finished product, cultivation is very tedious, there is greater risk in growing paddy.

और चौथी बात जैसा एग्रिकल्चर प्राइस कमीशन ने अपनी रिपोर्ट में कहा है—उस को प्रोपोजनेटली बढ़ावेंगे।

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA (Tumkur) : My hon. friend Shri Alagesan, has raised a very important question namely remunerative price for paddy and coarse grains but the hon. Minister did not reply properly regarding coarse grains.

18 hrs.

There should be no discrimination between paddy and wheat growing areas, and the country should not be divided on these lines by different prices being fixed for them by the Government of India. This is what they are successfully doing. They want to play politics. But I do not want this kind of discrimination to be meted out at any time by the heads of the Government, either this Government or the previous Government or the coming Government very shortly. The Chief Ministers of the Southern States have met in a Conference and they are demanding a more remunerative price for paddy grown in Southern States. I have respect for the hon. Minister, he is a sober and good man.

MR. CHAIRMAN : Please come to the question.

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA : It is a question which concerns millions of rice-eaters in the South. The farmers are forced to make distress sale of their produce. The small farmers should be represented on the Agricultural Prices Commission, their

knowledge and practical difficulties should be shared by the Agricultural Prices Commission while fixing the prices. When there is a distress sale, the Government of India is incapable of increasing the market and arrange for the export of rice to the gulf countries. The Government of India, in spite of the demands by the Southern States, is not giving remunerative prices and definite help is not coming.

We will not be satisfied with this kind of evasive replies. I would like to know whether remunerative prices for paddy would be fixed in accordance with the demands of the Chief Ministers of the Southern States and whether the Minister realises that fixation of prices should be done on the basis of practical experience of the farmers and whether he would put more farmers on the Agricultural Prices Commission to meet the situation.

The third question is, whether the Government would, when there is distress sale, try to find market outside for the produce of the farmers by exporting to Gulf countries so that the farmers get remunerative prices. These three questions should be answered properly.

श्री युवराज (कटिहार) : सम्प्रति महोदय, मैं एक बुनियादी सवाल पूछना चाहता हूँ कि कास्ट ग्रान्ट प्रोडक्शन बरी करती रहती है। एक साल पहले जो फटिलाइजर की कीमत थी, जो कीमत किसान देते थे उस में अभी 20 प्रतिशत की बढ़ी हो गई है। यह केवल दक्षिण और पूर्व के राज्यों का प्रश्न नहीं है। प्रसम से ले कर मेघालय तक जिन पूर्वी राज्यों में धान पैदावार की ज्यादा होती है, वहाँ की जनता की क्रयशक्ति कम है। (व्यवधान)

PROF. P.G. MAVALANKAR (Gandhinagar) : The discussion on the Demands for Excess Grants (Railways) was to continue from 6 O'clock. Kindly, therefore, take the sense of the House to continue the half-an-hour discussion and then we can continue with the half-an-hour discussion.

MR. CHAIRMAN : Is it the pleasure of the House to extend the time for the half-an-hour discussion by then minutes?

HON. MEMBERS : Yes.

MR. CHAIRMAN : Mr. Yuvraj, you can continue.

श्री युवराज : सभी एग्रिकल्चरल इनपुट्स की कीमतें बढ़ रही हैं। इधर साल भर में फटिलाइजर, बीज, पानी, बिजली आदि सब बढ़ते बढ़ते बढ़ गई हैं और आपने पैदा की मूल्य 85 रुपये बिजटल निर्धारित किया है जो निश्चित रूप से अर्थव्यवस्थात्मक है, बिल्कुल अनुचित है। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि इन बढ़ती हुई कीमतों को देखते हुए और इसको देखते हुए

कि किसान ज्यादा उत्पादन कर सके और उसको कुछ लाभ भी मिल सके, क्या आप इस कीमत को बढ़ाने की कृपा करेंगे ?

श्री सुरजीत सिंह बरनाला : एक माननीय सदस्य ने कहा है कि चावल की कीमत दो सौ और आठ सौ रुपया हो गई है। जो बढ़िया किस्म का चावल है उसकी इतनी कीमत हो सकती है। लेकिन साम्राज्य शासनी जिस चावल को खाता है उसकी कीमत वहीं बढ़ी है और जो इस प्राइस है 150 या 170 रुपया वहही चली आ रही है। जहां जरूरत होती है वहां इसको पहुंचाते जाते हैं, रिमोट स्टेट्स में भी पहुंचाते हैं और इसी प्राइस पर इसका बिक्री है।

श्री डा० रामसिंह जी की बात से सहमत हूँ कि ऐसा खयाल कभी नहीं घाना चाहिए कि यह चावल हमारे लिए और यह हाउस है या यह नार्थ है। लेकिन कुछ लोग हैं जो इसको साउथ और नार्थ का सवाल बना लेते हैं। ऐसी बात नहीं होनी चाहिये (व्यवधान) एकप्या साहब कहते हैं कि हम ऐसी बात नहीं कर रहे हैं लेकिन करते जा रहे हैं।

So far as the question of food production is concerned, such things should never come in politics should never come in so far as agriculture and food is concerned. Every person in the country, whether he belongs to any party or any affiliation, needs food and it is our duty to supply food to all the parts of the country and to all the States of the country. This is our endeavour. Fortunately, so far we have been succeeding in that.

A suggestion was made by Mr. Lakshappa that some exports should be made. I may inform the hon. Members that exports are being made. We are exporting wheat and we are also exporting rice for the first time, as Dr. Ramji Singh said. We started exporting last year and we are exporting some wheat and rice this year also. We have already exported rice and we are exporting more rice and wheat to neighbouring countries and to some far-off countries also. We are trying to find markets outside for our rice and wheat. Personally, I am of the opinion that we are, in the coming few years, going to produce much more quantities of rice and wheat than what we are producing now. We are hoping to have a bumper crop, a good crop. Of course, after meeting our

requirements, we are to find an export market. We are already doing it.

We are thinking of exporting other agricultural commodities also.

There was a mention about the coarse grain also. The price of coarse grain has also been raised from Rs. 74 to Rs. 85 that is, an increase of Rs. 11 in one year. This is also a historical fact. Never before it has been raised to that extent. We are also trying to arrange for procurement. We have asked the State Governments to procure on behalf of the FCI. Wherever necessary, we have also opened centres in various States for procurement.

SHRI G.K. JAFFER SHARIEF (Bangalore North) : Sir, I have a submission to make. Yesterday, in the evening there were a lot of police officers and the police force within the jurisdiction of the Parliament House. I would like to know whether those police officers and the police force was with the permission to the Speaker. As a matter of fact, Mr. Antulay, a member of the other House, questioned the police officers.....(Interruptions).

MR. CHAIRMAN : This question was raised in the morning. You must give notice. I am not allowing that, Please take your seat.

The House will now take up further consideration of the Demands for Excess Grants (Railways) and the Supplementary Demands for Grants (Railways).

Shri Janardhana Poojary to continue his speech.

DEMANDS FOR EXCESS GRANTS (RAILWAYS), 1976-77

AND

SUPPLEMENTARY DEMANDS FOR GRANTS (RAILWAYS), 1978-79— contd.

SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY (Mangalore) : Mr. Chairman, Sir, I am not speaking in a sense of confrontation, but with pain and sorrow, and I shall deal with the bonus issue. Before doing so, I seek your permission to speak in Kannada.

*Shri Madhu Dandavate and Shri George Fernandes who were the prominent leaders of labourers and Railway employees in the year 1974 conducted several strikes.

[Shri Janardhan Poojary]

During those days there was famine and drought. There was a demand for 10 crores of rupees and Shrimati Indira Gandhi had told that it may not be possible to sanction that much of amount on account of famine in several parts of the nation. Then Shri Madhu Dandavate and Shri George Fernandes told that they would fight strongly if the demands of the workers are not fulfilled. Now they are the Ministers. They have the power and authority. What difficulty is there to fulfil the demands of the Railway employees. I do not understand, what hurdle is there in their way. Of course, it is not very tough job. There is no difficulty for them to pay the bonus.

They have given a number of statements in the newspapers stating that that they would fulfil the demands of the Railway employees. But they have not done so. I have put before the House two cut motions. First one is to install railway line Mercara. I am stressing this point since two years. Today, I request them to take up this railway line work from Mangalore. So far they have not shown any interest in this regard. As you are fully aware of the fact that installing of Railway line is going on vigorously in Maharashtra. But in the State of Karnataka this work has not been taken up. This type of step mother attitude is not at all correct. By this attitude, the people of Karnataka have been adversely affected. Another important point, I would like to state is about the Bangalore-Mysore railway line. This metre gauge line should be changed into broad gauge. I earnestly request the hon. Minister to take up this important job immediately. I have all respects to Shri Madhu Dandavate. I request him with all respects and honour to fulfil this vital demands of the hard working labourers. With these words I conclude.

MR. CHAIRMAN : Prof. Mavalankar
Please be very brief.

PROF. P. G. MAVALANKAR
(Gandhinagar) I will be very brief.

श्री श्री कृष्ण सिंह (मुंगेर) : सभापति महोदय, हम लोगों ने जो कट मोशन दिया है उसका क्या होगा ? आपने कोई तरीका नहीं रखा, कोई पद्धति नहीं रखी। मनमाने तरीके से नाम बुला रहे हैं। सब से ऊपर हमारा नाम है।

MR. CHAIRMAN : This is the list of Movers of Cut Motions.

श्री श्री कृष्ण सिंह : हम इस के प्रोट्रस्ट 5 मिनट के लिए वाक ब्राउट करते हैं।

[Shri Shrikrishna Singh then left the House.]
(Interruptions)

SHRI A.K. ROY (Dhanbad) : Sir, I have been trying to catch your eye.....

MR. CHAIRMAN : Your name is there.

SHRI K.T. KOSALRAM (Tiruchendur) : What about my Cut Motion?
(Interruptions).

MR. CHAIRMAN : The Cut Motions have already been moved. Prof. Mavalankar.

PROF. P. G. MAVALANKAR : Mr. Chairman, Sir, I take this opportunity of participating very briefly, in the discussion on Excess Grants and Supplementary Demands for Grants for Railways, only to make a few very important points.

Sir, about coal, I have already told my friend, the Minister, that he should not keep a number of trains remain cancelled because of shortage of coal. I find specially in North Gujarat-Patan, Mehsana and other areas—a number of trains remain cancelled for a long time. This creates a lot of disturbance to passengers who used to go by those trains. This is the only mode of communication available particularly there. If there are alternative modes of transport, I can understand it. These trains remain cancelled for a long time.

Then, Sir, I want to say about the settlement of pension cases. Why should it take so long? I know that as a matter of fact there are several cases of railway employees whose pension cases are not settled for five, seven or fifteen years. Some of them get their pension after their death. I hope the dynamic Minister will see to it that the pension cases are disposed of expeditiously. That is the next point.

About the Accident, Compensation, I want to suggest that the compensation for accidents should be paid as far as possible immediately. He announces immediately but I want that the payment is also made immediately. Relief has to be given immediately.

About the platforms I find that at the Ahmedabad Railway Station—big station—some trains which are long have to remain away from the platforms. There are occasions when some passengers particularly older people and women while getting down got fractured. So, something must be done.

About Titoda station in north Gujarat, I have written to him. I hope he will look into this. Lastly, I came to surveys. Surveys are going on. But I want to know what happens to the surveys? I will not speak about administrative costs as I have no time to do so. The last point is this. I want to know whether there is any proposal with regard to the implementation of his promises made in the House. This is about Kapadwanj-Modassa line. This has been going on. As regards electrification, why the Ahmedabad-Gandhinagar sector is still left incomplete? There is no adequate train facility between Ahmedabad-Gandhinagar which is the capital city. It is not in these Demands. But I take this opportunity of requesting the Minister to expedite these matters as early as possible. I hope a provision in the new budget will be made for it.

MR. CHAIRMAN : Mr. A.K. Roy.

SHRI A.K. ROY (Dhanbad) : Mr. Chairman, I do not know the time limit that you are enforcing on me.

MR. CHAIRMAN : Three minutes.

SHRI A.K. ROY : Give me two more minutes. Mr. Chairman, Sir, I was told that our ever smiling Prof. Madhu has honey tongue. He is very good to all the cut motions. This has tempted me to come here and to place my points.

Mr. Chairman, what I want to tell you is that other members are telling him that they want something. But Prof. Dandavate is so angry with Dhanbad that what we were having there has been taken away by him. So I have come here with a humble prayer for its restoration just as our hon. Labour Minister has restored something. I want that at least he should restore what we were getting during emergency. Mr. Chairman, Sir, we were having two bogies attached with the Jammu-Tawi Express so that we could come to Delhi. You know that four of the Central Government undertakings are in Dhanbad. But, Prof. Dandavate has taken away the facility of the coach. Not only that. We were demanding for long that we must have train from Sindri to Dhanbad and from Dhanbad to Bokaro. I personally raised and our people gave memorandum also. Our hon. Railway Minister is completely apathetic to that.

I want to have two things from the hon. Minister. I want him to enlighten me on this. You know there is a work-to-rule method by railway workers. But, our Minister has adopted Kissinger type diplomacy of somehow pacifying them.

I want to know whether do they stand and whether any movement is coming up.

Secondly, we were alarmed to hear the recent statement of the Railway Ministry that this year the railways are going to suffer a loss.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : I never said this. I said that we will be out of the red.

SHRI A.K. ROY : We are getting confused. We would like that our honourable honey-tongued Professor Madhu Dandavate should enlighten us about all these facts.

SHRI V.M. SUDHEERAN (Alleppey) : Mr. Chairman, I am here just to remind the hon'ble Minister about his assurance given on 27th November about the Ernakulam-Alleppey railway line.

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE) : I am aware of it.

SHRI V.M. SUDHEERAN : I am extremely thankful to the hon'ble Minister and the Prime Minister for their having taken keen interest in starting the new railway line. I am glad to know in his departmental meeting he has included Ernakulam-Alleppey line in the next year's work but I may request you to have a special care about this project and persuade the Planning Commission at the earliest so that the long-pending demand of Kerala is met. The people of Kerala—especially those who belong to the coastal belt—are keen that their long-standing demand must be met at the earliest because Kerala government and the people of that area take a lot of interest in that project. It is a developing area. I am happy to inform the lot of interest in that project. It is a developing area. I am happy to inform the hon'ble Minister that the Prime Minister is coming on 31st December to lay the foundation stone of the Rs. 25 crore worth steel complex project there. That will be an additional plus point as far as this railway line is concerned. I think the hon'ble Minister will agree with me that this project is financially viable. Taking into consideration all the developmental aspects the hon'ble Minister may try his best so that the long awaited demand of the people of Kerala is met.

” श्री बी. कृष्ण सिंह : (मुंजर) : श्री सभापति महोदय, मैंने इन मांगों के बारे में कटोरी-प्रस्ताव की दिया है। इस सम्बन्ध में मैं दो तीन बातें निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ।

जमालपुर कारखाना, जो प्रायिक दृष्टि से पिछड़े हुए प्रदेश बिहार में है, बन्द होने की स्थिति में है। मैंने इस बारे में एक पत्र भी पांच सात रोज पहले मंत्री महोदय को लिखा था। यह कारखाना स्टीम इंजनों के निर्माण और मरम्मत के उद्देश्य से स्थापित किया गया था। उसमें कार्य-भार की इतनी कमी होती जा रही है कि प्रयोज्य प्राप्त कर्मचारियों के

[श्री श्रीकृष्ण सिंह]

बदले नई नियुक्तियां नहीं हो रही हैं। इसके अलावा बहुत से लोग काम से निकाले जा रहे हैं, या उनका ट्रांसफर किया जा रहा है। यह कारखाना 7 फरवरी, 1862 को स्थापित हुआ था। यह एशिया का सब से पुराना और बड़ा कारखाना है। 1879 में जब ईस्ट इंडिया कंपनी ने इसको खरीद लिया, तो यह सरकार के नियंत्रण में आ गया। पिछले पच्चीस वर्षों में स्टैंडर्ड यूनिट्स के पीरियाडिकल ओवरहाल की संख्या एक साल में 18 प्रतिशत बढ़ी है। इन पच्चीस वर्षों में सारे देश में रेलवे के कर्मचारी भी 65 प्रतिशत बढ़ गये हैं। उसी हिसाब से जमालपुर कारखाने के कमीचारियों की संख्या 40/45 हजार होने के बजाये वह 18,000 से घट कर 9,000 हो गई है। स्टीम इंजिनों की संख्या धीरे-धीरे कम होती जा रही है। पुरानी सरकार की नीति डोडलाइजेशन और इलेक्ट्रिकीकरण करने की थी। लेकिन उसके कारण जो लोग बेरोजगार हो रहे थे, जिन मजदूरों की रोटी-रोटी छिन जाती थी, उन की समस्या का निदान करने के लिए कोई कार्यवाही नहीं की जाती थी। पोलिटिकल दृष्टि से किया जाता था। जहां तहां हुआ लेकिन बिहार का जो यह जमालपुर कारखाना है यहां के जो मजदूर निकाले गए उन के लिए कभी कोई काम नहीं हुआ। तत्कालीन रेल मंत्री श्री हनुमन्तैया ने 1971 में यहां की स्थिति को देखकर प्रादेश दिया था कि टुक फिटिंग का काम जमालपुर में शुरू किया जाय। लेकिन आज तक वह शुरू नहीं हुआ। क्यों नहीं हुआ, यह नहीं मालूम। 1140 तरह के पुर्जे जमालपुर कारखाने में अब तक बनते आ रहे थे जो अब निजी व्यापारियों और मोनोपली हाउसेज के घरानों से खरीदे जा रहे हैं, बिरला टाटा से खरीदे जा रहे हैं और जनता सरकार में यह बात चल रही है यह एक प्राथम्य की बात है। धीरे धीरे यह कारखाना अब खत्म होने की स्थिति में है। भारतीय रेलवे की एकमात्र रोलिंग मिल इसी जमालपुर कारखाने के अंदर है। लेकिन 1953 में जहां यह 653 मीट्रिक टन निकालती थी, वह आज घट कर 295 मीट्रिक टन पर चला गया है। ब्यावलर बनाने का काम पूर्ण निर्धारित योजना के अनुसार जमालपुर वर्कशाप को देना चाहिए था लेकिन वह चितरंजन कारखाने को दे दिया गया है और उसी तरह एक्शल और पहिए बनाने का काम भी जमालपुर से छीन कर बंगलूर के कारखाने को दे दिया गया। रेल के दिक्कों और कोच के निर्माण तथा मरम्मत का काम भी मद्रास स्थित इंडीअल कोच फैक्ट्री और मुबनेश्वर एवं खड़गपुर के वर्कशापों को दे दिया गया जब कि इन की व्यवस्था जमालपुर में कर के हजारों मजदूरों की निश्चित रोजगार दिया जा सकता था। प्राप प्राधुनीकीकरण करना चाहते हैं, वह करिए लेकिन उस के साथ साथ जो बेरोजगारी की समस्या होती है उस के लिए भी दूरगतिता रखनी चाहिए जो आज तक नहीं रखी गई।

रेलवे सम्बन्धी जितने निर्णय होते हैं उन को लेने वाला रेलवे बोर्ड मालिक है या रेल मंत्री मालिक हैं यह हमारी समझ में नहीं आता। पिछली बार मंत्री महोदय ने कहा था और प्राश्वासन दिया था इसी सदन में कि हम जब बल्ड बैक से रुपये कोन मिलेगा तो यहां पर हम पैसा देंगे लेकिन केवल 1 करोड़ रुपये जमालपुर वर्कशाप को दिया गया जब कि कर्मचारियों को केवल वेतन देने में कारखाने को बड़े करोड़ रुपये 1952 में खर्च हो रहा था। बंगलूर में पहिये और एक्शल निर्माण के लिए 34 करोड़ रुपये दिया गया। मुबनेश्वर में डिब्बों की मरम्मत के लिए 9 करोड़ रुपये दिए जा रहे हैं और पश्चिम बंगाल स्थित कचड़ापारा, चितरंजन, खड़गपुर और लिलुपा के चारों वर्कशापों के लिए भी 25 करोड़ रुपये स्वीकृत किए गए हैं। ... (व्यवधान)

MR. CHAIRMAN : D'ont record.
I have called the next speaker.

SHRI SHRIKRISHNA SINGH ***

श्री केशव राव घोंडगे (नांदेड़) : सभापति महोदय, माननीय रेल मंत्री जी का मैं इस के लिए शुक्रिया अदा करता हूं कि उन्होंने कोकण क्षेत्र के अंदर और खास कर के मराठवाड़ा क्षेत्र के अंदर दिलचस्पी ली है, वह इसलिए नहीं कि वह महाराष्ट्र के सेह या मराठवाड़ा के हैं बल्कि इसलिए कि कई सालों से इन क्षेत्रों के साथ जो ज्यादाती हुई है उस को दूर करने के लिए उन्होंने अपना फर्ज अदा किया है, इसलिए जनता की ओर से मैं उन का शुक्रिया अदा करता हूं। अपनी मांग के बारे में मैंने कठ मोहन भी दिया है। उनका क्रमांक नम्बर 26 और 27 है।

यह शुक्रिया अदा करने में अपनी कुछ मांगें रखना चाहता हूं। यह मांग नांदेड़ परमणी उस्मानाबाद और निजामाबाद विभाग की जनता की है। 21 साल से महाराष्ट्र प्रसेम्बली के अंदर बन्द रेलवे लाइनों की मांग मैं करता आ रहा हूं। उस मांग को महाराष्ट्र सरकार ने सिफारिस कर के केन्द्रीय सरकार के पास भेजा है। इस के बाद अब वहां की मेरी बहादुर जनता की मेहरबानी से मैं यहां पर चुन कर प्राया हूं, इसलिए यह मांग मैं यहां पर कर रहा हूं। अब हमारी यह मांग है कि गंगाबेड़ से बोधन और नांदेड़ से लापुर का उद्गार रेलवे लाइन डाली जाय। मैंने इस के बारे में रेलवे मंत्री महोदय को खुद खत लिख कर मांग की है और मुझे बहुत खुशी है कि 22 नवम्बर, 1978 को रेलवे मंत्री ने जबब दिया है कि जैसे की कमी को वजह से फिलहाल वह इस काम को नहीं कर सकते मगर पहले किंग में नांदेड़ से अंधार बाया कलम्बर को प्रापरेटिव गुगर फैक्ट्री की रेल लाइन के बारे में वह जरूर सोचेंगे, यह प्राश्वासन उन्होंने मुझे दिया है। मुझे उम्मीद है कि रोस्ते हुए बच्चे के हाथ में खिलना दे कर जैसे उसे बहुमाना जाता है उसी तरह वह हमारे साथ यह एश्यो-रेंट दे र कर मजक नहीं करने बल्कि अपना बादा पूरा करेंगे। 22 नवम्बर को जो प्राश्वासन उन्होंने

दिया है उस के लिए 6 दिसम्बर, 1978 को मैं ने अपना खत भेज कर उन का भुक्तिया भ्रदा किया है और साथ ही कंठार के एम०एल०ए० गुरुनाथ राव कुइरे, नगराध्यक्ष हुंगारे, कंठार पंचायत समिति के सभापति खंकर राव जाधव, उपसभापति धानन्दराव शिंदे और गम्भाजी पाटिल पेटकर वगैरह ने भी खत भेज कर इस के लिए उन का भुक्तिया भ्रदा किया है। हमारे इस क्षेत्र के साथ निजामी हुकुमत के दौर में बहुत नाइंसाफी की है। हमारे एरिया को महसूस यानी उपेक्षित रखा गया है। हमारे एरिया के लिये नई रेलवे लाइन को बहुत जरूरत है। हम ने इस के लिये मांग की है, सवाल पूछे हैं और रेलवे कंसल्टेंट्स कमेटी में मैं भी गुजारिश की है। मैं उम्मीद करता हूँ—आप इस स मेल में सर्वे करायेंगे। पूरी स्कीम अगर वैसे को ब्रह्म से फिलहाल अमल में नहीं ला सकते, तो यह मुझे मन्सूर है, लेकिन नांदेड से कंठार ब्रह्मा कलम्बर फैक्टरी तक लाइन को आप पहले फेज में लोजिये और उस का सर्वे कीजिये। प्लानिंग कमीशन से इस की सफारिश कीजिये। अगर हमारी धावाज कम है, तो उस को आप पूरा कीजिये। हम 25 साल से लगातार कोषिश करते रहे, हम आप से इन्साफ मांगते हैं। 25 साल में कांग्रेस हुकुमत की तरफ से जैसा एगो-रेंस मिलना था, वैसा ही एगो-रेंस धावाज आप की तरफ से भी मिले तो कांग्रेस की हुकुमत और आप की हुकुमत में क्या फर्क हुआ। आप का नाम तो “मधु” है, अगर मधु हो कर भी एगो-रेंस पूरा नहीं हुआ, तो फिर खुलसामबुल्ला जहर क्या बरा है? मुझे उम्मीद है कि मधु मधु हो रहेगा और अपना कर्ज भरा करेगा। आप ने जनता पार्टी के राज में 22 नवम्बर 1978 को जो मुझे धावाजान पत्र के द्वारा दिया है, उस को आप पूरा कीजिये और इस तरह से हमारे एरिया को जो मांग है उस को पूरा कीजिये। हम आप से भीख नहीं मांगते हैं, बल्कि हम अपना हक मांगते हैं। निजाम हुकुमत के समयों में ही इस रेलवे लाइन का सर्वे किया गया था, लेकिन वह हुकुमत कुछ नहीं कर सकी। आज हम को जवाब दिया जाता है कि हम सोच रहे हैं—10 साल तक सोचते हैं और उस के बाद जवाब देते हैं कि हम इस को अमल में नहीं ला सकते हैं। अगर कुछ करना नहीं है तो दस साल तक सोचने की क्या जरूरत है? मैं मानता हूँ—मुझाभी मुश्किलता है। मैं गुजारिश करूंगा कि गंगा खेड़ से बोधन, नांदेड से लावुर इन नई रेलवे लाइनों की आप शुरुआत करें। जैसा कि आप ने एगो-रेंस दिया है, उसी तरीके से नांदेड से कंधार ब्रह्मा कलम्बर फैक्टरी रेलवे लाइन अमल में लायें। मनमाड से मुदखंड तक की लाइन ब्राड गेज की जाय। राजा हरिचन्द्र ने जवाब में बायदा किया था और उस बायदे को उन्होंने पूरा किया—वह अपनी तहजीब है। आप ने 22 नवम्बर 1978 को मुझ से समझाव्र कर जो खत में बायदा किया है, मैं उम्मीद करता हूँ आप अपनी परम्परा को अमल में रखेंगे और हमारा कई सालों की मांग को पूरा कर के जनता का साथ देंगे। मेरे पेश किए गए 26 और 27 टोकन कट मोशन पर गौर करेंगे। इतना ही कह कर मैं खजना चाहता हूँ। जय शक्ति।

SHRI PURNANARAYAN SINHA
(Tezpur): I am Chairman, at the

instance of the N.E.C. to link up of Assam Hill Stations which are Capitals of States that were created out of one Assam by the erstwhile Government of Shrimati Indira Gandhi, they had sanctioned the construction of some 30 or 40 Kilometres railway lines each. But the main point is that the railway lines are required in the tea growing and rice bearing areas of Assam. The hon. Railway Minister knows very well that the river transport in Assam is lost. The people have taken up road and land transport. But the roads are bad. Therefore, the railways are the only means of transportation. The vehicles cannot move on the roads. Therefore, the rural people of Assam and other regions of North East need some kind of cheap transport in order to move their produce. The demand is for linking the important localities of rice bearing and tea growing regions. I have also made a suggestion earlier in this connection. For instance, a railway line is necessary between Jakhala-Bandha towards Jorhat via Baruaabamun Gaon and from Sibsagar to Dibrugarh via Khowang. These are good tea-growing and rice bearing areas. When there was a proposal for constructing the second bridge over the Brahmaputra River, I had suggested to the Hon'ble Railway Minister to extend the railway line from Tezpur to Northern bridge head so that it could create facilities to the people engaged in constructing the Bridge and carrying materials. At the same time the State Government has taken a big plan of establishing township on either end of the bridge on either bank of the river so that the people who are going to be settled in the new township may be provided with transport facilities. In 1974 a survey was undertaken for the construction of a railway line and the estimated cost was Rs. 80.0 lakhs. Now, I am surprised to hear from the Railway Minister that it has since been estimated at Rs. 4.0 crores for the construction of 8 kilometres. It is something unimaginable.

There is another demand. Now, for the diversion of the broad gauge line from Saraighat bridge to New Gauhati via National Highway 37, they say that the estimated cost will be Rs. 7 crores to Rs. 9 crores. But it is essential for removing the congestion at Gauhati to have the lines through the city. Yesterday I put a question in this regard. I got answer that the Government was to consider construction of this line. I feel that the estimated amount of Rs. 7 to Rs. 9 crores for this purpose is not too much. Now, on the 12th December, the students called for Assam Bandh which was a flop. But the Officers cancelled trains for fear of trouble. That day, the Tinsukia Mail too was cancelled. Passengers were detained for 20 hours.

[Shri Purranarayan Sinha]

These things should not happen. Some amount of forward thinking and intelligence is necessary on the part of the Railway officials who should apply them before they cancel the trains.

MR. CHAIRMAN : Please resume your seat, Mr. Sinha. Don't record when I call the next speaker.

(Interruptions)**

SHRI BEDABRATA BARUA (Kaliabor) : I am very thankful for the opportunity given to me. I very much welcome the proposals, so far as they go. I thank the Railway Minister for the sympathy shown to the people of the North-Eastern region. But it is curious that while he has asked for appropriations for these essential lines, he has left quite in the cold, the standing proposal for the conversion of the metre gauge line into broad gauge, i.e., from Bongaigaon to Gauhati.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : I have provided...

SHRI BEDABRATA BARUA : Is it there? What I wanted to say was that the amount sanctioned for this, is below expectations. It will take 15 to 20 years. I hope the Minister will provide sufficient funds so that this proposal can be completed within 2 to 3 years. The economy of North-Eastern region is in the clutches of transport operators who have been fleecing people and making a lot of profit at the cost of more than 1-1/2 crores of people of that area.

This is a monsoon area, and there is a tremendous loss in transhipment; and prices go up. Commodities like cement cannot be transported in the monsoon seasons. There is another point—which my previous speaker has mentioned. It is about connecting important towns of Assam in the railway system. When the Europeans started building railway lines in Assam, only the proprietors of tea gardens were consulted, who had no interest in connecting important places. Prominent towns like Jorhat, Sibsagar, Golaghat, Nowgong and Dorgaon were all left out of the railway lines. In fact, railway lines went through separately populated areas. There are various branch lines which can be utilised for connecting all these important towns—and only 40 miles of new railway lines may have to be created, to achieve the objective. This will provide an alternative line in Assam. This proposal has been hanging fire for a long time and we have been making this proposal. I hope it will be done soon.

I also propose that, as you had an opportunity to say in your speech, there is no point in creating more and more confusion by having more metre gauge lines. It does not really benefit the people. There would then be persistent demands for their conversion. I think this new alternative railway line should be broad-gauge one, from the very beginning. There should be no controversy about it. I hope the Minister will go ahead and make a survey for this new line, as soon as possible. The Minister has to make up the mind expeditiously. All the Railway Ministers so far have been dragging their feet, and they have never come to grips with this problem. The people in Assam have really needed this railway lines.

I hope these proposal will receive due consideration as well as the proposal for expediting the broad gauge line.

SHRI K. A. RAJAN (Trichur) : I would like to enumerate five items which are connected with the railway of my State of Kerala. There is a question of railway division. The new division which is proposed to be established with Trivandrum as its headquarters should be expedited. I know that the Ministry has moved in the matter and has taken certain initiative. My only request is that this division should not, in any way, prejudice the status of the loco division. We also welcome the assurance from the Railway Minister.

Then the second point which I would like to emphasise is about electrification of traction between Ernakulam and Trivandrum on which I know you have taken certain initiative and had certain discussions with the Ministry of Kerala. It is a tract touching various important district headquarters and electricity is available in abundance in Kerala. I request you to see that the project is expedited. You will have a reasonable return on that project also.

The third point which I would like to bring to your notice is the Alleppy Ernakulam coastal railway line on which I know that you have taken certain initiative and I hope it will come into existence soon.

Another thing which I would like to bring to your notice is the heavy traffic on the Malabar Express where most of the passengers every day have to wait on the platform without getting facilities for travel. In order to avoid that difficulty, I request you to put more bogies even with double engine; and that train is one which brings the largest amount

**Not recorded.

of the revenue in passenger traffic in that area.

Then there is a much repeated demand for a new railway link between Kottipuram and Guruvayora. Guruvayora is the pilgrimage centre next to Tirupati in the South and lakhs of pilgrims are daily going to that area. I think from the point of view of survey, this line has to be taken into consideration. I know in the last survey the report is not encouraging where it has been mentioned that there is only 4 per cent return. Apart from this, I would like to request you that, in the light of new development that has taken place in that area, especially in the trade of marine product and other things, you should make a reappraisal of the whole thing and have another survey made and see that the line is cleared.

Lastly, I would like to draw your attention to the present plight of the cancellation of so many trains in Kerala because of coal that has been brought for railway. The coal that has been brought for railway has been found to be useless. So, this has really put our people into difficulty. So, I would request you to take remedial measures in setting things right.

श्री मुखेश सिंह (सतना) : सभापति महोदय, मैं आप के माध्यम से माननीय मंत्री महोदय का ध्यान मध्य प्रदेश के सब से पिछड़े इलाके की तरफ दिलाना चाहता हूँ। मध्य प्रदेश का यह सब से पिछड़ा इलाका विन्ध्य प्रदेश, बंधेलखण्ड और बुन्देलखण्ड के नाम से जाना जाता है। यह 36 मैट्रिक स्टैंडर्स से मिल कर बना है। मैं माननीय रेल मंत्री जी को बधाई देता हूँ कि उन्होंने इन धनदान मार्गों में ललितपुर से सिंगरौली तक रेल बिछाने के लिए प्रावधान किया है। मेरा उस से निवेदन है कि कहीं ऐसा न हो कि पूरा समय सर्वे में ही चला जाए। क्योंकि पिछले बीस साल का इतिहास यही है कि जब भी इस बारे में मांग की गयी तो हमेशा सर्वे हो रहा है कह कर टाला जाता रहा है। इसलिए हमारा माननीय मंत्री जी से निवेदन है कि वे इस काम को जल्दी से जल्दी पूरा करें। हमें मालूम है कि मंत्री जी जो भी प्रावधान देते हैं, उसको पूरा करने का वे प्रयत्न करते हैं। इसलिए इसको एक साल के अन्दर पूरा करके वहाँ पर रेलवे लाइन बिछाने की कृपा की जानी चाहिये।

उस इलाके में एक रेल चली है कुतुब नूतंबा एक्सप्रेस के नाम से जो सीधे दिल्ली जाती है। हम सभी इससे सदस्य और उस इलाके के लोग मंत्री महोदय को इसके लिए बधाई देते हैं। लेकिन एक तकलीफ की तरफ आपका ध्यान दिलाना चाहते हैं। वहाँ पर सात ब्रिजे हैं। उस इलाके के लोगों की कठिनाई यह है कि भोपाल जो उस प्रदेश की राजधानी है वहाँ जाने के लिए कोई भी डायरेक्ट ट्रेन नहीं है। कई बार निवेदन किया जा चुका है कि वहाँ पर सीधी गाड़ी चलाई जाए। अब जब इस मांग की रखा गया है उसका जवाब

यह दिया गया है कि कतनी और नौनी तक डबल लाइन न होने की वजह से इसको शुरू नहीं किया जा सकता है। अगर यह काम ही हो सकता है इस में देर है तो कम से कम एक बोगी चाहे सतना से और चाहे मानकपुर से एक्सप्रेस गाड़ी में लगा दी जायें ताकि हमारे उस क्षेत्र के राजधानी जाने वाले लोग भी भोपाल जा सकें।

सतना एक बहुत बड़ा स्टेशन है। बहुत। बड़ी संख्या में लोग उतरते और चढ़ते हैं। दो तीन गाड़ियाँ भी वहाँ से चलती हैं। परन्तु वहाँ एक ही प्लेटफार्म है। कभी कभी जब वे एक साथ या जाती हैं तो बहुत बड़ी तकलीफ होती है। इस वास्ते मेरा अनुरोध है कि एक दूसरा प्लेटफार्म वहाँ पर बनाया जाए।

एक मेरा यह भी निवेदन है कि सतना से रोवा तक का सर्वे पहले ही हो चुका है। अब सतना से खजुराहो तक का काम भी आपको शीघ्र शुरू कर देना चाहिये। आपने ऐसा किया तो हम सब उस इलाके के लोग आपके बहुत आभारी होंगे।

MR. CHAIRMAN : I would like to remind hon. Members that it is not only the railway lines that have to be completed, but the debate has also to be completed. So, please co-operate with the Chair.

SHRI G. NARSIMHA REDDY (Adilabad) : I come from Andhra Pradesh. The line between Kazipet and Balharshah passes through two important districts namely Karimnagar and Adilabad. I would like to inform the hon. Minister that although they are on the main trunk line from Madras to Hyderabad, we have no direct train to go to our own capital of Hyderabad, which is most surprising. We have one passenger train, and to cover the distance of 150 miles to the capital, it takes 20 hours. The Dakshin Express going from Hyderabad to Delhi passes through our area at midnight, and it is also fully reserved. Therefore, I would request the hon. Minister to give us a fast express or a fast passenger between Balharshah and Hyderabad via Kazipet.

The hon. Minister has already declared at Aurangabad that the line from Hyderabad to Aurangabad is going to be converted into broad gauge if my information is correct. I would like to inform him that already a survey has been made between Wardha and Indulva, crossing Adilabad. In Adilabad a cement plant is coming up in the public sector. I do not know how it will come up if it is not connected with the main line, how the cement will be transported, and how coal will come there, because coal is not available there, coal has to come from Wardha only to this place.

[Shri G. Narasimha Reddy]

There is a metre-gauge line from Adilabad via Mudikad to Hyderabad. Hyderabad comes in Andhra Pradesh and if we have to go from Hyderabad proper to our own capital through the metre gauge line, that will also take about 20 to 22 hours. I would request the hon. Minister, who has already declared to convert that line into broad-gauge, to implement it as early as possible.

SHRI PABITRA MOHAN PRA DHAN (Deogarh) : I am glad that I have got a chance to speak. I support the demands put forth by the hon. Minister because money is required in view of the fact that amenities and facilities are provided both to the travellers and the workers. More number of trains are introduced, speed going trains are also arranged. More railway lines are also under consideration and double-decker trains are also put on the line. Over and above all these things, the number of accidents have been reduced. These are the benefits and amenities and development for which money is required. So the demand made is appropriate. But the defects are there. The chain pulling is at present increasing. So far as neatness and cleanliness is concerned, it is also neglected by the workers there.

Coming to Orissa, it is a very much neglected State from the British period and even after independence. My demand is that from Talcher to Sambalpur a railway line is to be constructed. Some money has been provided for the survey work. The minimum construction expenses per mile is only Rs. 11 lakhs and the entire expenditure will come to about Rs. 18 crores to Rs. 20 crores. So, I do not want to make any demand. I would make an appeal to the Minister so that during his period of this term—he may be the Minister in some other term also, in the next term—he may complete it.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE :
It is a very good conclusion.

SHRI K. T. KOSALRAM (Tiruchendur) : I wanted to impress upon the Minister three or four points. But unfortunately, I have no time. So, I am going to concentrate on only one point.

The hon. Minister has provided Rs. 2 lakhs for conducting a re-appraisal survey of the broad-gauge line from Dindigul to Tuticorin and Tirunelveli. I could not understand this. The survey from Tuticorin to Dindigul had already been completed. Since land, bridges and other installations are already existing, the scheme will not require any new re-appraisal. It is obvious that Tuticorin Harbour has been

delayed as a major port, one of the biggest fertiliser units is there, a super thermal power station is there. The salt production has gone up from 9 lakh tonnes to 21 lakh tonnes in the Tuticorin circle. Not only that, there we have two biggest cement factories in Tirunelveli and Ramanad Districts.

There is also another thing. The above facts prove that the conversion of metre-gauge into broad-gauge will never be uneconomical.

Besides that banana export from Southern Tamil Nadu earns annually Rs. 6 crores in foreign exchange. On account of delay in the haulage of this delicate fruit through metre-gauge track, 20 per cent of the product is getting spoiled on the way.

Madam Chairman, you yourself have pleaded effectively with the Railway Minister. I need not add anything more. I hope, the hon. Minister will implement the scheme this year, itself.

श्री राम प्रसाद देशमुख (हाथरस) : सभापति महोदय, सबसे पहले मैं अपने मंत्री महोदय को इस बात की बधाई देना चाहता हूँ कि ट्रेनों में चोरियाँ, डकैतियाँ हो निकली हैं और गाड़ियाँ लुटने लगी हैं। इसलिये भी उनको बधाई देना चाहता हूँ कि इनके समय में कम-से-कम एमर्जेन्सी से भी अच्छा काम हो रहा है। सारांश यह कि जो गाड़ियाँ जारी थीं, वह भी रुक गई हैं कीचले की बजह से।

अलीगढ़ में 2 हजार एम०एस०टी० पास हैं जो दिल्ली धाते हैं। वह लोग गाड़ियों को रोकते हैं। पहले एक गाड़ी 8 बजे चलती थी, उसको भी हट्टा दिया गया है। जिस गाड़ी के लिये पाइप लाइन लगी थी, जिस पर लाखों रुपये खर्च हुआ था, वह बेकार हो गई है। मैंने कहा था कि योमरी एक्सप्रेस को वहाँ पर रोक दिया जाये तो मुझे बताया गया कि वहाँ से 110 सवारी लब्धनऊ जाती हैं तो इसके लिये वहाँ गाड़ी को कैसे रोकें। दिल्ली से 3 गाड़ी लब्धनऊ जाती हैं, समय में नहीं धाता है कि क्या सब सवारी लब्धनऊ के लिये ही जाती हैं। आप धन्दावा लगाइये कि कितनी सवारी लब्धनऊ के लिये जाती होंगी ?

मैं रोजाना अलीगढ़ के रेलवे स्टेशन पर जाता हूँ वहाँ देखता हूँ टी० टी० धाई० एक एक सवारी से 20, 20 और 25, 25 रुपये बुकिंग के लिये लेता है। उनके एजेन्ट लगे हुए हैं। मैं रोज जा कर देखता हूँ आप टी० टी० धाई० के हप्तर में जा कर देखें, वह प्लेटफार्म पर खड़े होकर रिजर्वेशन करते हैं, आपको पता लग जायेगा कि लोग इस से कितने परेशान होते हैं। एन टाइम पर वह मांग करते हैं और एजेन्ट जाकर कहते हैं कि इतने रुपये दो, तुम को बैठा देंगे। इस तरह करजान हो रही है।

मैंने बताया है कि अलीगढ़ से कम से कम 2 हजार एम० एस० टी० रोजाना आते हैं, रोजाना व्यापार का काम होता है। अलीगढ़ ऐसी जगह है जिस का काम दिल्ली से बहुत होता है, कुछ सविस के लोग हैं लेकिन हुआ वह है कि वहां एक गाड़ी चलती थी, वह भी रोक दी गई है।

एक तिनसुधिया मेल दिन के ढाई बजे जाती थी उस को भी सुबह 6 बजे कर दिया है। 12 बजे के बाद कोई ऐसी गाड़ी नहीं है जो अलीगढ़ के लिये जाये। इसलिये मेरा कहना यह है कि कम से कम इस गाड़ी को तो चला दिया जाय जो अलीगढ़ से हटा कर खुर्जा कर दी है, इस को ही अलीगढ़ कर दिया जाये।

श्री लालू प्रसाद (छपरा): सभापति महोदय, मैं कोई लंबा चौड़ा भाषण नहीं करना चाहता हूं। मैं केवल दो तीन निवेदन करना चाहता हूं। मैं रेल मंत्री प्रो० मधु दंडवते को धन्यवाद देना चाहता हूं कि उन्होंने सोनपुर को नये प्रमंडल का दर्जा दिया है। कांग्रेस हुकूमत ने प्रमंडल को सोनपुर से हटा कर—वहां एशिया का सब से बड़ा प्लेटफार्म है और वह एक धार्मिक स्थान है—समस्तीपुर में कर दिया था। मैं मंत्री महोदय और जनता सरकार को बधाई देता हूं कि उन्होंने सोनपुर में नया प्रमंडल स्थापित किया है।

मैं मंत्री महोदय से यह भी निवेदन करना चाहता हूं कि जमालपुर का कारखाना बन्द होने की स्थिति में है, उस को तोड़ा न जाये।

इन्दिराजी की सरकार के अधीन 1975-76 में नसबंदी अभियान से जनसंख्या में कमी नहीं हुई, बल्कि उस में निरन्तर बढ़ोतरी हुई है। लेकिन अंग्रेजों के जमाने से बिहार में जो रेलें चलाई जा रही हैं—गया-धनबाद, गोरखपुर-गोहाटी और छपरा-सोनपुर की लोकल ट्रेन्ज—आज भी वही पुरानी ट्रेनें चल रही हैं, जिन में न तो कोई बिड़की होती है और न लैट्रिन का दरवाजा होता है। मैं ने मंत्री महोदय को कई बार कहा है कि ये ट्रेनें हैं या डोली हैं, कृपा कर के इन्हें सुधारिये।

मैं यह भी मांग करना चाहता हूं कि लोकल ट्रेन्ज चलाई जायें और ट्रेनों को जनसंख्या के हिसाब से बढ़ाया जाये। आज दिल्ली में जितनी लंबी ट्रेनें आती ह, वे पटना और आरा के बीच में रोक ली जाती हैं, जैसे विक्रमशिला को रोक लिया जाता है। पैसंजर, विद्यार्थी और कर्मचारी समय पर घर नहीं पहुंच पाते हैं।

मैं मंत्री महोदय का ध्यान इस ओर आकृष्ट करना चाहता हूं कि रेल विभाग में भारी भ्रष्टाचार का बोल-बाला है। विजिलेंस डिपार्टमेंट शिकायत करने पर

एकनालेजमूट भी नहीं करता है। बड़े बड़े अफसर एयर-कंडीशन में बैठे रहते हैं। रिजर्वेशन के बारे में बहुत भ्रष्टाचार है। टिकटों का रिसेलिंग होता है। लेकिन इस बारे में कोई कार्यवाही नहीं की जाती है। मैं मंत्री महोदय से निवेदन करना चाहता हूं कि मेरे निर्वाचन-क्षेत्र में कैटरिंग में इतना भ्रष्टाचार है, मगर उस के बारे में अभी तक कोई जांच नहीं हुई है।

MR. CHAIRMAN : I am sorry. I am calling the next speaker now.

श्री लालू प्रसाद : मैं यह भी निवेदन करना चाहता हूं कि दोषाघाट और पहलेजाघाट के बीच रेलवे ब्रिज बनाना चाहिए।

MR. CHAIRMAN : Mr. Govinda Munda. I have called the next speaker. Do not record him.

श्री लालू प्रसाद : * *

*SHRI GOVINDA MUNDA (Keonjhar) : Madam Chairman, I welcome the Supplementary demands for grants of the Ministry of Railways for the year 1978-79. While I congratulate the Minister for the excellent work that has been done I have to say a few words in anguish and sorrow.

Madam, I represent Keonjhar district, a backward district inhabited by Adivasis. Their standard of living has never been improved inspite of the fact that the district is endowed with huge deposit of mineral resources which have remained unexploited so far. Adivasi people are dependent for the livelihood for casual labour, they live on their meagre daily wages which are not also certain.

Previously the Congress Government flouted many of the assurances and promises given for their welfare. I do not want that to happen under Janata regime. The area has no communication and transportation facilities which alone will help the local people.

I do not want the hon. Minister of Railways to forget his assurances to the people of Keonjhar given on the 2nd October, the Gandhi Jayanti day and to me specially a Member of Parliament representing this backward area. I am happy that by the sincere efforts of the hon. Minister of Railways the first phase construction work of the Banaspani-Jakhapura railway line has been completed. Now I would like to demand the hon. Minister to take effective measures to complete the second phase of construction work of the Banaspani-Jakhapura railway line.

**Not recorded.

*The original speech was delivered in Oriya.

[Shri Govinda Munda]

Coming to the second important point I would like to say that the hon. Minister had given words to start the Tata-Barjanda passenger train after 2nd October. But due to unexpected flood in the country he could not keep his promise. I do not like to blame the Minister as he had nothing to do at that time. Again I as well as our people were happy that this Tata-Barjanda passenger train started on 1st November. But with sorrow and anguish I would like to say that train had been stopped with the pretext of coal shortage. I would like to remind the hon. Minister to start the operation of that train without any delay.

MR. CHAIRMAN : Kindly conclude.

SHRI GOVINDA MUNDA : Just a second Madam, You have given time to other members.....

MR. CHAIRMAN : Don't quote the member when you are speaking. I am sorry you must conclude now. I am calling the next speaker. This kind of behaviour is not helpful.

SHRI GOVINDA MUNDA : I would like to appeal the hon. Minister not to neglect our people any longer. I hope he will feel the true necessity of our people and the Tata-Barjanda passenger train which has been extended to Barbil should be started without delay. With these words I conclude.

MR. CHAIRMAN : Hon. Members I want to ask you. I have got before me another 15 names. The Minister will require half an hour because of the many many issues involved.

श्री उग्रसेन (बेवर्गमा) : सम्भाषित महोदया, होल नाइट शो के लिए हम लोग नहीं बैठे हैं। हम लोगोंने कहा था कि इस के बाद से लिया जये घोर इस को जल्दी पास किया जाय। लेकिन अगर होल नाइट शो चाहते हैं तो हम उस के लिए तैयार नहीं हैं। इस के बाद प्राय मंत्री जी को बुलाये।

MR. CHAIRMAN : Your name is not here. You have been coming and going. Others have been sitting expecting to speak. Mr. Ugrasen, your name is not there. I have to give a chance to those who have been sitting throughout here. I would like to tell you that if all of you take about four minutes each which I have been giving in spite of the opposition by those who have spoken it will take another hour and a half. Are you prepared to sit for another hour and a half? If you are not, then I will call the Minister. Shall I call him? I think everybody agrees.

SEVERAL HON. MEMBERS : Yes.

MR. CHAIRMAN : Now, will the Minister reply? The House has decided that the Minister will reply.

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE) : Comrade Chairman, as far as the scope of this debate is concerned, it is very limited because it concerns the Supplementary Demands for Grants and Demands for Excess Grants. But, as our friend, Prof. Mavalankar has rightly summarised the position, the issues are being raised not that there should be a debate on all the points raised but because, within a few months, there will be a budget. Since the budget is coming, the various suggestions that have been given on the floor of the House by the hon. Members will be kept in mind, while formulating the budget proposals.

It is in that spirit that I take all the suggestions. Though many of them are extraneous to the subject, specially in this debate, yet, in that spirit, I must take up these suggestions. It is not possible for me to go into all the details. I was just jotting down the Members suggestions which come to 279. I had stopped at 279. I do not want to take each and every suggestion but I want to group them into various categories. I would like to give replies to them. For instance, the hon. Members raised the point about the accidents and cancellation of trains. I should make it clear.

MR. CHAIRMAN : They cannot wait till the budget is ready.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : That is why I am replying to them Madam.

I had already clarified that unfortunately because of the recent floods in Eastern India, mines were flooded with water and, as such there has been shortage of steam coal which is required for steam traction. As a result of that we were forced to stop 213 pairs of trains but gradually we are reviving. For example, in South only the other day some trains were restored. We have been assured by the Energy Minister that by the end of January all the requirements of steam coal for steam traction will be met and after that it will be possible for us to restore the trains.

AN HON'BLE MEMBER : It is only a conjecture.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : But generally such conjectures do not go wrong. I may incidentally mention that we require 33,000 tonnes of steam coal per day and today the shortage has come down from 5,000 tonnes a day to 2,500 tonnes. That is the reason why some trains still remain cancelled. Com-

rade Chairman. a number of Members raised the question of new lines and conversions. Firstly, let us be clear in these Demand for Grants specific mention is made only about the new lines that are to be constructed in the North East Region. Specific reference has been made of this because it is a hang-over of the last budget. I have already informed the House while presenting the last budget that the North East Council has recommended certain lines and the Planning Commission has set-up a Committee which is likely to give its report before the next budget. If the report comes in that case we will come before the Parliament and place before you what are the plans. Sir, it is in this context that we have come before the Parliament with details of six new lines.

Comrade Chairman, you were kind enough to remind about the all-party delegation which met me about the conversion of Dindigal-Tuticorin railway line. You said what was the need for having a re-appraisal. It has been our experience and if we come to the conclusion that formal survey has become outdated and due to certain developments it may give a better traffic density then it is better to upgrade the survey. Our experience has been that whenever we did re-appraisal the re-appraisal has produced better results and on that basis we have gone in for conversion and construction of new lines. It is in that spirit we have ordered this re-appraisal.

MR. CHAIRMAN : I hope it will take less than two years.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : When the desire comes from the Chair how can we disregard it ? This will be kept in mind.

As far as the new lines are concerned, our colleagues from Bihar and South made a mention that just as you have given due attention to North East region, similarly the demands of other backward regions should be taken up. I cannot reveal what we are going to say in the Budget but I would give a general scheme that in ordering surveys, taking up conversion of lines, giving more allocation to the lines in hand or construction of new lines our scheme will be that we will see to it that North to South, East to West and Central region are adequately covered and that there is equal distribution of the schemes so that no region of the country may have a feeling that justice has not been done to them. That particular aspect will be borne in mind and from that point of view all the schemes will be taken up.

AN. HON. MEMBER : What about Himachal ? (Interruptions)

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : When I say north and south and east and west, the entire India is covered. Himachal is part and parcel of that.

And incidentally, I may tell you this. I had a discussion with the Chief Minister of Himachal Pradesh recently and he had given certain order of priorities. We are trying to consider what the priority is. Let me not go into the details now. (Interruptions).

MR. CHAIRMAN : I think, less disturbance will make the hon. Minister more clear :

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : Madam Chairman, you had already raised the issue of insurance, but now you are in the Chair. I would like to make a reference to that.....

MR. CHAIRMAN :..If time permits.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: Yes, if you don't allow me to reply to what have raised, I will not do so.

As far as the Insurance Scheme is concerned, this is something which is available equally to all the employees. But we do not maintain individual ledgers. Therefore, our suggestion is this. Since the premium is cut from the salary of every employee, wherever it is brought to our notice that certain claims have not been settled, —I can give the assurance to the Chairman in the honourable House—we will try to settle them expeditiously. There will be no difficulty about that.

AN HON. MEMBER: Kindly define what is expeditious.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : That means, there is no inordinate delay. That is all. Now, there is one more point to which I would like to make a reference.

Repeatedly, it has been pointed out that if you are undertaking the construction of new lines, certain things have to be done. For instance, references have been made to the north-eastern region. Why is it that we should have these six lines ? Out of these six lines, one line from Meghalaya to Assam will be a broad-gauge line. The other line will be a metre-gauge line.

Normally when we look at the geographical terrain of a particular locality, —for instance the hilly tracts,— it is not advantageous to have broad-gauge in the hill areas, because, in that case, if the train is going to the hilly area, there are certain speed restrictions. And, if a

[Prof. Madhu Dandavate]

particular speed cannot be crossed, then, in that case, it is not at all necessary to go into broad-gauge. So, with less expenditure, we can have the optimum results. That is the reason why the five lines which we are introducing in the North Eastern Region will be metre gauge lines and only one line from Gauhati to Burnihat will be a broad-gauge line.

In the same context, there have been some suggestions which came from friends from Assam. There was some controversy whether the new line that we are taking up should pass through the centre of Gauhati. There, the difficulty is this. It has to be both a meter gauge and a broad gauge. Now, looking to the surrounding situation of the metre-gauge net work, if we completely remove the meter gauge, in that case, there will be dislocation and therefore, that problem has to be tackled. We are trying to adequately tackle it from the point of view of operational efficiency and also the demands of the people.

References were made repeatedly to Ernakulam-Alleppey line. As I have already pointed out earlier, in the various priorities which we have fixed, Ernakulam-Alleppey line was given a higher priority. We will stick to that. We will also ask our good offices to see that the Planning Commission gives full cooperation to that line. So, our constant effort will be there I don't want to say more about other things in detail here. The scope of this debate has been a restricted one. All the same, various suggestions have been made on the floor of the House.

SHRI O.V. ALAGESAN: What about Electrification?

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: I have said about that only on Tuesday. I said this on Tuesday during the Questions Hour. I had made a detailed reference then. Therefore, I did not want to refer to that thing just now.

However, since the point has been raised, I would like to make it clear.

As far as electrification is concerned, let me state the case again. From the point of view of fuel consumption, electric traction is the cheapest. I have given you the details. If a train weighing one thousand tonnes is hauled through one kilometre, for one thousand gross tonne kilometre, we find that in the case of steam traction, we have to spend Rs. 9, in the case of diesel traction we have to spend Rs. 5, and in the case of electric

traction, we have to spend only Rs. 3. So, from the point of view of consumption of energy, it is the cheapest traction. But our only difficulty is this. For electrification of one kilometre route, the initial capital investment would be of the order of Rs. 13 lakhs. I was very happy to announce in this House that the Raj-Committee which was set up did very good work and they have found out certain methods by which, for instance, by introducing aluminium.

SHRI O. V. ALAGESAN: That committee has completely ignored the southern region.

MR. CHAIRMAN: I would request Members to confine their questions to the grants under discussion. Nothing more.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: I was referring to the technical aspect.

MR. CHAIRMAN: You cannot go on endlessly like that. The hon. Members should refer only to those Grants coming under these supplementary demands.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: I am not referring to the jurisdiction of electrification and so on. One good aspect regarding which our hon. Members would also agree is that we have found out a methodology by which the initial capital expenditure can be brought down from 13 lakhs per kilometre to about 10 lakhs per kilometre. That will give us a wider parameter for expanding the network.

We will keep in mind all the suggestions which have been made over here.

The other day I gave you the details. The hon. Member, Mr. Alagesan asked a supplementary the previous day and I gave him the various points suggested in the corporate plan and I will proceed according to the priority. There is no difficulty.

PROF. P. G. MAVALANKAR: The hon. Minister may not give replies now. But would he take follow up action at least in sending us letters in regard to our suggestions?

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: I will conclude by making the concrete suggestion that just as during the budget session whatever concrete suggestions were made by the hon. Members, in the course of one month, I had sent detailed replies to all of them similarly whatever points have been made by the hon. Members in this House, I will send them replies.

MR. CHAIRMAN: I shall now put the Excess Demands for Grants (Railways) for 1976-77 to vote.

The question is :

"That the respective excess sums not exceeding the amounts shown in the third column of the order Paper be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of India to make good the excess on the respective grants during the year ended 31st day of March, 1977, in respect of the following demands entered in the second column thereof:

Demands No. 7, 9, 16, 18, 19 and 21."

The motion was adopted.

MR. CHAIRMAN : I shall now put all the cut motions moved to the Supplementary Demands for Grants (Railways) to vote together, unless any hon. Member desires that any of this cut motions may be put separately.

No such desire.

All the cut motions were put and negatived.

MR. CHAIRMAN: I shall now put the Supplementary Demands for Grants to vote.

The question is :

"That the respective Supplementary sums not exceeding the amounts shown in the third column of the Order Paper be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of India to defray the charges that will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1979, in respect of the following demands entered in the second column thereof—

Demands Nos. 2, 14 and 15."

The motion was adopted.

19.25 hrs.

APPROPRIATION (RAILWAYS)

No. 4 BILL, 1978*

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill to provide for the authorisation of appropriation of moneys out of the Consolidated Fund of India to meet the amounts spent on certain services for the purposes of Railways during the financial year ended on the 31st day of March, 1977 in excess of the amounts granted for those services and for that year.

*Published in Gazette of India Extraordinary Part II Section 2, dated 20-12-1978.

†Introduced with the recommendation of the President.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The question is:

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill to provide for the authorisation of appropriation of moneys out of the Consolidated Fund of India to meet the amounts spent on certain services for the purposes of Railways during the financial year ended on the 31st day of March, 1977, in excess of the amounts granted for those services and for that year.

The motion was adopted.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: I introduce† the Bill.

APPROPRIATION (RAILWAYS) No. 5. BILL, 1978*

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE): I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill to authorise payment and appropriation of certain further sums from and out of the Consolidated Fund of India for the services of the financial year 1978-79 for the purposes of Railways.

MR. CHAIRMAN : The question is:

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill to authorise payment and appropriation of certain further sums from and out of the Consolidated Fund of India for the services of the financial year 1978-79 for the purposes of Railways."

The motion was adopted.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: I introduce† the Bill.

MR. CHAIRMAN : The House now stands adjourned till 11 a. m. tomorrow.

19.24 hrs.

The Lok Sabha adjourned till Eleven of the Clock on Thursday, December 21, 1978/Agrahayana 30, 1900 (Saka.).